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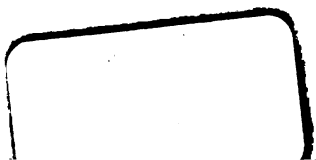
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the Year 1808.

VOLUME LXXVIII.

BEING THE FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.

PART THE FIRST.



PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,

at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;

where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERRY),

the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street. 1808.

URBAN, lumière de nos jours,
Ornement du siècle ou nous sommes,
Qui trouve des admirateurs toujours
Partout où il y a des hommes,
Guide cheri de nos beaux esprits,
Permet que j'ajoute à ton front,
Dont les recherches et les écrits
Vole sur les ailes du renom.
Je sçai très bien que l'attentat
Sur l'importance de ton Volume,
Ne peut rehausser son état,
De la faiblesse de ma plume :
Sinon pour montrer aux sçavans,
Que ton labeur est à l'épreuve
Du soin, du travail, et des ans,
Donnant chaque mois de nouvelle
preuve.
Vous prisez trop, j'ose le dire,
Des sentimens qui vous sont dus,
Lorsque la Vérité vous inspire,
Pour rendre droit à vos vertues.
Pardonnez moi mon assurance,
Et permettez de vous écrire,
Je sçai la raison par avance,
C'est l'amitié qui vous fait lire.

Avec des touches du vrai genie,
Peint sur la ville et la campagne,
Vot're ouvrage orne, sans flatterie,
Les FASTES de la Grande Bretagne.
Aux suffrages dont de l'univers,
On vous a vu pour près d'un age,
Recevoir l'honneur sincère,
Couronné heureux et sage.
En vain la stupide Ignorance
S'arme contre un ouvrage si beau ;
Le prejuge et la médiance
Ne sont pas dans ce monde nouveau.
Mais q'importe à vous l'envie,
Malgré quelque gens l'appelle le ton,
Vous traite d'erreur ou de folie
Moissonnant avec Apollon.
Bravons leurs piquante froidure,
En produisant notre petit cayer,
Et lorsque gémit la Nature,
Urban, saehons nous agayer.
Aidé par le Dieu de la treille,
Echauffons les sobres plaisirs ;
En buvant sa liqueur vermeille,
Ouvrons l'accès aux sage desirs.
HENRI LE MOINE.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON FINISHING HIS LXXVIIIITH VOLUME.

FORWARD if we cast our eyes,
What prospect have we yet of Peace ;
IBERIA still calls for supplies,
And Tyranny must not soon cease !
Fresh beneath the scythe of Time,
Could thy MAGAZINE relate,
He fell by War, and not by Crime,
The HANNIBAL of the Gallic state ;
Joy and Commerce soon would spring,
And vessels every port should hail ;
Rejoicing Commoners and Kings,
When return'd with prosperous sail,
The Tyrant Chief may Realms destroy,
And rob the Natives of their rights ;
But whence can rise his future joy,
Who in oppression dire delights ?
Not so let BRITAIN still be found,
Asserter of the noblest cause,
And, safe within her watery bound,
Supporting only Honour's laws.
As Comets rise and disappear,
While erring Wonder marks their
way ;
So some start up through blood to steer
For fell dominion, though astray.
Yet Providence, the eye o'er all,
Permits such Monsters to give rule ;
And in sufficient time will call
To silence this sufficient fool.
Is not the cheering lamp the Sun
The work of his Omnipotence !
And why should we ask what He 'as done,
Or wonder at his Providence ?

O would our Councils, wise indeed,
Stop the offensive arm of War ;
Defensive only let to bleed,
To Foreign Foes a fatal bar.
Industry then should till the soil,
Plenty on every acre grow ;
Riches reward the Peasant's toil,
And from every corner flow.
Friend URBAN, these would be great days,
Worthy your patriotic views ;
But much I fear, mistakes, delays,
Will give us but indifferent news.
Yet HE who governs us and all
Knows better what he has to do ;
Kingdoms and Empires have their fall,
And some on other terms renew.
" But what is all this to an Ode
Intended as a compliment,
Or is it written to explode
And banish that usual sentiment ?"
No, no, Friend URBAN, while I live,
And you will print my worthless rhimes,
My best respects each year I'll give,
In constant hope of better times.
But praises to a mind like yours
Should be most delicately writ ;
Not like the staves of him who pours
His annual complimentary wit.
My verse, I know, is wretched stuff,
Unconnected with good matter ;
But for a Bookseller good enough,
Too good to lie, or yet to flatter.
H. LEMOINE.

PREFACE

TO THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

ANOTHER, and yet another year succeeds; and the Trumpet of War still reverberates through Europe. The Destroying Angel, in the form of an Usurper, still continues to immolate tens of thousands at the shrine of his mad ambition. It becomes us to bow with awful reverence before that Almighty Being, who, for his own inscrutable purposes, suffers for a time Rapine, and Violence, and Disorder, to devastate Europe.

Happy Britain! whose Sons and Daughters view from a distance these sad spectacles; hitherto unvisited by the miseries which they compassionate, and anxiously and generously endeavour to alleviate—Happy Britain! whose shores roll back its formidable billows with scorn on those of its proud and insolent Invader; defying all his empty menaces, and chastising his vain and ineffectual attempts to interrupt her internal tranquillity—

One thing is, however, certain :

“ If there’s a Power above—and that there is
All Nature cries aloud throughout her works—
He must delight in Virtue.”

We would not speak the language of presumption; but may it not be hoped, that the spirit of Religion, Morality, Loyalty, and Good Order, which, in the aggregate, characterizes Englishmen, may have been our shield and barrier against those calamities which have desolated the Nations around us?

It has been invariably our pride, and care, and study, to animate and encourage this principle by our example, and by the distinguished preference with which we have endeavoured to encourage its honest and faithful advocates.

No murmurs of Sedition, no voice of Faction, no maxims which tend to loosen the obligations of Moral Duty, have ever been permitted to contaminate our pages.

As such has been, such will ever be the rule of our conduct. We hope then, in common with our Countrymen, the great majority of whom we know to sympathize with us, that more auspicious hours will come. In the mean time, let us exult at the prowess which our Armies on all occasions exhibit. Skulking in their harbours, the Fleets of the Enemy dare no longer encounter those of Britain, now riding triumphant in every Quarter of the World. With the glory of our immortal Conquerors on the Ocean before them, our brave Soldiers burn with impatience to win similar laurels.

They have already done so in Egypt, in Sicily, in Portugal. May the God of Battles go before them in Spain, and make them the deliverers of a gallant Nation, cruelly oppressed by an abominable host of rapacious Invaders!—May they return in triumph; and hereafter, in the bowers of Peace, join with us in cultivating the olive of the Muses!

Our thanks are, in a peculiar manner, due to almost innumerable Friends, who, in one of the most dreadful visitations to which mortal beings are exposed, generously sympathized in our domestic sorrows.

Nor does it less become us, to tender our grateful acknowledgments for, we may venture to say, the progressively increasing encouragement of our literary labours of every denomination.

We promise on our parts, the only return we can presume to offer, the same indefatigable diligence, the same impartiality; in every department of our professional undertakings, the same spirit.

With these feelings, animated by the warmest gratitude, and with the kindest wishes to our public Patrons, regular Correspondents, and private Friends, we bid them alike heartily

FAREWELL!

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

OND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Joyd's Evening
James's Chron
ondon Chron.
rit. Press—Globe
ondon Evening
The Sun—Star
ondon Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whitch.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carl. —Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.



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Dofchett.—Effe
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Half 2
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Reading—Salib.
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JANUARY, 1808.

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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of OATLANDS, the Residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and of EDENHAM CHURCH, Lincolnshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London

inches scale.	Barom. M. sh. G. test.	WEATHER.
9 35	30-2	cloudy, foggy
9 43	30-2	cloudy, rather foggy
4 38	30-3	mostly clear
0 40	30-3	mostly clear, evening cloudy and drizzling
8 40	30-10	cloudy, afternoon rain
4 40	30-16	cloudy at times, some rain
9 38	30-16	mostly clear
1 28	30-18	morn. clear, afternoon very heavy snow, high wind
0 32	30-3	mostly clear
2 21	30-4	mostly cloudy
4 40	30-5	cloudy, foggy
0 45	30-9	ditto
9 45	30-9	mostly cloudy
0 48	30-8	mostly clear
8 54	30-8	cloudy, very foggy
1 39	30-6	cloudy, rather foggy
9 35	30-5	cloudy, foggy
3 30	30-5	cloudy
1 38	30-5	ditto
3 39	30-9	ditto
3 31	30-11	cloudy, foggy
1 27	30-10	cloudy, evening very thick fog
3 26	30-8	foggy, evening clear
3 31	30-7	cloudy
1 46	30-6	mostly cloudy, evening very light rain
3 33	30-8	rainy
4 44	30-0	mostly clear, some rain
4 47	30-1	misty most of the day, tempestuous
3 50	30-12	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, tempestuous
4 48	30-16	mostly cloudy, showery, a heavy hail storm
4 47	30-17	cloudy, some very light rain.

Above account of the state of the thermometer, it will be seen, that on the mercury stood at 16°, which is 16° below the freezing point, and is the lowest it has at, according to the observations I have made, for the last five years.

AGRONOMICAL TABLE for January 1868. By W. CARY, Strand.
of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Noon.	5 o'clock.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1868.	Day of Month.	5 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1868.
0	0			Dec.	0	0	0		
46	38	30.78	cloudy	11	46	47	40	30.93	fair
46	47	78	cloudy	12	36	20	36	30	fair
51	54	81	high wind &	13	36	45	42	72	fair
46	34	63	fair (cloudy)	14	46	39	31	35	stormy
47	45	78	stormy	15	39	35	29	30.02	fair
45	44	81	fair	16	26	20	28	10	foggy
42	40	82	fair	17	24	34	27	38	fair
40	34	83	fair	18	26	32	30	41	fair
37	44	92	fair	19	33	30	27	08	cloudy
49	42	67	rain	20	37	40	30	30.60	fair
40	46	90.04	fair	21	32	32	22	82	small snow
48	49	45	cloudy	22	16	27	28	30.14	fair
45	43	51	cloudy	23	29	37	38	39.21	rain
45	43	50	cloudy	24	35	30	36	35	cloudy
46	46	30	cloudy	25	35	34	30	32	small rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1808.

"THE HONOURABLE AND ANTIEN'T COURT OF THE MINSTRELS, ASSEMBLED AT TUTBURY*, AUGUST THE 17th, 1772.

"To the Duke of DEVONSHIRE.

"May it please your Grace,

"WE the Jury of this Court most humbly petition your Grace, that the Writings concerning this Court may be laid open before the King and Stewards of this Court, that we may understand our right. We apprehend we have a right to a piece of ground called the Piper's Meadow, formerly in the hands of Pratt of Tutbury, now Thomas Tatler of Etwel, who lets it to Samuel Salt of Rolston. This rent has been publicly demanded at the Castle, but without any redress. Therefore, for the want of the rent of perquisites, we receive our Dinners for twenty-five men; viz. twelve Jurymen for Staffordshire, and twelve Jurymen for Derbyshire, and beer to the afore-said dinners; and twelve shillings acknowledgement for the rent of this piece of ground; which said twelve shillings we expect to be made whole rent of the said Piper's Meadow, as it is now let for the yearly rent of

Likewise the perquisites of the amerciaments, which used to be 3s. 4d. for every Minstrel that doth not appear if enrolled; and 6s. 8d. for playing upon an Instrument, and not appearing in this Court. Most Gracious Duke, we cannot maintain the rights of straining for these misdemeanours of the Minstrels of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, without the protection of your Grace. It hath been therefore concluded, and believe Derbyshire stands to the conclusion, that, without the rent of the said Piper's Meadow be paid to the King of the Minstrels, the said Jurors do not appear. There is want of Members, want of Jurors, want of Stewards; and, in consequence, must in a short time be a want of a Bull-running. If

the rent was paid, and the members came into their office according to order, there would not be so many Minstrels absent. They would be willing to come at the profit of 20l. a year, as well as the honour of being King. Much ado there has been for several years to get to the honour of being King; and when they only find honour, and no profit, they directly leave the Court; which said Court cannot be upheld without its Members; which said Members being met there, then upon Juries pannelled, and not before that same day, for the perquisites will not pay extra expence. We therefore, knowingly and willingly, considering the want of our Members, with the reason of their absence, most humbly petition your Grace, that a writing proper to this affair be transmitted to the King of this Minstrel Court; and that the said writing be ordered to be delivered from King to King. There might be a voluminous subject on this affair; but this is enough to let your Grace understand the reason of the decay of this Court; which we do not doubt but your Grace will timely remedy. Done at Tutbury, according to the tenour of our oath.

HENRY COXON, King.

Henry Coxon, Joseph Conway, Thomas Ault, Jeremiah Heath, John Hill, John Buxton, Robert Tuncliff, George Autherburgh, Cornelius Duffield, Thomas Lampder, William Waller, John Adams: Jurors.

Joseph Conway, Thomas Ault: Stewards.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Hough (the late Bishop of Worcester) a few days before his death, aged ninety-three.

To Lord Digby, transmitted by Mr. Cotes, his Lordship's Nephew, who had been to wait upon the Bishop to be ordained.

"My Lord, April, 1743.

"I think myself obliged to your Nephew for his kind visit, whereby I

* See Plot's Staffordshire.

have a more authentic account of your Lordship's health than is usually brought to me by report, and an opportunity of informing myself in many particulars relating to your noble House, and the good family at Woodcote, which I bear with the uncommon pleasure of one who has been no stranger to them. Mr. Cotes is remarkably blessed in his children, all whose sons are not only deserving, but prosperous; and I am glad to see one of them devoted to the service of God; he may not perhaps have chosen the most likely employment to thrive by, but he depends upon a Master, who never fails to recompense those who trust in Him, above their hopes. The young Gentleman will account to you for Hattlebury; but I fancy you will expect me to say somewhat of myself: and therefore I presume to tell you that my hearing has long failed; I am weak and forgetful, having as little inclination to business as ability to perform it. In other respects I have ease; if it may not more properly be called indolence, to a degree beyond what I don't multiply upon me. I wait contented for a deliverance out of this life into a better, in humble confidence that, by the mercy of God, through the merits of his Son, I shall stand at the resurrection at his right hand. And when you, my good Lord, have ended those days that are to come, which I pray be many and comfortable, as innocently and exemplarily as those that are passed, I doubt not of our meeting in that state where joys are unspeakable, and will always endure. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
ever affectionate servant,

J. WORCESTER."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

THE enquirer after Mr. Kirby, vol. LXXVII. p. 499, and others of your Readers, will be gratified by the following genuine Memoir, extracted from the Eighth Number of the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," now publishing by Messrs. Longman and Co. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"JOSHUA KIRBY was the eldest of the five sons of Mr. John Kirby; who was originally a school-master at Oxford; afterward occupied a mill at Wickham Market; took an actual survey of the whole county of Suffolk in the years 1732, 1733, and 1734; and

published a small Map of the county; and "The Suffolk Traveller, 1735," 12mo; a new edition of which, with many alterations, and large additions, by several hands, was published by subscription in 1764, in which the name of, "Joshua Kirby, Esq. Designer in Perspective to his Majesty," occurs for "fifty copies." Mr. John Kirby died at Ipswich, of a mortification in his leg, Dec. 13, 1758, aged 63. — Joshua was born, in 1716, at Parham, near Wickham Market; and settled as a house-painter at Ipswich about the year 1738. He had a genius for drawing; but was a very young Artist when he drew, for an engraving that was made from it, the famous sign of the White Hart, at Sole Inn, Norfolk, with its incongruous ornaments, the carving of which, at the expence of John Peck, Esq. cost 1057 l. Mr. Kirby also published Twelve Prints of Castles, Ancient Churches, and Monuments, in Suffolk, with a small Pamphlet, containing farther illustrations of them. He afterwards made acquaintance with that celebrated painter Mr. Gainsborough, the contemplation of whose works increased his taste for painting, but he had very little leisure to cultivate it. There are, however, a few very respectable landscapes of his in the possession of his family; one of which, a view of the old Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey, was exhibited in Spring Gardens in 1770. Being of a very serious and studious turn of mind, he in his early years, from his very childhood, employed every leisure hour, and even abridged his natural rest, for the acquisition of useful knowledge; and, by his great assiduity, made a considerable progress, not only in scientific knowledge, but in the most valuable of all sciences, Religion; whose divine precepts were the constant rules of his life. But the study which led him to eminence was that of the art of PERSPECTIVE, in his improvement of which he may almost be said to have invented a new art; so simple was his method, in comparison with the systems at that time in general use. He had made a very considerable progress in his Treatise, when he accidentally met with Dr. Brook Taylor's book (a work at that time but little known), which furnished him with additional hints, and certainly contributed to the perfecting of those rules, by which he rendered this (formerly obscure and complicated)

complicated) Art so easy, that on the publication of his work he was requested by the Society of Artists to read Lectures; for which he received the unanimous thanks of its members, in the public papers. But, though his work was for the most part *original*, his modesty and candour would not suffer him to take the whole merit to himself; in the title of his book he transferred a greater share of it than was actually due to Dr. Taylor, by calling it his "method made easy."—On being admitted to the friendship and intimacy of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Hogarth, and most of the other eminent Artists in the kingdom, he quitted Ipswich, and removed to London. He was patronized by the Earl of Bute, who introduced him to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, by whom he was ever after highly and deservedly esteemed. By his Majesty's special appointment he was made Clerk of the Works at Kew; and under his Majesty's patronage, and by his munificent aid, he published in 1761, his very splendid work, intitled "The Perspective of Architecture, in two Parts. A Work entirely new; deduced from the Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, and performed by two Rules only of universal Application. Part the First contains the Description and Use of a new Instrument, called the Architectonic Sector." Part the Second, a new Method of drawing the Five Orders, elegant Structures, &c. in Perspective. Drawn by command of his present Majesty when Prince of Wales. By Joshua Kirby, Designer in Perspective to his Majesty;" two volumes, folio. In this work Mr. Kirby wholly confined himself to architectural representations; and gave a variety of designs, elegantly drawn and engraved; which he submitted "as new principles for a complete system of the Perspective of Architecture, both as it relates to the true delineation of objects, and the doctrine of light and shadow." The whole is a masterly performance; and the elegant designs with which it is illustrated reflect honour on the Artists of our Country†." In 1766, in conjunction with his brother William,

then of Wimsham, in the county of Suffolk, attorney at law (who died Sept. 25, 1791, aged 72), he published an improved edition of their Father's Map of Suffolk, on a larger scale, with engravings of the arms of the principal families in the county. He was a Member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and at the first forming of the *Royal Academy* he was President of the *Society for Artists*, from which that Institution emanated. In the year 1768 he published a third edition of his *Treatise on Perspective*; with a Dedication to the Earl of Bute.

"Mr. K. married Sarah Bull of Framlingham; by whom he had two children; William (a very promising Artist, who, intending to practise as an Architect, went to Italy, to pursue his studies, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty; but he died in 1771, soon after his return, leaving no issue); and Sarah, who married Mr. James Trimmer, of Old Brentford, justly celebrated for her numerous works for the religious instruction and education of young people, and the poor; who now survives, surrounded by a numerous family of children and grandchildren.

"Mr. Kirby died June 20, 1774, æt. 58; and his widow, Aug. 1, 1775, æt. 57; and were both buried in Kew church-yard. Near them lies the celebrated painter Gainborough, who was a native of Sudbury; but be particularly requested that he might be buried by his old and faithful friend Mr. Kirby. From a painting by Gainborough (who died in 1788) there is a portrait of Mr. Kirby in mezzotinto by J. Dixon; and an engraving by D. Pariset from a painting by P. Falconet."

MR. URBAN, Jan. 18.

AS the Legislature appears determined to enforce strictly Clerical Residence, and, as I trust most of the Parochial Clergy are desirous of discharging their duty faithfully; I beg leave to observe, that every encouragement to Residence ought to be afforded by the Patrons of livings, whether Lay Proprietors, Heads of Colleges, or Deans and Chapters. At present it is a notorious fact that the interests of the Parochial Clergy are too generally disregarded. I allude more particularly to the situation of Vicars where the great tithes are let on lease for three lives, or a term of years, to men of large fortune frequently absent from the parish; or who, if constantly resident

* Which was the invention of the Earl of Bute, and constructed under his direction by that ingenious artist Mr. George Adams.

† See Monthly Review, vol. XXV. p. 454.

in the country, certainly have little claim to any profit from the patrimony of the Church. Instances are not unfrequent of gentlemen possessing very considerable estates, clearing 800*l.* or 1000*l.* per annum by long leases of tithes; while the meritorious but unfortunate Vicar with the utmost difficulty supports his family, and maintains hospitality, on an income perhaps not exceeding 100*l.* or 200*l.* a year. My opinion, Mr. Urban, is, that in all cases, the Resident Incumbents should have an offer of a lease of the great tithes, either for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, as may be most agreeable to the patrons. Thus both parties would be benefited: the Proprietors of the great tithes would increase their revenue, and the slender salary of the Vicar would receive a considerable augmentation. I am aware that one objection would be raised; the Clergy are generally in narrow circumstances. But, to obviate this difficulty, the Vicar to whom the tithes are to be let on lease, should be obliged to find two securities of 500*l.* each, or to pay a year in advance; by this plan the patrons could not sustain any injury, and the condition of the inferior Clergy would be much ameliorated. I suggest these hints, which persons better acquainted with the subject may improve at their leisure.

Yours, &c.

A LAYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10, 1807.

THE remarks of your Correspondent S. (vol. LXXVII. p. 831) would have been just, had Hector returned his boy to the Nurse; but he returned him to his Wife, and not a word is said by Homer about fondly gazing on her charms.

Thus Hector spoke, and then return'd the boy;

His Wife with smiles and tears and pen-
Receiv'd the child upon her fragrant breast,
As once delighted, melted, and distress'd—
Great Hector's soul was mov'd, her hand
he took,

And thus in sympathetic words he spoke,
My best belov'd, endeavour to controul
The undue feelings of thy troubled soul."

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 11, 1807.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know, whether it was Homer or Pope that was napping in the quotation which he has adduced.

I have a *fac simile* of Pope's handwriting traced from the original manuscript translation at the British Mu-

seum; in the above manuscript the passage appears as I have retraced it from the *fac simile*; viz.

fondly on her

Hos^d & gazing [o'er her consort's] charms
Hector'd his infant to her longing arms.

So that Pope's original translation is the true sense, but perverted, as it now appears, by his own subsequent correction.

Yours, &c.

G. P.

Mr. URBAN. G. L. Nov. 16, 1807.

IN answer to your Correspondent's criticism of Mr. Pope's translation of the verses of Homer, I am happy to inform you (as I am a great admirer of the old Poet), that it is not Homer who has been napping; though, as Horace says, that may have happened sometimes,

Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Ho-

It is clearly Mr. Pope's bad translation, who has confused, by mistake, the Greek word *ἄσπετος*, *ASTROPE*. Nothing is plainer than the original Greek, as,

"ὣς ἄσπετος, ἀλοχὸς φίλος αὖ χ' ἄσπετος
ἄσπετος

Hector."

"Thus saying, he placed his son in the
hands of his dear wife!"

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

IT is merely from a regard to that decorum which is essential to the very existence of civilization in society, that I step out of my way to make a few observations on a paper which stands sentry, as it were, at the head of your Magazine for last month, and, like the Dragon of the Hesperian gardens, seems determined to arrest our course towards the instructive feast which you every month prepare for us.

It is doubtless no small comfort to your Correspondent to know, that it would be utterly impossible to detail the very extraordinary, and to him confounding, history of the Claim in that Publication into which he has screwed his investive. The utmost that can be done there is, to answer, where we can discover distinctness, his distinct observations. Let us attempt it.

He tells us, in the first place, that the late Claimant was "taunted by the first sort of pride, which rendered him an easy prey to the artifices of others,

* The words in hooks are expanded, and *fondly* and *on her* inserted.

and

and suffered him at last to be seduced into the adoption of a measure," &c. (meaning the institution of the Claim); and "that the Claimant's indignation ought to have been applied against those who had made him their stalking-horse, &c." Now on this I will observe, that what he here advances is scarcely possible. For the Claim was instituted, as I have always understood, under the immediate auspices, and for six years carried up with the co-operation of a Herald (whose well-known modesty I will not offend by naming him), who, though (as appears by the peculiar line of practice which he prefers in his profession) a pretty constant encourager of what your Correspondent calls the *fillicst* sort of pride, undoubtedly would have instantly and honourably disclaimed the Claimant that fully, or fallacy, which his experience and ingenuity, aided by the Claimant's implicit confidence, could not have failed to detect.

Sedley must mean then, I suppose, to charge that person with undue artifice, and with making the late Claimant his stalking-horse; and thus he himself furnishes us with the first proof of his ignorance of a most important circumstance in the history of the case.

He has contrived to couple, in very few lines of the next paragraph, a gross misrepresentation with a very mischievous equivocation; for he there tells us (and afterwards repeats it again and again) that the article impugning, relating to the death of the late Claimant, imputes the most "infamous and diabolical motives to the persons who have been *indecently* called Opponents, whether appearing at the Bar of the House of Lords as the great Law Officers of the Crown, or in the more humble, but not less respectable, character of Heralds." Not to dwell for a moment on the absurdity of imputing indecency to him who may give the very natural name of Opponents to those who oppose, as on the concluding member of the sentence, which, strictly construed, makes the same identical persons alternately great Law Officers of the Crown and humble Heralds, I will appeal to every man who has read that article in your *Ordinary*, whether a single word is to be found, from which the utmost ingenuity of misconstruction could infer even a hint of reflection on any of the great Law Officers of the Crown. Here

is the misrepresentation; now for the equivocation.

It is convenient to his purpose to speak *plurally* of Heralds. Does he mean to say that the Heralds were unanimous in opposing the Claim in question? or that a majority of them opposed it? Does he mean to say even that more than one of them opposed it? If he means to say either, he attempts to deceive your readers. The fact is, that the very Herald who, as I have said before, originally undertook the conduct of the Claim, and did conduct it for six years, afterwards became its most zealous, busy, and indefatigable Opponent; and that no other Herald ever did oppose it: among the rest, some warmly espoused it, and others were indifferent. I mention these circumstances, not only to expose in this instance that want of candour which disgraces equally every part of your correspondent's letter, but in order to obtain justice to those said Heralds, who have been thus, I dare say unwillingly, dragged into such conspiguity. If the opposition of the one individual among them who did oppose the Claim were laudable, to him be allotted the whole praise; if it were blameable, his brethren in office ought not to share the obloquy.

In the conclusion of his letter he quits his profound ambiguity, and deviates into somewhat like meaning. Here, therefore, he may be shortly and easily answered. It consists in two points: First, In charging the present Representative of the late Claimant's family with abusing *somebody*. Secondly, In charging *somebody* with illicit practices as to various evidence touching the claim.

As to the first, I have already said that I believe not even the slightest breath of complaint on the subject has ever been uttered by any one against the Law Officers of the Crown, or against any of the Heralds, *one* excepted. On this point I positively deny your Correspondent. Let him tell us then who the person or persons are on whose behalf he has thus boldly, and permit me to say rashly, thrown down his gauntlet?

As to the second, it refers itself. That high Court of Judicature which by its vote of June 12, 1806, suspended the claim to the Barony, has too much reverence for its own ex-

also and important functions, and too keen a jealousy of its own Privileges, to suffer such practices as he presumes to speak of, to pass with impunity. That House would have stamped the case with the severest and most public censure. It would have dismissed the Claimant and his Family not only from its palaces; but from society. How widely different was the case! In a division of the Committee, consisting of twenty-two Peers, seven voted that the Claimant had established his case; and hesitated the House perhaps more overwhelmed by the kindness of their conduct, than by his temporary disappointment. In what measure the two Princes of the Blood, and the other Peers who composed that minority of seven are obliged to your Correspondent for his opinions, I leave him to judge.

I have scarcely another word to say. The Author has tagged his paper with strange and mighty threats, of marvellous matters, which he tells you he can disclose, "*without travelling much out of that direct path which the printed evidence has marked out for him.*" But tell him, if you have any regard for him, that he will find such travels dangerous. Tell him too, that it is usual for honest and honourable men, either openly to produce facts which may throw any light on cases *sub judice*, or to remain silent. Tell him, that however Englishmen may be licensed by custom to write freely, under feigned appellations, of public men and public measures, that there are few Englishmen so base and mean-spirited as to attack private characters under a mask. Tell him, above all, that the partial history of this memorable case which happens to be stored up in the scanty library of his mind, or rather of his fancy, is not the only one extant; and that, if he should think fit to offer his to the publick, another may make its appearance, which will clear away falsehoods and substitute truth. In order however to obtain that distinction, he must, in the first place, condescend to adorn his page with his real name.

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, North Shields, Jan. 11.

THE following extract, taken from Dr. Beaton's "Naval and Military Memoirs," a most interesting and valuable work, will, I think, tend to convince the world who the *first* and *original* Inventor of the Life-boat was.

It is a subject of national importance; and the discovery is certainly a most valuable one, as it has been the means of saving the lives of many thousands of our fellow-creatures. From this extract then, I think it will clearly appear, that Admiral Graves is the *original* Inventor of the Life-boat; as the Boat described here, and the present Life-boat, agree in every respect, except the gunwales being of cork in the latter, whilst in the former ox-hides were used. The reason they were, may be, that they were easier procured than cork, as Admiral Graves, perhaps, might have the idea of cork also.

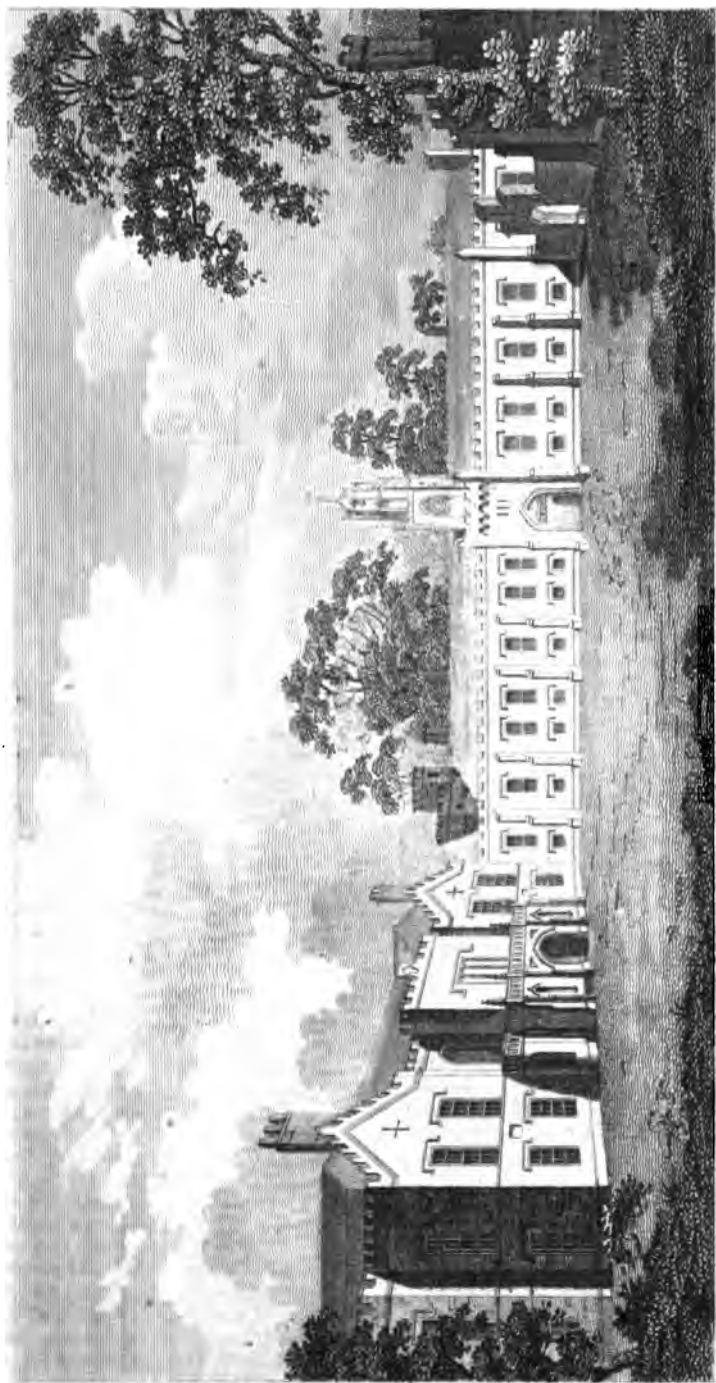
Yours, &c.

N. R.

"Vice-Admiral Graves had observed, that the sharp construction and great quantity of water of the men-of-war boats, rendered them very unfit for the necessary and frequent service of going up the narrow creeks which abound in the vicinity of Boston [in America]. As these creeks were in many places so narrow as not to admit of their turning, and so shallow as to endanger their taking the ground, it was often hardly practicable for them to retreat; and both the boats and their crews were in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. To obviate these disadvantages, he invented a Boat of a particular construction, which was 36 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and so formed as to row with either end foremost. Having the greatest draught of water in the middle, and from thence gradually shallowing towards the extremities by means of her curved keel, she was admirably formed for moving quickly forward or backward, without the necessity of winding round. Thus she could in all cases approach the shore, or make off from it, with equal ease and speed, as occasion should require. Her peculiar construction facilitated even her turning when there was room. She mounted a four-pounder at each end, had eight swivels upon the sides, rowed with 20 oars, carried 75 men, and when armed and accoutered with a week's provisions of all kinds complete, drew only nine or ten inches of water at most. She was steered with an oar in a grumet, and would out-row the fleetest of the Navy barges. If she should happen to run aground, in the extremity of pursuit, or in the night, the rowers had only to face about, on their present seats, or upon the next thwart, to pull in the contrary direction, and she went off in a moment. Each bow was secured by a mantle of ox-hides, and proof against musquet fire, and the piece of ordnance, by moving in a groove, could be placed in any direction."

Beaton's Memoirs, 1776, Vol. II, p. 86.





OATLANDS.

*The Residence of His Royal Highness **FREDERICK DUKES** of York & Albany &c. &c. &c.*

By some extraordinary chance, the Drawing from which the Engraving of OATLANDS (see Plate 1.) is made, and the annexed Letter, have been mislaid ever since the year 1801. Being now found, we hasten to give both. EDITOR.

MR. URBAN, July 10, 1801.

I ENCLOSE the promised View of part of the Mansion at Oatlands, in its new state, as mentioned in my last*. This View gives the Entrance Front (on the left), where is a Porch, &c. leading into the Hall; the range of Offices (front); where, in the centre, is a machicolated gate-way, and over it a clock, and ditto turret: the dial in a certain degree copied from the famous ancient clock in Wells Cathedral; and on the right, imitations of a castellated wall, with door-way, square tower, and hanging turret.

To go farther, I think the scene in general is not perfectly arranged according to our ancient mansions; nor are the selections happily brought forward; but this must not be laid to the charge of the Artist who produced the drawings for the detail; he having no other choice in his own breast, but that of producing certain decorations wanted for certain situations, such as a door-way, buttress, battlement, label, turret, &c. &c.; the adjustment of all the several particulars on the six fronts being under the immediate controul of the Architect belonging to his Royal Highness's Establishment.

Yours, &c. W. D.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o LXXIX.

—“*Posset qui ignoscere servis,
Et signo laeso non insanire lagenæ.*”

HORAT.

“Not prone to rage, although the felon's fork

Defaced the signet of a bottle cork.”

* FRANCIS.

AMONG the objections which have been made to the views of human life presented by Dr. Johnson in his works, that which appears to have the best foundation is, that he too frequently represents life as a state of uninterrupted suffering, and consequently urges that misery is the irresistible lot of man. Some excuse, however, may be made for that learned and excellent moralist, when it is considered that he was insensibly led to

describe his own state, when he should have been ascertaining the general condition of others; and that he oftener writes from immediate feeling, than from mature knowledge. But no such apology, I am afraid, can be made for those who create misery, and then complain of it; who strive to make themselves unhappy, and then assert that they were born so; and to such blame are all liable who study, for whatever reason, to multiply the avoidable miseries of human life.

If, indeed, we compare the pains and anxieties which are unavoidable, which it is not within our power to prevent, or perhaps to cure, with those which are purely of our own invention, and which we are perpetually employed in varying and increasing; we shall see very little reason to complain of the lot of man, but every just ground to censure the conduct of those who are the declared foes of thankfulness and contentment.

Among the numerous tribe of complainers, it will generally be found that they have no motive for complaint equal to the pleasure they take in expressing it; and that of twenty grievances which form the subject of their repinings, half will appear to have been brought on by their own endeavours; and the other half, matters in which they have no immediate concern. There are some of this tribe, likewise, who, in default of any cause of murmuring on their own part, will echo the outcries of others, and affect a sympathy in adverse occurrences, merely because they give them an opportunity of venting their spleen, and interrupting the quiet of cheerful minds.

There is, however, to this numerous class so much luxury in the language of complaint, and the ebullitions of temper, that I should, perhaps, be accused of insensibility were I to endeavour to deprive them of the many sources of pleasure which they have opened. All, therefore, that I wish to contend for is, to regulate their angry passions in such a manner that there shall be some decent proportion between the complaint and the cause; and that, if they are determined to show with what ease and how frequently they can rage and storm, they should learn to dole out their wrath in equitable shares, and not bestow upon

* Vol. LXX. p. 426.

trifles what ought to be referred for special and important occasions. I have no objection at all to Anger. It is on certain occurrences a very becoming passion; and it is so implanted in our nature, that perhaps we cannot venture to abolish it altogether. But, as an indiscriminate employment of it is apt to lead to some small inconveniences, there would, I humbly think, be no great harm, if it were put under certain regulations; and, as it is a passion which no person can call an ornament to the countenance, or one which improves the voice, it were surely better to reserve it for such incidents as in some measure bring their own excuse with them.

Of all the causes for domestic misery, and its correspondent fits of passion, there is perhaps none so general and so frequently the ground of complaint, as the carelessness of servants. And true it is, that servants, being unfortunately made of nearly the same materials with their employers, do rarely discover more caution and wisdom in the management of their affairs. It is incredible, therefore, what mischief they create, how many things they break in cleaning, and how many things they mis-place when they are wanted, how often they lie in bed when they should be up, and how often they wish to go abroad when they should stay at home. They too, it is melancholy to reflect, have their passions and their tempers; and are, indeed, in all respects so like their masters and mistresses, that, if they were not servants, one would be tempted to think they were human beings, born in the same way, and educated or neglected in the same manner. But Lady — assures me that this is not the case, that they are only *creatures*, and that she never knew one of them otherwise, except a clergyman's daughter whom she once employed about her person, and who was so awkward and stupid that she was a mere *creature*, until a distant relation died and left her two thousand pounds *per annum*.

These *creatures*, however, are not without their uses. So placid and serene are some families, and so abounding in all the circumstances that can constitute happiness, that, were it not for the blunders of servants, they would die of apathy, their passions would rust for want of use, and it would be suspected that the shrill upper tones of the

human voice had been bestowed upon us for no purpose. What, therefore, is the cause of so much vigorous exertion, keeps passion alive, and occasions a brisk circulation of oaths and epithets that would else become obsolete, ought not surely to be stated as a serious cause for complaint; nor ought we, for the sake of the inhabitants of the kitchen, to argue that misery is the lot of the parlor. All I condition for is, as before hinted, that we learn to discriminate in our anger, and not bestow as much genuine wrath upon a broken tea-cup as upon a fractured limb. Yet, for want of attention to the gradations of offences, we are, I am afraid, guilty of as much absurdity, not to say injustice, as that Legislature which should enact the same punishment for crimes of all degrees of magnitude, and admit of no distinction between accident and design.

To form, however, a code of laws for our domestic regions, is not my purpose, and might, if attempted, be attended with many difficulties. There is so much variety of temper among the legislators of private houses, that perhaps no two would agree. What I wish, therefore, principally to insist on is, the due regulation of our sentiments, and the consideration that real anger, such as flashes in the eyes and paints the countenance, such as produces a dumb confusion in some, and a brisk and rapid torrent of eloquence in others, should not be exhausted on trifles, but reserved for great occasions. When I have been enabled to survey the whole of human life, the many miseries to which man is subject by nature, practice, or trade, it has appeared to me that there are things in this world of infinitely more importance than a perfect set of china; that our constitutions are subject to decays, which should give us more uneasiness than the wearing out of brooms; and that, upon the whole, we are subject to revolutions of far more importance than the overturning of a table, or the dropping of a decanter. There are likewise some philosophers, but I mention this with submission to persons of greater experience, who are of opinion that the preservation of a sweet temper is of more consequence in the decoration of a house, than the rinsing of glass tumblers, or the polishing of steel senters.

Calling a few days ago on an old acquaintance,

acquaintance, I found the house in what some call an uproar. High words and angry words passed from room to room, and my reception was so indistinct and dubious, that I am not quite certain whether I might not have taken my departure unobserved. I was anxious, however, to learn the cause of so much apparent misery; and, as my friend is a trader to foreign countries, I was at first alarmed lest he had suffered by the late storms, and that all I saw was his family tenderly, though somewhat loudly, sympathizing in his distresses. As the noise became more distinct, however, I found that it drew to two points, which were deemed of sufficient importance to justify all I witnessed. The one was, that John had misplaced his master's dress shoes, and that William, who was sent for a coach, returned with the melancholy intelligence that no coach was to be seen on any stand within a mile. This, on a Sunday too, and during a smart shower, when the streets through which they had to pass were dirty, and the dinner to which they were invited would be spoiled, produced many, if not all, the effects which may be supposed to result from bankruptcy, robbery, or housebreaking. I informed my friend that he should certainly have a niche in the Projector; but I promised, at the same time, to represent him as one of those who with every blessing under Heaven that is supposed to make up happiness, would yet be miserable, if he had no exercise for his anger upon trifles, and could not daily muster up a sufficient quantity of petty vexations to render home a place of greater variety of enjoyment.

It has sometimes been said in excuse for the exercise of anger upon lesser objects, that it is better to give it vent at once, than to keep it *brewing* in one's own mind; and sometimes we have been told of the mischiefs which arise from pent-up anger. But this analogy between the humours of the body and those of the mind, is not quite perfect; and I am afraid that many more evils arise from the discharge than from the confinement of anger. It may likewise be observed in the case of those who are enabled to confine it, that it very soon goes off in a sort of insensible perspiration, leaving the patient quite well, and, what is of considerable importance, free from any disagreeable reflections. A facetious

author, indeed, has termed swearing a *natural discharge*; and all I would propose is, that those who find it so, would retire to that nameless place provided in all such cases, and with as much polite caution and secrecy.

But the principal argument in favour of what I have recommended in this paper, namely, the limitation of anger to proper subjects, is, that anger, upon whatever account, is not a dignified passion. It adds nothing to the features but what they would appear to more advantage without. It confers no charms on the voice; and as to action, all writers on eloquence are agreed that nothing places the body in such grotesque forms. That numerous class, therefore, who study the effects of personal elegance and charms, would do well to consider whether they ought, for a mere trifle, to suggest in the minds of their beholders, the possibility of ugliness. The apprehension of such a change must be fatal, for no man can admire the beauty which in a few minutes may amount to a *frights*, and will be apt to suspect that there is something very wrong in a countenance which may change colour ten times in a day. It is often mentioned as an objection to our climate, that we have frequently the extremes of weather in the space of twenty-four hours, and that more agreeable appointments, and projected jaunts and walks, are spoiled in Great Britain than in any part of the world. But yet even for this we have some remedy; our thermometers give us warning, and our habitations afford shelter: but what is our misery when we have no such helps? when we are doomed to the alternations of storm and sunshine, of fury and quiet, of war and peace, without warning, and without refuge? Disease may make slow advances; symptoms may announce the approaching evil; poverty may creep on by obvious and remediable causes; death itself may be foretold from inward decay and feelings; but who can foresee the crash of china, and the tearing of laces and silks; who can foretell that the soup may be thin, and the fowls raw; that the coach may have lost a wheel, and the chimney may fill the room with smoke? Who can order the spider not to build on the ceiling, or the dust not to fall on the sideboard? A debtor

may give notice that he is unable to take up his bills: but who can foresee that his dinner shall be put off till he is unable to eat? that the stage-coach is arrived without the turkey, and that the sauce-boat has been dashed in pieces on the staircase?

Yet such are the vicissitudes which are made to excite the bitterness of resentment, while all that might be expected to provoke it, is tolerated with calmness; and, indeed, the philosophy of some persons is very remarkable in bearing every misfortune which they may happen to have brought upon themselves. I would, therefore, recommend, in the conclusion of this paper, that anger, which properly employed is a very noble passion, and in poetry rises almost to the sublime, should be no longer employed on trifles; and that it should be removed from the kitchen and out-houses to the drawing-room and parlour, where it may be restored to its pristine dignity, or moderated by *etiquette*. But as to those who are still indisposed to take this advice, and who love to fritter away their passions on brooms and brushes, saucepans and skillets, on burnt steaks, and watery custards; and who would sooner pardon a flaw in a character than a hole in a table-cloth; I would only recommend to them to be exceedingly thankful that they can never be without such misfortunes, while servants blunder, or cats leap. But it appears very inconsistent in many persons of this description to complain, at the same time that they feed on the luxury of complaint, and to declare that they are unhappy from the very causes which seem to afford them the greatest pleasure. Whatever other indulgence may be allowed, this wayward disposition certainly ought to be checked; nor ought they upon any account to be permitted to complain that they are exposed to laughter or pity, since one or other of these emotions is inseparable from the lot of all who are so happy as to experience none of the real calamities of life, and so miserable as to substitute petty vexations and ridiculous distresses.

History of a GHOST, towards the latter End of the Reign of LEWIS XIV.

THE reader may think as he pleases of this story; thus much however is certain, that, at the time, it at-

tracted universal attention, was every where believed, and even got into print; and though some imposture was undoubtedly at bottom, yet at least it had this merit, that it was so nicely contrived as to render abortive all attempts to discover it, and even to elude all probable conjecture about it.

The little town of Salou, in Provence, which claims the honour of being the birth-place of the celebrated Nostradamus, was also, in April 1697, the first scene of action to the present history. A spectre, which many people held to be no other than the spirit of Nostradamus, appeared to a private man of this town, and caused him no small trouble. It began its address to him, by commanding him, on pain of death, to observe the most inviolable secrecy in regard of what he was about to deliver. This done, it ordered him to go to the Intendant of the province, and require, in its name, letters of recommendation, that should enable him, on his arrival at Versailles, to obtain a private audience of the King. "What thou art to say to the King," continued the apparition, "thou wilt not be informed of till the day of thy being at court, when I shall appear to thee again, and give thee full instructions. But forget not that thy life depends upon the secrecy which I enjoin thee on what has passed between us, towards every one, only not towards the Intendant." At these words the spirit vanished, leaving the poor man half dead with terror. Scarcely was he come a little to himself, than his wife entered the apartment where he was, perceived his uneasiness, and enquired after the cause. But the threat of the spectre was yet too much present to his mind, to let her draw a satisfactory answer from him. The repeated refusals of the husband did but serve to sharpen the curiosity of the wife; the poor man, for the sake of quietness, had at length the indiscretion to tell her all, even to the minutest particulars; and the moment he had finished his confession, paid for his weakness by the loss of his life. The wife, violently terrified at this unexpected catastrophe, persuaded herself, however, that what had happened to her husband might be merely the effect of an over-heated imagination, or some other accident; and thought it best, as well on her own account, as in regard to the memory of her deceased husband,

husband, to confide the secret of this event only to a few relations and intimate friends.

But another inhabitant of the town, having, shortly after, the same apparition, imparted the strange occurrence to his brother; and his imprudence was in like manner punished by a sudden death. And now, not only at Salon, but for more than twenty miles around, these two surprising deaths became the subject of general conversation.

The same ghost again appeared, after some days, to a Farrier, who lived only at the distance of a couple of houses* from the two that had so quickly died; and who, having learnt wisdom from the misfortune of his neighbours, did not delay one moment to repair to the Intendant. It cost him great trouble to get the private audience as ordered by the spectre, being treated by the Magistrate as a person not right in the head. "I easily conceive, so please your Excellency," replied the Farrier, who was a sensible man, and much respected as such at Salon, "that I must seem in your eyes to be playing an extremely ridiculous part; but if you would be pleased to order your sub-delegates to enter upon an examination into the hasty death of the two inhabitants of Salon, who received the same commission from the ghost as I; I flatter myself that your Excellency, before the week be out, will have me called."

In fact, François Michel, for that was the farrier's name, after information had been taken concerning the death of the two persons mentioned by him, was sent for again to the Intendant, who now listened to him with far greater attention than he had done before; then, giving him dispatches to M^{on}s. de Baobesieux, minister and secretary of state for Provence, and at the same time presenting him with money to defray his travelling expences, wished him a happy journey.

The Intendant, fearing lest so young a minister as M. de Baobesieux might accuse him of too great credulity, and give occasion to the Court to make themselves merry at his expence; had inclosed with the dispatches, not only the records of the examinations taken by his sub-delegates at Salon, but also

added the certificate of the Lieutenant-general de Justice, which was attested and subscribed by all the officers of the department.

Michel arrived at Versailles, and was not a little perplexed about what he should say to the Minister, as the spirit had not yet appeared to him again according to its promise. But, in that very night the spectre threw open the curtains of his bed, bid him take courage, and dictated to him, word for word, what he was to deliver to the Minister, and what to the King, and to them alone. "Many difficulties will be laid in thy way," added the ghost, "in obtaining this private audience; but beware of desisting from thy purpose, and of letting the secret be drawn from thee by the Minister or by any one else, as thou wouldst not fall dead upon the spot."

The Minister, as may easily be imagined, did his utmost to worm out the mystery: but the Farrier was firm, and kept silence, swore that his life was at stake, and at last concluded with these words: that he might not think that what he had to tell the King was all a mere farce, he need only mention to his Majesty, in his name, "that his Majesty, at the last hunting-party at Fontainebleau, had himself seen the spectre; that his horse took fright at it, and started aside; that his Majesty, as the apparition lasted only a moment, took it for a deception of sight, and therefore spoke of it to no one."

This last circumstance struck the Minister; and he now thought it his duty to acquaint the King of the Farrier's arrival at Versailles, and to give him an account of the wonderful tale he related. But how great was his surprise, when the Monarch, after a momentary silence, required to speak with the Farrier in private, and that immediately!

What passed during this extraordinary interview never transpired. All that is known is, that the spirit-seer, after having staid three or four days at Court, publicly took leave of the King, by his own permission, as he was setting out for the chace.

It was even asserted, that the Duc de Duras, captain of the guard in waiting, was heard to say aloud on the occasion: "Sire, if your Majesty had not expressly ordered me to bring this man to your presence, I should never have done it, for most assuredly he is a fool!"

* Might not perhaps this circumstance, properly seized, have conducted to trace out the affair?

The King answered, smiling: "Dear Dumas, thus it is that men frequently judge falsely of their neighbour; he is a more sensible man than you and many others imagine."

This speech of the King's made great impression. People exerted all their ingenuity, but in vain, to decypher the purport of the conference between the Barrier and the King and the minister Boobesseux. The vulgar, always credulous, and consequently fond of the marvellous, took it into their heads, that the imposts which had been laid on by reason of the long and burdensome war, were the real motives of it, and drew from it happy omens of a speedy relief; but they, nevertheless, were continued till the peace.

The spirit-veer having thus taken leave of the King, returned to his province. He received money of the Minister, and a strict command never to mention any thing of the matter to any person, be he who he would. Roulet, one of the best artists of the time, drew and engraved the portrait of this Barrier. Copies are still existing in several collections of prints in Paris. That which the writer of this piece has seen, represented the visage of a man from about 35 to 40 years of age; an open countenance, rather pensive, and had what the French term *physionomie de caractère*. R—D.

MR URBAN, London, Jan. 16.

AS your *Mazazine* is ever upon the alert to record the merit of departed worth, and rescue it from that oblivion which generally attends those characters whose inferior station precludes the enrolment of their merit in the annals of their country; I have yielded to the impulse of my feelings in soliciting the insertion of a biographical narrative of a dear and valued Brother—a Brother, Mr. Urban, whose signal conduct on the capture of Buenos Ayres stands recorded in the Official Report of that excellent officer General Beresford—whose private character was marked with every virtue which can ennoble the nature of man, and raise him to as high a degree of perfection, as his late may be said to be susceptible of. In a word, he was a youth

"In whom stern Courage with soft Virtue join'd

A faultless body and a blameless mind."

The object to whom I allude, was Captain George William Kennett, late of the Royal Engineers. He betrayed,

in the early part of life, the infantine traits of that martial spirit and nobility of soul which are the sure indications of pre-eminence in a military career. The anxiety and solicitude of his parents to avail themselves of such indications, and to infill into his youthful breast every sublime precept of a moral tendency, was rewarded by the grateful reflection and intellectual satisfaction derived from that gratitude and filial affection which he invariably manifested towards them; from that enlarged mind—that softened heart—that generosity, justice, and probity, which were the springs of every action of his life; and from that science, skill, and zeal evinced in his military capacity, and to which General Beresford publicly paid a tribute.

On finishing his education under the praise-worthy and respected Dr. Vahy of Reading, he was, in the year 1796, admitted into the Royal Academy at Woolwich. With his accustomed assiduity and attention, he passed with rapidity through the various classes; and in the commencement of the following year, received a commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery; this he relinquished towards its close, for a commission of similar rank in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

He was immediately ordered to the fortress of Gibraltar, where, for upwards of two years, he reaped the benefit of serving under Colonel Fyers, whose ability, experience, and skill, is sure to be reflected on those officers who have the good fortune to fall under his immediate command.

From thence he returned to England. But an eager desire of improving himself by a thorough knowledge of the practical duties of his profession, added to an earnest endeavour to serve his Country, impelled him to volunteer for the expedition which shortly after started out against Ferrol. On the failure of that expedition, he proceeded up the Mediterranean, and joined the army of the immortal Abercromby.

The eternal glory and honour acquired by that Army is universally acknowledged. It was the proudest boast of the soul of my ever-to-be-lamented Brother, that he participated in their dangers and exertions. He disembarked with the first body of the troops, and remained in the country until the final evacuation of Alexandria, in the spring of 1803. His conduct throughout the whole period uniformly met with

with the unqualified approbation of Major Bryce (the commanding Engineer), whose discrimination and eminent professional abilities are well known.

Soon after the arrival of that garrison in England, he was ordered to Athlone, where he continued to receive the approval, and merit the high opinion, of the officers under whom he served.

In 1804 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Although at this moment he enjoyed that felicity which emanates from a beloved and respected society; although his situation was such, as to constitute a foundation for the beautiful and solid structure of contentment; yet, in his ideas, every circumstance, of however eligible a nature, must yield to the active duties of a person whose life is devoted to the service of his King and Country.

“A generous ardour boil’d within his breast.

Eager of action, enemy of rest.”

He exerted every nerve to accompany the Expedition under the command of Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, destined against the Dutch Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; and was gratified with the appointment of Second in the Engineer department.

The brilliant success of that expedition was followed by another against Buenos Ayres, under the orders of General Beresford and Sir Home Popham. In this, Sir David Baird was pleased to nominate him to the distinguished station of Commanding Engineer.

It was then that a field of action was opened to his talents—a field wherein the confidence reposed in him by his General (I may venture to assert with truth) was not disappointed—a field wherein he laboured assiduously to discharge his duty with honour to himself and satisfaction to all.

General Beresford deputed him to precede the army in the *Narcissus* frigate, in order to reconnoitre the Enemy's positions on the Plata, and obtain every possible information, previous to his (the General's) arrival. In this duty he acquitted himself with infinite credit.

On the arrival of General Beresford and his gallant little army, it was determined to direct their attempt against Buenos Ayres (the capital of the Spanish Provinces in that quarter of the globe). The army debarked near Point de Quilmes, and immediately

proceeded to the village of Reduccion, where they were met by the Enemy in far superior numbers, and consisting principally of cavalry. The British, led by a brave, able, and skilful General, braved and surmounted every difficulty.

“So much of zeal their Country's cause inspir'd;

So much a great example fir'd.”—

They gallantly attacked the enemy; and victory, as usual, encircled their brows. The Spaniards fled with precipitation over the Rio de Cheulo, and destroyed the bridge to secure their retreat. On the following morning my brother reported the Enemy's position, his probable strength, and the total want of cover, to protect the British from the fire of the Enemy on the opposite bank. The General, with his customary ability, immediately instituted a successful mode of attack. The Spaniards then retired to the City, and capitulated.

In testimony of his approbation, General Beresford returned my brother thanks in General Orders; acknowledged (in his report to the Secretary of State) the intelligence and zeal which he manifested; and, as a further mark of his approbation, he appointed him his Military Secretary. In this capacity, the dear and excellent youth endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants, and exercised those nameless acts which may be termed its auxiliaries.

Notwithstanding the host of troops brought by the Spanish General Liniers from the opposite side of the Plata, for the purpose of attempting the recapture of the City, and also of the complete insurrection of the inhabitants, yet every thing that could be expected, from exertions at once noble and heroic, would doubtless have been achieved by the British arms: but the state of the weather and roads absolutely prevented the operations of General Beresford, and paved the way to the loss of a conquest, obtained by 1500 men in the worst season of the year—in defiance of comparative myriads of troops—and of a City containing 70,000 inhabitants, unanimously avowed to the government of a nation whom they deemed heretics in Religion, and whose principles and politics they were taught to consider as erroneous and sinister.

On the morning of the 12th of August, General Beresford drew up his men in the great square of the City,

and offered the Enemy battle; but the lesson they had received but a few weeks before, operated too strongly on their minds, and left an indelible impression of the proud valour and invincible intrepidity of their challengers. No; their ignoble souls preferred the despicable and dishonourable warfare of firing from windows and tops of houses. General Beresford, under such circumstances, and devoid of every probable object of success by either offensive or defensive operations, had no other resource than capitulation. After his resolution was taken, and measures adopted for carrying it into effect, how great and deplorable an affliction! how doubly painful it is to experience a loss! Alas! at the very instant of a cessation of hostilities, a shot discharged from a neighbouring window, carried in its flight the fate of my unfortunate relative. He received it in his breast; fell into the arms of his General; struggled for a few moments, and resigned his breath.

“Life at length forsook his heaving heart, [depart.”

Loth from so sweet a mansion to Thus fell this excellent character, in the prime of life, the full vigour of health, in the high road to honour and premergent; master of every accomplishment, and possessed of every divine attribute; whose affable manners, mildness of disposition, and general philanthropy, procured him the love and esteem of all ranks of society; and whose courage, science, and ability, commanded the respect and admiration of his brethren in arms.

Some author has advanced, that “no man can be great in his public character, who is not good in his private one.” Could the world have perceived the deep afflictions of the family—could the sentiments of the heart, and the feelings of the soul, be legible in the countenance! then, indeed, a sure and certain test would still exist of the very superior excellence of our lost relative.

A sincerely afflicted brother finds a momentary consolation in this small tribute of affection to the memory of a dear and deeply-lamented friend.

Yours, &c. HENRY KENNETT.

Mr. URBAN,

Wolverhampton,
Jan. 12.

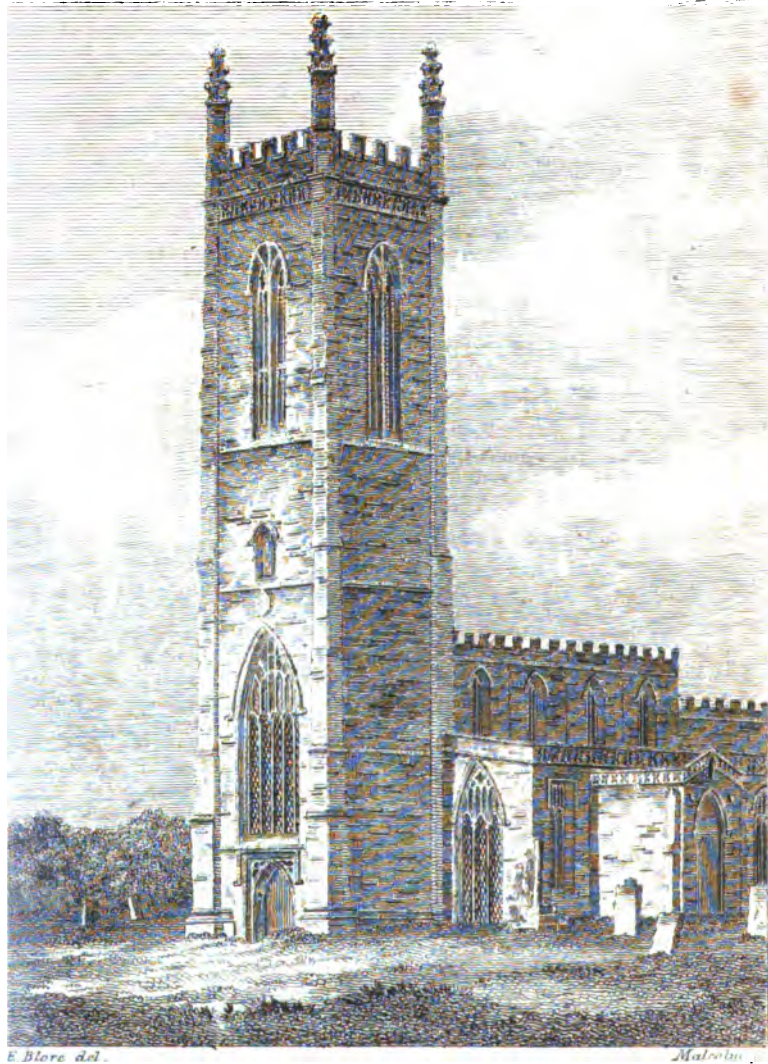
BE pleased to inform Antiphona (LXXVII, 1107), that, although I am an advocate for the supernatural cure

of Winefrid White; and that though I can see no greater impropriety in Christ's working a miracle at the request of his Blessed Mother now, than when he wrought that of changing water into wine, through the same inducement, at Cana in Galilee (John ii. 9); finally, that though, in my opinion, the supposition of our wants and requests being known to the Blessed Spirits, no more implies their omniscience, than the admission of their knowing when sinners are converted implies it, (see Luke xv. 7); nevertheless that I do not defend the miraculous legend which he or she (Antiphona) has detailed, as appears by my pamphlet (p. 8, 3d edit.) and that I do not acknowledge this legend to be “the tradition of the Church of Rome;” although it has incautiously been admitted into the Sarum Breviary. The reason of this difference is, that for the former fact I have the testimony of my own eyes, and of the eyes of hundreds of other people; while for the latter I have only the unauthenticated account of Robert of Shrewsbury.

In a word, Sir, it appears to me that, if Antiphona wishes to attack my “Authentic Documents concerning the miraculous cure of Winefrid White” with any effect, it is incumbent on him or her to prove one of these three things: that Winefrid White was not afflicted during three years with that dreadful malady, an enlargement of the vertebrae and a paralytic affection, which baffled the skill of her physician and her surgeon, and gradually reduced her to the most wretched state of debility and suffering that a human creature can well be supposed to exist in:—or else, that she was not suddenly and perfectly cured of all her dreadful maladies, and restored to the perfect use of her limbs, on June 28, 1805, by once bathing at Holywell; and that she has not continued perfectly well and active in her limbs, so as to be able to walk, run, and work, as well as most young women of her age, from the aforesaid day down to the present date:—or, lastly, that such an instantaneous, perfect, and lasting cure of an ascertained, inveterate, and terrible disorder, has been known to have taken place in some former instance, and can rationally be supposed to have taken place in the present instance, by a single immersion into cold water, or by the fascination of a warm imagination? Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

P. S.





E. Blere del.

Malton sculp.

EDENHALL Church, LINT. OLN SHIRE, S.W.

P. S. I should suppose that the Urns described by your Correspondent Alfred Hadfield (p. 1097), from the circumstance of their falling to dust on being exposed to the air (which argues that they were not baked in an oven, but barely hardened in the sun), were *British*, not *Roman* Urns. Having seen several of the former, accompanied with mis-shapen beads and other rude ornaments, dug out of the British barrows in Dorsetshire, I have uniformly found them to answer the description of your Correspondent; whilst those which I have seen dug up close to the Roman City of Winchester, and which are proved to be Roman by the fibulae, coins, &c. accompanying them*, are of the most durable composition, as well as of the most elegant shape that can well be imagined, greatly surpassing the best sort of Wedgewood's black ware.

J. M.

MR. URBAN, *Stamford, Jan. 1.*

THE parish of Edenham in Lincolnshire comprizes the townships of Edenham, Grimsthorpe, Elsthorpe, and Scottlethorpe; and the site and demesnes of the Abbey of Vauvey, or *de Valle Dei*. The whole parish contains about 6424 acres of land; the whole of which, except about 160 acres, is the property of his grace the Duke of Ancaster.

The village of Edenham is situate about eleven miles North from Stamford, and three miles West from Bourne.

The Parish Church, situate in Edenham, was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Vauvey; and is now a perpetual curacy in the donation of the Duke of Ancaster, who is ImproPRIATOR of the parish, and proprietor of the Church-yard.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael (a South-West View of which is engraved in *Plate II.*) consists of a Nave, with North and South Ailes, a handsome square Tower at the West end, and a Chancel at the East end of the Nave, and a South entrance Porch. The length of the Tower is 18 feet, of the Nave 71, and of the Chancel 36 feet; total 125 feet. The length of the North Aile is 75 feet, of the South Aile 65 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the Nave is 19 feet, and of each of the

Ailes 19 feet six inches; total breadth 46 feet. And the breadth of the Chancel is 18 feet. The Ailes are each divided from the Nave by four arches; and a smaller arch, or doorway, separates the North Aile from the Chancel. The arch which separates the Chancel from the Nave is circular, with round mouldings; that which separates the Nave from the Tower lofty and pointed. The arches between the South Aile and Nave are pointed, deeply moulded, and supported by clustered columns, the smaller shafts of which are completely relieved from the main supports. The arches which separate the North Aile from the Nave are pointed; but, as well as the columns which support them, are of workmanship plainer than, and inferior to the others.

The Font, which is circular, is surrounded by eight attached columns, with ornamented capitals supporting small arches; and seems (as indeed Fonts generally are) more ancient than any other part of the Church.

In the front of the Porch are two ancient shields, on one of which may be traced, *crusilé botoné fiché*, a lion rampant sinister; and on the other, *feme of fleurs de lis*, a lion rampant, *Beaumont*; impaling three garbs, *Cotyn*.

The parapet walls of the South Aile and Porch are ornamented with a Frieze, composed of square compartments with quatrefoils and various other fanciful devices.

The Tower and some part of the Church seem to be of the time of Henry VI.; the residue of an earlier date. The West door of entrance to the Church through the Tower is a flat pointed arch, with quatrefoils in the groins.

There is on the floor of the South Aile a blue marble (which seems to have been one of the sides of an old tomb) ornamented with plain shields in quatrefoils; and there are several other large stones on the floor, from which brasses with effigies and inscriptions seem to have been torn away.

The Pews, apparently coeval with the Tower, are of oak, open at the ends, perforated in the form of quatrefoils at the sides, and ornamented with carving of pointed arches at the ends.

In the Church-yard are remains of several ancient tombs. One, a stone

* See an engraving of these, in the *Verulba Monumenta of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. II.

in the form of a wedge, at the North door, very old, is the recumbent figure of a lady resting her head on a cushion; with her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. Another on the South side of the Church, at the East end of the South Aisle, is an altar-tomb of stone, divided, in the front, into four compartments, which are separated by crocketed pinnacles, and each compartment decorated with rich and fanciful tracery, inclosing a shield of arms. The first and second shields have a fesse charged with three crosses botoné; the third has a bend between six martlets; and the charge upon the fourth is nearly effaced, but appears, by an Harleian Manuscript, No. 6829, to have been, quarterly, 1 and 4. a chief indented, *Neville*; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant, *Simeon*. On the tomb are the recumbent figures of a man in armour and his wife at his right side. His feet rest on a monkey. She is supported at the head by angels, has a canopy over her, and monks in cowls at her feet. This, in the Harleian MS. No. 6829, is said to be for a Neville of Grimsfhorpe and his wife; but it is more probable it was for a Simeon who married the heir general of Neville.

Possibly these tombs were removed out of the Church, at the time when a part of it was rebuilt. I do not think they were originally designed, especially the beautiful one for Simeon and his wife, to be exposed to the weather, and a thousand accidents and mischievous sports, in the church-yard.

At the East end of the North Aisle are two tablets of black marble bordered with military and naval trophies; at the top of which, within a garter, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, is a shield of 25 coats, viz.

1. Argent, three battering rams, barways, in pale, proper, armed and garnished Azure; *Bertie*.

2. Or, fretty Azure; *Willoughby*.

3. Ermine, five chevrons Gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant Or; *Orreby*.

4. Gules, a cross moline Argent; *Beck*.

5. Gules, erisilé fitché and three round buckles Or; *Rosceline*.

6. Sable, a cross engrailed Or; *Ufford*.

7. Argent, three pallets vavé, Gules; *Folaines*.

8. Sable, a manarch Or.

9. Argent, a chief indented Azure; *Glanville*.

10. Lozengy, Or and Sable.

11. Per pale, Azure and Gules, a lion rampant Argent.

12. Barry of eight, Or and Gules.

13. Argent, a chief Azure.

14. Gules, a lion rampant Or, a crescent for difference Argent.

15. Azure, three garbs Or; *Cyvelioc Earl of Chester*.

16. Azure, a wolf's head erased Argent; *Lupus Earl of Chester*.

17. Chequé, Or and Azure.

18. Per pale, Or and Vert, a lion rampant Gules.

19. Or, three chevrons Gules, a label of three points Azure.

20. Sable, three garbs Argent.

21. Sable, fretté Or.

22. Or, a lion rampant double-tailed, Sable.

23. Gules, a fesse dancette, between six crosses moline Or.

24. Barry of six, Ermine and Gules, three crescents Sable.

25. Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the dexter a mullet Argent; *Vere*.

On one side are the same quarterings with the addition of on a chief Argent, a lion passant Gules, within a garter surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

On the other side *Bertie, Beke, Ufford, and Vere*, quarterly, with an inescutcheon, quarterly, Argent and Gules; in the first and fourth quarters, a fret Or; over all a fesse Azure, *Norreys of Rycote*, within a garter surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

At the bottom, quarterly, 1. *Bertie*, 2. *Vere*, 3. *Ufford*, 4. *Beke*, 5. *Willoughby*, 6. quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules a lion rampant Or; 2d and 3d Sable, a fret Or; all within a garter, and surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

On the first tablet is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Robertus Bertie, filius Peregrini (Baronis de Willoughby, Beck, & Eresby, regnante Elizabethâ in Daniam primo Legati, Anglorum deinde per Belgium militantium Generalis, copiis decem auxiliiaribus Henrico Gallie Quarto submissis Præfati) qui auctis ipso curatissimè Honoribus, Comes de Lindsey, Baro de Willoughby, Beck, & Eresby, Magnus Anglie Hæreditario-Camerarius, Georgiani Ordinis Eques nobilissimus, Caroli Primo à Consiliis sanctioribus, Constantiani Magui potestate famel sum-

um, Admiralli autoritate iteratò insignitus, postremò cum pro fide sua & fortitudine singulari nupero civili bello exercitai regio Dux præfesset, mortem adeptus altera illa honoratissima vitæ decora illustrem, Psælio de Edgehill, fatoq. tanti viri noto, in causâ sanctissimâ Imperio Supremo victor gloriôsè occubuit, anno ætatis 60, Christi 1642. E longo prudentique verum usu, multa illi experientia, oris dignitas quæ Procerem fateretur, eosque præ se ferret titulos qui nunc leguntur. Tot licet nominibus præfulgenti alia adfuit claritudo è sobole non minùs numerosâ, quam ex Elizabethâ Bænnis Montacuti de Boughton filia liberis tredecim suscepit: Montacutum, Rogetum, Pergrinum, Franciscum, Robertum, Henricum, Verum, & Edvardum; Otharinam, Elizabetham, Annam, Sophiam, & Mariam."

On the second tablet :

"H. S. E. Montacutus filius Roberti, Comes de Lindsey, Baro de Willoughby, Beck, & Ercby, præcellus Angliæ Camerarius, Carole Primò ab interio Cubiculo, et Satelliti Regij Præfessus, Carolis utriusq. à Consiliis secretioribus, Ordinis Periscelidis Eques illustris. Uxorem primam duxit Martham Gulielmi Cockain Equitis filiam, Comitiss de Holderness viduam, è qua suscepit liberos: Robertum (nunc Comitem de Lindsey, &c.) Peregrinum, Ricardum, Verum, Carolum, Elizabetham, Bridgettam, & Otharinam. Altera illi conjux Bridgetta Wray, Baronissa Norreys de Rycott, honoratissima Edvardi Sackvill vidua, è qua genuit Jacobum Baronem Norreys (aliâ familiæ suæ nobilitatem), Edvardum, Henricum, et Mariam. Ista sobole propagavit familiam, quam virtute multiplici illustravit, candore & humanitate præcipuus, vultus suavitate & gestuum moderatione summus decorus, comitate generosâ magnificè affabilis, Consiliarius prudentissimus; in prælio de Edghill fortitudine spectabilis piâ, cum Imperatorem Patrem lethaliter prostratum objectu corporis sui diutissime protegeret interitus. Fide erga Principes optimos inconcussa, qui Caroli Primi funestissimas exequias, quatuor procerum unus, inter ipsam fortè Tyrannidis servitiam, ad tumultum præsecutus est, suo pietatis officio dammare, ausus potenter rebelles. Obiit 25^a Julii, anno æræ Christ. 1666, ætatis suæ 59; et sub hoc marmore cum patre Roberto & Marthâ conjuga una requiescit, Avi Parentumque honoratissimæ memoriæ filij quatuor, Peregrinus, Ricardus, Verus, & Carolus, supremi testamenti curatores, moerentes posuerunt."

Near the last is a mural tablet of white marble. Arms, quarterly, 1. Ber-

tie, 2. Willoughby, 3. Ufford, 4. Vere. Crest, a Saracen's head proper, ducally crowned Or. And the following inscription :

"To the memory of Richard Bertie, who, being honourable by his noble parentage, made himself more so by his noble actions. He was grandchild of that heroick and renown'd Robert, and third son of Mountague, both Earls of Lindsey, and Hereditary Lord Greate Chamberlains of England. His actions were these : In Forreine parts he attended upon his then Royal Highnesse, now K. James II. and Marschall de Turenne att the sieges of Mouson a^o 1653, and Landrecy a^o 1653; in both which he shewed an undoubted courage in two desperate attacks. His employ^{mt} at home were: hee served K. Charles the II^d in the command of Captain of Horse both in England and Ireland, as he did also the present King James the II. against the Invasion and Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in the West. Hee was a person of unblemish'd integrity, both to Church and State; of signall loyalty to his two Sovereigns, hospitality to his neighbours, and obliging candour to all men. To whose irreparable losse on the 19th of January a^o Dⁿi 1686, and soth of his unmarry'd life, the hon^{ble} Peregrine Bertie, his second brother, sole executor and constant companion in his travayles abroad, and in his entire affection at home, hath, as the last testimoniall of his never-dying love, erected this monument."

On the South side of the Chancel is a monument more than 17 feet high, of white marble veined with blue; at the top of which are the arms of Bertie, Willoughby, Beke, Ufford, Vere, and a lion rampant quarterly with an inescutcheon charged with a maunch, and on a border eight pair of lions' jambes saltire-ways; an Earl's coronet; supporters, on the dexter, a Friar, with staff and beads; on the sinister a Savage wreathed about the temples and middle. Motto, *Loyauté me oblige*. On a pedestal in front about four feet high stands a sarcophagus, of dark variegated marble; and above the sarcophagus, in the back ground, are seven bulls, inscribed, Eliz. Lady Lindsey, Robert Earl of Lindsey, Arabella Lady Rivers, Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Hon. Norreys Bertie, Hon. Philip Bertie, Hon. Albemarle Bertie. And on the front of the pedestal below, the following inscription :

"Robert Lord Willoughby of Ercby, eldest son of Mountague by his first wife the Countess of Holderness, succeeded his Father in his hereditary honours of Earl of Lindsey,

Lindsey, and Lord Great Chamberlain of England, July the 25th, 1666; and was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of this County in his room, and one of his Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council, and sometime one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber. He had the honour to be continued in the former stations in the succeeding reigns, till he thought fit to resign the first in behalf of his son, then Lord Willoughby of Eresby. He died May 9th, 1701, aged about 70 years. This noble Earl was three times married; first to Mrs. Mary Maffingberd, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Maffingberd, of London, merchant: by her he had only one daughter named Arabella, who was second wife to Thomas Earl Rivers; after whose decease she lived in the state of widowhood, and dying without a will the 28th day of February, 1716, aged about 59 years, a considerable personal estate fell to her four half brothers, who survived her.—His second wife was Elizabeth, sole surviving issue of Philip Lord Wharton, by his first wife daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Wandsford, Attorney General of the Court of Wards, by whom he had five sons. The eldest was Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who succeeded his father, and was afterwards created Marquiss of Lindsey and Duke of Ancaster. The second was the Right Honourable Peregrine Bertie, Vice Chamberlain to King William and Queen Anne, and one of their Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council; he usually served in Parliament for the Corporation of Boston, where he was chose seven times, and once for Truro in Cornwall. In November, 1706, the Queen made him one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He was generally esteemed and beloved; and his relations and friends had a very great loss of him by an apoplexy the 10th day of July, 1711; he died unmarried, aged about 48 years. The third was Philip, who was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Mary, and Auditor of the Dutchy of Cornwall. In the year 1694 he was chose Member of Parliament for the town of Stamford. He married Elizabeth a daughter of the Earl of Meath, who was relict of Sir Philip Coot, by whom he had no issue, and died the 15th of April, 1728, aged about 64 years. The fourth was Norreys, who was brought up in the Sea service, and made several voyages as volunteer on board his Majesty's Ships of War before the Revolution. Soon after it, he was made Guidon of the Guards, and served the two first campaigns of that war with the troops in Flanders; but the troop staying at home the third year, he went a Volunteer on board the grand fleet commanded by Admiral Ruffel, and was made

second lieutenant of the Suffolk. While the ship lay at Dartmouth, he fell ill of a malignant fever, and died there August the 27th, 1691, aged about 25 years.—His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Pope Earl of Downe in Ireland, relict of Sir Harry Lee, of Ditchley, in the county of Oxford; by her he had one daughter named Elizabeth, who died in the seventh year of her age, and one son named Charles, who acted for his brother, the Earl of Lichfield, in the command of Woodstock Park, and was chose Member of Parliament for New Woodstock, in the year 1708. His first wife was an heiress, widow of Nicholas Newcomen, Esq.; his second was Mrs. Marshall; but, having no issue by either, he left his estate to his great nephew Lord Albemarle Bertie, second son of the present Duke of Ancaster. He lies buried at Theddlethorpe, by his first wife, where there is a monument erected to them; all the rest are buried here. The fifth son of Robert Earl of Lindsey, by his second wife, was the honourable Albemarle Bertie, who erected this monument in the year 1738.

Against the North wall of the Chancel, and opposite to the last, is a costly monument of marble near 20 feet high, having in the back ground a pediment supported by two Corinthian columns, above which are the arms, *viz. Bertie, Willoughby, Beke, Ufford, Vere, and Wandsford*, quarterly, on an inescutcheon, three eaglets displayed in fesse, *Wynne*, impaled with a chevron between three leopards' faces, *Farrington*: a ducal coronet, and supporters, and motto as before. Under the pediment are flowers in festoon. On a pedestal, with a circular front, near six feet from the ground, is the effigies of the first Duke of Ancaster, standing, in a Roman dress, with a baton in his right hand. And on the front of the pedestal is inscribed, "*L. J. Schce-maeckers et H. Cheere invent. & fecit.*"

And beneath,

"In a vault under this place lies the body of that late most noble prince Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquiss and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, and Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. He was son of Robert Earl of Lindsey by Elizabeth his second wife, the only surviving issue of Philip Lord Wharton by his first wife Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Rowland Wandsford, of the County of York, Knight. His first wife was Mary daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydder, in the County of Carnarvon,

Carnarvon, Bart.; by whom he had two sons, Robert Lord Willoughby, who died under age in his travels at Wolfenbottle, and Peregrine now Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c.; and three daughters, the Honourable Ladies Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Mary, who died young. His second wife was Albinia eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general Farrington; by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter: the Honourable Lords Vere, Montagu, Norris (died an infant), Thomas, Robert, and Lady Louisa. In the reign of King William the Third, he was called up by writ from the Lower House of Parliament, as Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and was several years Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, City of Lincoln and County of the said City, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Her Majesty Queen Anne created him Marquess of Lindsey the 29th of December, 1706, and continued him in her Council, and in the same honourable employments in this County, during her reign. He had also the honour to serve his Majesty King George the First in the same honourable Stations; and was, July the first, 1715, created by him Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. He always firmly adhered to the Church of England as by law established, was an equal assertor of the rights of the Crown, and the liberties of the People; and, when Parliaments were up, resided in this County, where he lived hospitably, and had a good interest. He was born the 30th of October, 1660, and died the 26th of July, 1728. This monument was erected by his Grace's Trustees in the year of our Lord 1728, according to the power given them by his Will."

Against the same North wall of the Chancel, and Eastward from the last monument, is another monument consisting of a pedestal of white marble, on which is the effigies of the second Duke of Ancaster, in a Roman dress, leaning against an urn; and beneath the urn a medallion, on which is a bust of his Duchess; in the back ground a pyramid of dark-coloured marble, on which are the arms of *Bertie, Wynne, Ufford, and Willoughby*, quarterly, with an inescutcheon, Or, a shield within an orle of martlets Sable, for *Brownlow*, and with coronet, supporters, and motto: the whole about fifteen feet high. On the front of the pedestal is this inscription.

"This monument is erected to the memory of Peregrine late Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of

England, who died Jan. 1st, 1741, aged 55 years; and of Jane his Duchess, who was one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir John Brownlow, late of Becton in the county of Lincoln, Bart.; by whom he left three sons and four daughters, Peregrine now Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England; Lord Albemarle; Lord Brownlow; Lady Mary, Lady Albina, Lady Jane, and Lady Carolina Bertie."

On the South side of the Chancel, opposite to the last monument, is another of white marble veined, on which about six feet from the ground are represented the third Duke of Ancaster, seated, in his robes, resting his right hand on a medallion, on which is the bust of his Duchess, and holding a coronet in his left hand; and the fourth Duke of Ancaster in a Roman dress, with a baton in his hand, standing at the right hand of his Father. In the front the arms, coronet, crest, supporters, and motto of Bertie Duke of Ancaster. On a marble terminating in a pointed arch in the back ground is a medallion with a bust of the eldest son of the third Duke, and above it an urn. And on two brass tablets in the front are the following Inscriptions:

"To the memory of the most noble Prince Peregrine Bertie, third Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Bech, and Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England by inheritance, Master of the Horse to King George the Third, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, Recorder of Boston, and Keeper of Waltham Forest in the same County.—His Grace first married on the 22d of May, 1725, Elizabeth daughter and sole heiress of William Blundell of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, Esq. relict of Sir Charles Gunter Nichol, Knight of the Bath; who having died without issue in December 1743, he married November 27th 1750, Mary daughter of Thomas Panten of Newmarket in the county of Cambridge, Esq. by whom he had issue, 1. Lady Mary-Catharine, who was born April 14th, 1754, and died at Bristol April 12th, 1767; 2. Peregrine Thomas Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, who was born May 21st, 1753, and died December 12th, 1758; 3. Lord Robert, afterward Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, who was born October 17th, 1756, and succeeded his Father August 12th, 1778; 4. Lord..... who was born September 14th, 1759, and died the same day;

5. Lady-Priseilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, now Baroness Willoughby, of Eresby, who was born February 14th, 1761, and married February 23rd, 1779, to Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in the County of Kent, Esq. now Sir Peter Burrell, Knight, Deputy Great Chamberlain of England; by whom she hath issue, the Honourable Peter-Robert Burrell, born March 1782; 6. Lady Georgina-Charlotte, born August 7th, 1764. His Grace having raised a regiment of foot for his Majesty's service during the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1745, was promoted to the rank of a General in the Army. This noble Duke ever shewed the most unequivocal and zealous attachment to the illustrious Family now on the Throne of these Kingdoms, the most patriotick concern for the preservation of our happy Constitution, and the most attentive regard to the particular interests of that County over which he presided, and in which, during the recesses of Parliament, he lived with hospitable magnificence and liberality. His Grace's death was occasioned by a lingering bilious disorder: and, having for many days foreseen his approaching dissolution, he took leave of his disconsolate family and afflicted friends, by a most affectionate and solemn farewell. He quitted this world with philosophick tranquillity, and resigned his soul to God with the pure and steadfast hope of a most sincere Christian. He died at Grimsithepe, August 12th, 1778, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; and was succeeded in titles and estate by his only surviving son."

"To the memory of the most noble prince, Robert Bertie, fourth Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, Late Great Chamberlain of England by inheritance, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Captain General of the County of Lincoln. Quickness and clearness of apprehension, aided by a memory which happily retained, guided by such discernment as ordinary men derive from long repeated observation, and fired by an ambitious desire of real glory, secured and facilitated to this excellent young Nobleman the acquisition of every accomplishment, either suited to that exalted station, or which he was born, or conducive to his improvement in that most honourable position in which he chose to follow the splendid example of his renowned ancestors. Indefatigable in this glorious pursuit, the visited foreign, but chiefly Northern climes; and with a deep-rooted scorn for all the refinements of enervating luxury, he gloried in the character of a hardy Briton, and enriched it with the study and observation of the most celebrated military establishments. But soon the

troubles arisen in the Western hemisphere suggested opportunities of instruction better suited to the activity of his genius: nor were his loyalty and patriotism restrained by the anxious apprehensions of the tenderest Parents, or the earnest intreaties of those noble Relations, who saw in him their present boast, delight, and hope, their future comfort, protection, and glory. He went over as a Volunteer to North America in the twenty-first year of his age, and eagerly embraced every opportunity of distinguishing himself by the most spirited and dauntless exertions, in the service of his King and Country, by sea as well as by land. During his second campaign he received the melancholy tidings of his noble Father's decease. On his return he surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends, his family, and his country. In his person manly graces were united to natural dignity; his manners were elegant without affectation, his affability was the genuine fruit of universal benevolence, and by the eminent goodness of his heart he shone with peculiar lustre in the several relations of Son, Brother, and Friend. But it pleased God to give an awful demonstration of the instability of human bliss, and to snatch away this object of general admiration, by a malignant fever, of which he died, unmarried, in the twenty-third year of his age, on the 6th of July, 1779: only eleven months after he succeeded to the hereditary honours of his family."

C. Harris, London, fecit.

The Harleian MS. above referred to, notices the following arms in the windows of Edenham church, which are now lost.

In the East window; Barry of six, Or and Azure, a bend. Gules, *Gant. Azure*, fons of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*.

In a North window; Azure, a bend between six martlets Argent, *Luttrell. Argent*, three dolphins saint Sable, *Simon*.

In an upper South window the arms of *Beaumont* repeated. T. R.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N^o CXVII.

I REQUEST that it may ever be kept in memory that my strictures laid directly to those Innovations done on our PUBLIC ANTIENT STRUCTURES which no man, or body of men, can truly call their own; Structures that are in a manner committed

* I do not at this time allude to those Antiquities purchased by sale of estates, &c.

by the Nation at large to the immediate care and protection of particular individuals as a trust the most sacred; then, surely, it is wrong in those so trusted to set aside the solemn obligation, by perpetrating on their walls each experimental disfigurement and unrestrained havoc under the direction of foreigners as well as natives. But the hour is at hand, when an account will be required for all the long list of Architectural depredations, vulgarly called *improvements*; and plunder, vulgarly called *speculation*, in the value of lead, timber, stone, &c. &c.

At this moment a trembling account is about to be scanned, and adjudged. Certain Northern "blanks in the air," in "elegiac strains," cry aloud for retribution; and each body of "delegated guardians of our Antiquities" stand in fearful suspense for the dreaded event! Fair fame and consolation go with that heart who has set this engine of enquiry, this barrier to Antiquarian devastations, at issue! May his success be equal to his patriotic endeavours! My wishes, as my hopes, turn on the most sanguine expectancy; and I wait the event.

GUILDHALL, LONDON.

Concluded from vol. LXVII. p. 1213.

Interior of the Porch. Extremely perfect; and a most beautiful introduction to the Hall it certainly is. The length is partitioned into two divisions, by columns supporting groins, with rich bosses, &c. Each division has three compartments, with pointed heads, turns, and tracery, filling up the principal arches of the divisions.

Interior of the Hall. Length 154 feet, width 52 feet. The length has eight divisions, made by clusters of columns; and to each division, in the upright, is a slope seat of continuation, dado with compartments and tracery (among which, in certain situations, are door-ways and windows), string, or first entablature, grand window; in some situations other decorations take place, and second entablature. So far exist the remains of the original upright; its continuation, shewed, no doubt, an open-worked timber roof (in manner like Westminster Hall), and which was consumed in the great fire. A repair soon took place, which next occurs in the present elevation; that is, a general entablature and double

piers and windows with circular heads; these objects are regularly set over the ancient divisions below, the whole covered by a flat pannelled ceiling, three pannels in width and sixteen in length. This attic story then is plain to a degree; neither applicable to the situation, or to the style of an interior, the finish of which could not be perfect without an open-worked roof as aforesaid.

The embellishments in the dado give three compartments; the centre enters principal, within which are three smaller compartments with pointed head, turns, &c. On each side of the grand window are compartments, in unison with those in the dado. The window itself is lofty, and has its height in two tiers; the lower ditto, pointed heads, with turns; and the upper ditto, the general head of the window, with turns, tracery, &c. The two entablatures in their friezes have an infinite number of small blockings, composed of human heads, shields of arms, ornaments, &c. To the cluster of columns are rich bases and ornamented capitals; and on them, we may presume, the destroyed timbers for the roof once took their springings; but now Wren's shields of arms with preposterous embellishments usurp their situations.

South side of the Hall. First division (from the East). The Hastings (or more probably a grand flight of steps covered by said Hastings), rising some feet from the pavement, unavoidably caused the first entablature to be set as high as the top of the first tier of the grand window. Below this entablature are splendid canopies to fix niches; the rest of the work of these niches wainfooted out by Corinthian fluted pilasters and panneling. Second division. Dado complete; (its, in general, are all the rest, with the two entablatures); grand window ditto. Third division. The work in centre of dado cut away, to bring in a modern door-way; occasional door-way complete; grand window stopped up. Fourth division, complete; no grand window; in lieu, fine compartments and tracery. Fifth division: grand door-way from the porch occurs; over it, in lieu of grand window, compartments and tracery: the work broke into for the passing out a modern music gallery. Sixth division. Complete; and similar to fourth ditto. Seventh division. Window in dado stopped up. Great window ditto.

Eighth

Eighth division. Window in dado stopped up. Grand window ditto.

North side. First division, (from the East). Same embellishments as ditto on South side. Grand window broke into for a door-way, &c. Second division. Intirely broke into by the modern monument of the late Lord Chatham. As this design is confessedly on the Roman model, and the dress of the statue in the costume of a Roman Senator, why, in the name of consistency, inclose the whole performance within a large pointed arch, which arch is run in among some particles left of the old work; rendering the thing quite ludicrous; and it may also be asked, why erect a sepulchral object in a place devoted to magisterial ceremonies, and civic banquetings? Is not St. Paul's Cathedral of sufficiently large dimensions, and containing numerous vacant piers, capable to receive a memorial of this sort, without hacking and destroying the charming divisions of the Hall? Third division. Dado, centre work cut away, and a modern door-way introduced. Fourth division. Varied in the design; the dado has a flight of steps leading to ancient chambers, and on each side octangular turreted galleries. These galleries support carved wooden palm-trees, which trees support a gallery of the like material, and a clock. These wooden performances have been erected since the fire. To the right and left are gigantic pasteboard figures of Gog and Magog, set up also since that calamity, as previous thereto there were original figures of these heroes, which were then thrown down and destroyed. Modern door-way cut into the grand window. Fifth division. Complete in dado, and grand window. Sixth division. Ditto, ditto. Seventh division; Dado window stopped up; grand window complete. Eighth division; complete. In the dado a large door-way, and the occasional small ditto.

East side. In the dado, grand range of canopies to niches, the rest of the work paneled out, as before observed of the canopies on the South and North sides. In the centre of this range three of the canopies project in an octangular direction. Great window; the general lines, a repetition of the exterior; but the mouldings are multiplied, and rise more delicate, and of a richer degree, having bakes and other additional accompaniments. A

grand architrave likewise springs from half columns, which columns rest on the cartopies below. Between these half columns and the mullions of the window are small niches. This upright is singularly splendid.

West side. Dado destroyed; that is, all the compartments and other particulars therein cut away; cannot say precisely at what time, as I have no memoranda. The wall remains bare, up to the sill of the great window. Against the centre of this said wall, another funeral memorial has been raised, to do honour to the memory of that upright and worthy man, Alderman Beckford. The architecture of the composition points to the Roman manner, while the dress of the statue, in direct opposition to that of Lord Chatham, is in the fashion of the day, long gown, coat, full-dressed wig, &c. I leave these contradictions in point of costume to be reconciled and made palatable by some other investigator of our public works, as, I candidly confess, with me it is altogether impossible; therefore useless the attempt. I perceive that on the bare wall, as above, are charcoaled-in some divisions of plain panels, with the flat Tudor-arched head, such as used in the reign of Henry VIII. when the Pointed style was sinking into neglect and disuse. Again let me inquire why, in defiance of the detail of the Hall, set about dabbling at a something like the shadow of an art practised more than a century later? I will answer my own question; for I am certain that, if I were thus to interrogate until my last breath, I should never bring on an explanation, by word of mouth, though it is possible I may by the force of innovating hands. The answer: "Whatever may be the fashionable architectural run at Westminster, either in Palace or Church improvements, even so here must the same novelties take place. We work as it were under cover; others holding up specimens for our imitation, and for our praise!"

Notwithstanding this dado has undergone so much curtailment, still at the corners, directly beneath the sill of the window, are particles of a corresponding range of canopies to those in the like station on the East side. These documents being disregarded in favour of the charcoaled whims, as above, establishes a positive proof, that, however strong the orders may have been to restore

restore every thing, even as it was at first, professional men look quite another way, answering *yes*, when they literally mean *no*. "Servilely imitate ancient authorities, indeed? Rather let us obsequiously follow the taste of the day; and then we may defy criticism!"

Before I conclude, let me observe that the East and West great windows have got many feet of new coloured glass, shewing arms, devices, and ornaments. That the Designer might have been informed by some Antiquary, that great windows formerly had painted glass, and that the subjects were arranged this and that way, I cannot doubt. Nor can I be under any uncertainty, when I pronounce that the Artist certainly never saw an actual illuminated ancient window; as, in the attempt before us, all is purely modern, and purely congenial to those principles of Design which are every where prevailing.

Ruminating on the neglected and slovenly condition of this noble interior, the true cause becomes but too manifest. It shews the hour of architectural stupor, previous to the hour of Architectural storm; when havock, curtailment, alteration, and *improvement*, shall have way; and leave not a wreck of Antiquity behind.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

I HAVE just been reading Parkes's second edition of his "Chemical Catechism;" a book which, I think, does great honour to the Author, and to the Country which gave him birth. The clear and perspicuous manner in which he has arranged his work, and the very enlarged knowledge he possesses of his subject, make it at once one of the most entertaining and most instructive productions I ever met with. How finely does he prove the indestructibility of matter; and that "not a particle of what came out of the Creator's hand at first is lost: though several things," he says, "are tending to corruption, and though man may gather and scatter, mix and unmix, and cause much confusion, yet nothing is destroyed; the putrefaction of one thing is a preparation for the being, and the bloom and the beauty of another." His studies, instead of leading him, as the French Philosophists' conceits led them through their egregious vanity and self

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applause, to Atheism and absurdities, carried him delightfully up to the throne of God; and shewed him beyond contradiction these important truths, that "the convenience and happiness of his creatures were the *ultimate* of the great Creator." Even Poisons and Corruptions, which have abounded through Man's unhappy fall, are constantly over-ruled for the benefit, and even for improving the natural state of Man. May we not apply this by analogy to the moral state of the human species? Death and Corruption were brought in by the folly and wickedness of Man: Life and an immortality of Happiness have been wrought out for us by the wisdom and power of God. If the Almighty would not leave the natural world without correctives, we are sure he would not leave the moral and intellectual world, a much more worthy object of his care and attention, without a possibility of recovery: we may consider the Death and Resurrection of the Son of God as the grand corrective in the moral system. He is the rectifier, the purifier, and the restorer of all things. The dangerous state we have brought ourselves to, the pains and affliction and death we must undergo, should stimulate our attention to our real and final good, and make us anxious to obtain it; the recovery and immortal happiness prepared for us, should excite our gratitude and love to that Being, who alone could so order all things as to secure it to us; and who has thus wisely and benevolently counteracted the destruction we had brought on ourselves. May we all be earnestly solicitous to profit by this philosophy, and be as eminent for our proficiency in Virtue and true Piety, as Mr. Parkes has been in his favourite and most useful Science!

Yours, &c.

BARHAMIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

IN the Poems of your friend the Rev. Mr. Crabbe, which in vol. LXXVII. p. 1083, you so warmly recommended, and some of which undoubtedly display marks of superior genius, there are two lines which he quotes from Ovid (and which are thrice repeated) as the subject of *Reflections*, in which if there be not an *erratum*, it must be my ignorance of the Latin language that renders me utterly unable to understand them:

"Quid juvat *errare*, *mersa* jam puppi,
fateri?" &c.

Is it not in the original *errorem*? Had not the Poet been so sparing of his information, and had he told us in what work of Ovid the lines were to be found, this question would not have needed to be asked: but I have in vain consulted the indexes to the Dauphin editions of the *Tristia*, *Epistolæ*, and *Metamorphoses*; and find them not in any of them.

I am afraid you will be disposed to intimate, that nobody but an old fellow would be so ungallant as to intimate that a Lady could make a mistake: were it not so, I would take the liberty to suggest to your fair Correspondent Eusebia, p. 1100, that she is mistaken in supposing that Cromwell never took upon him to confer the honour of Knighthood, as I could furnish her with the names of 18 or 20 persons whom he dubbed Knights, after he took upon himself the title of Lord Protector. R.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

SOME desire may possibly be found to know the mode of our procedure during the ship's repair (see p. 995 of your last volume). To such particulars the printed Voyage does not descend.

Let me say, after anchoring near Cooper's Isle, which lies at a little distance from Onrust, the vessel was hauled up, and lashed head and stern alongside the jetty or wharf, immediately dismantled, her stores all lodged ashore, and the hull kept in readiness for warping over to Onrust. But the first thing in order after securing the ship was, to fix a large tent for the crew, sick and well; and into this we moved with cheerful hearts.

One great evil that had originated even with the beginning of this voyage, *hunger*, was now no more: it had embittered every circumstance on-board, and seldom but had been artificially resisted, where necessity was no plea. Of neighbour's fare, whilst upon public service, we should never have complained; but of some being fed at an extra allowance from the ship's provisions, whilst the bulk of a crew were kept in constant gnawing hunger, we had not only reason to complain, but were authorized by naval rules and discipline to demand redress.

Upon Cooper's Isle was only one house, where the Captain, or Bass

(as he was called), resided. A slave, who spoke English, brought us word, that at eight in the evening we must stop within our tent; for at that hour several fierce dogs would be loosed, to guard the Island; and he added, "not long before a chief Mate of some Indian, not attending to this notice, had been seized by these dogs at night, and killed."

Accordingly we staid within that night and the night after, to our great inconvenience: the sick were full of ill humour at the heat from closing the tent, and those in health all quite indignant at the cause. Next day it was determined to put the mettle of these dogs to proof: a party was posted beyond the Bass's gate; and when the dogs (seven or eight in number) burst forth with their usual roar, a great shout was raised behind. The dogs flew on, our people in chase; presently another party joined in the hunt, and so on from convenient corners started out others, hallooing and pursuing. The dogs never once faced about; but, terrified and cut off from any retreat homeward, in less than an hour took to the water, and disappeared. We supposed they might swim round and get ashore upon the master's demesne, which took up at least one quarter of the Island, and was floccaded off from sea to sea; but probably some alligators, sharks, or other monsters of the deep, finished them; for we heard no more barking after that night.

This same Bass was a cross-grained animal, half Dutch, half Malay: and had refused to sell poultry, although he was possessed of all sorts, at any price. He avoided every communication to the utmost; and not one of us ever got admission to his house. It was impossible to make his turkeys equally reserved, and no opportunity was lost of picking their bones.

Cooper's Isle in surface was about ten acres; on the more elevated middle part, the whole being rather convex, several long warehouses were built parallel to each other. In these were lodged Spices in great quantity. The warehouses are separated by alleys, of breadth equal to the buildings. A double row of lofty trees at the nearest end of these warehouses gave us a pleasant shady walk between them and our tent; and this last was put up near the wharf. At a greater distance, and beyond our tent, was another wharf; and

and so that two Dutch Indiamen came in succession to deliver cargoes, and load again. This work was not done by a Dutch crew, but by Chinese; of whom a party, 100 in number, was relieved every 14 days from Batavia. The Dutch Officers seem to have no command over these China-men: they worked as they pleased, and when; with the eagerness of dray-horses whilst at it, and equally in earnest at their meals or at play. They indulged much in bathing, frequently drank tea; and this repast was for the most part followed by cards. Cards always produced quarrelling, and sometimes a general fight: such was, however, laughable in the extreme, considering the brawny combatants, being a jargon of abuse, and open-handed clawing as of women. In spite of their care not to fetch blood, falls upon the sharp stones would wound, and then all hands were as ready to call for assistance from me. Nothing of this sort went unrequited: their supply-boats came often from Batavia, and as certain was a parcel of tea, of sugar-candy, of fresh pork, or of sweetmeats, brought to their English Surgeon by the whole party in cavalcade; the article in question elevated in front, and presented in a form and manner infinitely more pleasing than the gift.

But to return. Our people, being all under my eye, were no sooner indisposed, but medicines were administered; and in the first month every man, two or three excepted, had been alternately the nurse or nursling of his messmate. As weeks ran on, I found we grew more prone to disease: the changes of the moon had very sensible effects, and even the flood-tide constantly rendered fever or local pains more severe. For all this, by good fortune I had been educated in a way most express: my first instructor had been long in India, and all his lessons for several years of my youth had been sweetened with various sea-stories, in which boys delight. His difficulties, his success, his failures, long familiar to my ear, were now realized, or likely to be so; and only one case occurred where I was myself apprehensive about the management. More of that in proper time.

We struggled on, whilst Death was making quicker progress at Batavia. In the first week of November came news that our Surgeon was dead; and

not long after the Captain took alarm at the scenes around him, and came to Cooper's Isle. This wrought a great change for me. Yours, &c. W. P.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

MR. Balfum, Minister (or Chaplain) to a Garrison in Warder-Castle, Wiltshire, in 1643, escaped assassination in a surprising manner, which deserves special notice.

The Officers of the King's party, who had reduced the Castle to a surrender, bearing an inveterate hatred to Mr. Balfum, and "finding no colour to proceed against him in a public way, fell upon a more secret method to take away his life; to that end sending three men, who broke in upon him whilst he was at prayer. But he, rising up, and looking steadily upon them, observing them to stand still, demanded of them the cause of their coming; who, standing some time with horror and confusion in their faces, after some conferences with each other, confessed to him, that they were sent to destroy him; but that they found a superior Power restraining them, and convincing them of the wickedness of their intentions; offering to convey him out of the hands of his enemies, or to do any thing else for him that he should desire." &c. See Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. I. pp. 100, 101. See an account of a remarkable escape of the famous Fran. Junius, in Brandt's History of the Reformation, folio, Book VIII. A. D. 1566. Also of another, *ibid.*, b. VII. pp. 208, 209.

I wish that a collection of such extraordinary events were judiciously made and published. J. J.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 7.

THE present and future state of the Country respecting an ample supply of *Maritime Stores*, may give alarm to many persons not acquainted with our resources, and what an æconomical and restricted expenditure may effect.

We have been, it is certain, very lavish in our use of the important articles of Hemp and Tar; but Russia will soon perceive it is our duty to make her sensible that she is not of that consequence to our existence as a maritime power which she vainly imagines, and the generality of the world have been led to believe. I am induced to make these remarks from the perusal of

some small tracts on the subject of our resources in *Hemp*, which may not have fallen into the possession of many of your readers; and will therefore recapitulate their substance to an extent which may satisfy them that our situation is not altogether dependent. I trust at this period the observations upon the *Sunn Hemp* of Bengal may be circulated by the East India Company, not only to manifest an ability to supply ourselves with a very good substitute, but to prevent unnecessary apprehensions for future provision. It behoves us to consider, no doubt, how far the expenditure of Russian Hemp may be limited, possibly to one half the present annual consumption, without any considerable subtraction of advantage. By such measures we shall manifest our independence of foreign supplies in support of our maritime efforts; and we are called upon collectively and individually to do our utmost towards this important object. As an humble individual, therefore, I shall offer what my mind suggests, for the consideration and adoption of those more immediately concerned, and to dissipate the idea of dearth of Maritime Stores under the present exigency.

The great supply from the Baltic has been Hemp, Tar, Pitch, Iron, Masts, and other Timber. The article of Hemp appears to engross the public consideration more than any other, and creates the greatest alarm; but India can contribute so abundantly towards the requisite supply for so many purposes, not excepting even Cables, that, with the stock of Hemp we are in possession of, our wants of that article will not be insuperable. Stockholm Tar, the next essential requisite, is not to be procured if Sweden joins the confederacy: and the wade is beyond all common conception; the Hemp without Tar is useless for marine purposes. Pitch is equally an article of value; and the supply of Tar, Pitch, and Masts, should we have war also with America, will be still more difficult, and an economical expenditure more necessary.

The facts I have alluded to, respect the provision, or the economical expenditure, of Hemp and Tar in the fabrication of Cordage. I understand the Directors of the East India Company have taken great pains in the culture of *Sunn Hemp*, and *Salsute Hemp*; and of the former a manufacture of

Canvass has taken place both at Bengal and in this country, equal to the common Canvass in strength and utility; and there can be no question but it will be brought to such perfection as will fully answer for marine and other uses, by an improved mode of manufacture not yet made public. Hence would arise a considerable saving of Hemp here; nor should it be converted to any but maritime purposes, unless it be the outshot, or when damaged.

To diminish the consumption of useful Hemp and Tar as much as possible, it should be restricted to Naval purposes; and the most parsimonious use of it should be enforced by an Act of the Legislature, during this formidable confederacy; consistent, however, with the security of our Ships. Of the two other Pamphlets, one remarks on the Patent Registered Cordage of Mr. Huddart, and the other contains a statement of the comparative weight and strength of Staple Cordage; there are such exemplifications of savings in weight, with the same strength, as may surprise persons not familiar with the subject. The *Sunn Hemp* of Bengal is also thereby made serviceable to a great extent for maritime use, and one third of the general consumption of Russian Hemp might certainly be avoided. In fact, the principle seems so fully detailed and authenticated, that it becomes a matter of national consideration, whether the Patentee should not receive his compensation from the publick, his patent be laid open, and all Cordage be manufactured in that method by every Rope-maker; and when the Navy can be supplied at an expenditure of Hemp one third less, with greater security, during an exigency like the present, can there be a question on the propriety of the measure? But, as the continuance of this exigency is uncertain, the precaution is, therefore, more urgent; and our safety consisting chiefly in our maritime strength, any method of paralyzing it should be promptly guarded against; and the most vigilant attention of Government to the prevention of the misapplication of the resources we have, and the improvement of those within our reach, will soon inculcate confidence at home, and let our Enemies see we are not more vulnerable in these indirect attacks than our Fleets have been to their more open hostility.

Yours, &c.

MERCATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

AT a time when every exertion is made to better the condition of the Poor, by educating their Children, the following case is not beneath the notice of the most eminent of your Legal Correspondents; and as your Miscellany, from its extensive circulation, has been the means of answering the most difficult questions, there is every reason to hope that an opinion will be given, by which the abuse of a well-intended Charity may be rectified. An essential service will thus be rendered to a popular Parish, and it will very greatly oblige,

Yours, &c.

THE VICAR.

CASE.

A School is endowed, of which the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being is Patron, and appoints the Master; and the Vicar of the Parish for the time being nominates six poor boys to be taught free. The emoluments to the Master consist of a good house and garden, besides lands and tenements, yielding exclusively an income of sixty pounds. The present Master is in Deacon's orders, and was licensed to the School about twenty years ago, during which period he has for the most part neglected it, and for the last three years has not paid the smallest attention to his duty; in fact, the School is totally abandoned.

Query, Is there no remedy to compel the Master to resign his situation, or perform the duties of it? or does his Licence protect him in defiance of the power and authority of his Diocesan, and the serious and repeated remonstrances of the Parishioners?

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

IN Dr. Smith's newly-published Introduction to Botany, mention is made of a remarkable property of the Common Annual Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*); which is, that the flower follows the course of the Sun during the day, and in the night (the stalk untwisting) returns to the East, to face the Sun next morning. I wish some of your botanica readers would take the pains to ascertain this circumstance, by sowing in different situations the seeds of this plant, particularly in exposed situations, not near walls or other buildings; and communicate the results to your Miscellany.

A CONSTANT READER.

Query, May not this vegetable have acquired its name from the resemblance of the flower to the blazing figures of the Sun found in books, and not from the property abovementioned?

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

"Blow wind, run sea,
Crack go ship 'fore day!"

AS far as words have force, this is wickedness supreme: but what think you of a lame horse, in a dark night, led up and down upon an uneven dangerous coast mounted with a ship's light? A vessel in the offing mistakes this for a consort, and runs ashore; where the natives of a commercial country, polished sons of the most civilized people, and subjects of an Imperial crown, are all ready to knock its gasping half-drowned defenders on the head.

Can this be? Answer, ye strenuous opposers of the Slave-trade, ye Champions of the Human Race. Have past exertions for sable brethren made you still breathless? Is there no help for homed children of Japhet?

The wretched sailor, watch-worn, but gladdened for nearness of his native soil, may be lured to death through murder by 'long-shore villains; and these butcheries are left to the well-meant but despised warnings of a parish priest, or perhaps his ineffective personal attempt to save; and, whenever happily prevented, only by the casual efforts of some passing armed band.

The Laws are necessarily weak at the extremes of any Country. Indeed! What Shire but Cornwall sends sixty Members to Parliament? Our ancestors provided against such incidental weakness, and the blood of thousands cries from England's reddened sands. Does the noon-day breakfast-table present paragraphs of a West Country shipwreck? *It was only a Merchantman: besides, my dear, Billy is safe in the Mediterranean. You forget the Bunsick-meeting—we must get there in time.*

The kind heart of a Howard has actuated one at least, whose steps at home prove how little needful were the journeys of his prototype to find objects for compassion and redress. To minds alike disposed, lo! we depicture a subject for action. Arise once more, ye better-hearted, ye cream of mankind, and save this Land from unatoned sins of blood.

NAUTA.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

YOUR personal knowledge of me renders it unnecessary for me to inform you, that the study of Ancient Geography forms a favourite amusement of my leisure hours; and also that I have had some experience in that science. I need therefore make no apology for the following observations:

The extremities of the habitable world were considered by the Antients as two Islands; one lying in the utmost limits of the North, called *Thule*, and the other towards the South, called *Taprobana*. And concerning these Islands they have left us descriptions so exact and particular, that it appears a thing most extraordinary indeed, that the Learned of the present times should be divided as to their opinions of the Islands intended by these names; nay, that the generality of them should have decided, as to the latter Island, in favour of one which by no means answers the ancient descriptions. This, however, appears to be the case, as stated by the Authors of the Universal History. But the truth surely must be discovered if we attend carefully to the accounts left us by the Antients, without any deference to those opinions and prejudices of modern writers which contradict them. If this is done, it seems impossible to doubt of the identity of the Islands intended by these names. And, first, I shall apply this rule to

THULE.

This Island, a very modern publication (*Encyclopædia Britannica*) informs me, is supposed by some to mean Iceland, or part of Greenland; and by others Foeha, the largest of the Shetland Islands.

That *Thule* was an Island seems to have been the opinion of all the ancient Geographers. Of these the first is Pytheas, a native of Marseilles, who is supposed to have lived in the time of Alexander the Great, 300 years before Christ. His works have not come down to modern times; but many of his observations are preserved in Strabo and other geographical writers. He speaks of Britain as if he had been here in these early times. He calls *Thule* the most Northern of the British Isles, and tells us that "it is situated six days sail from Britain towards the North; that it lies near the Frozen Sea; and that near it, at the Summer solstice, the Sun forms the Arctic Circle."

Ptolemy shews, that *Thule* is the largest of the Islands, which lie to the North of Britain. He makes the length of it more than four degrees; at least so it appears in the Maps constructed by some one from his Geography, for I have not a Greek copy of his work, having never been able to purchase one. I have only the Latin copy, in which are the Maps. He gives the latitude of this Island 63 degrees, and lays down its greatest length as from East to West, both which circumstances prove that his information is so accurate, that it could only be derived from the experience of some one who must have visited it.

Mela, another ancient Geographer, who wrote in the time of Claudius, furnishes some other particulars concerning this Island, one of which seems to decide its identity beyond all controversy. "In *Thule*," says he, "the nights are very light, because the Sun, though not visible, is so nearly so, that it illumines all these parts with its beams; and at the Summer solstice there is no night, since the Sun's light is not only then stronger than usual, but the larger portion of his disk is visible."

As the nature of your Work requires that your Correspondents should not enlarge upon any subject more than is absolutely necessary, I shall add no more quotations from the Antients; and I trust these notices must be sufficient to prove what Island was in these early times called *Thule*.

Pytheas calls *Thule* one of the British Isles. He therefore affirms it to be an Island. And the distance he places it from Britain will carry us far beyond all the small Islands North of Britain. And beyond these we find but one more Island of any consequence, which is Iceland; but it happens, that this Island answers in all points the descriptions given of *Thule*.

The distance of Iceland perfectly accords with the idea of Pytheas, that "it lies six days' sail from Britain." Its situation also near the Frozen Sea must agree better with it than any other Island in these parts; and its contiguity to the Northern Polar Circle is still more peculiar to it.

Again, its size, its position from East to West, and even its latitude, are perfectly consistent with Ptolemy's account; and

Lastly, the circumstance mentioned

by Mela must determine its identity beyond dispute. Iceland must be the only considerable Island in these seas, where the Sun's disk can be visible at midnight at any season of the year. In Sheiland, I understand, the nights are so light, that the inhabitants can see to read all night in summer; but, from the distance these Islands lie from the Pole, it must be impossible that they can ever see any part of the globe of the Sun at midnight. I have not indeed met with any modern account of this being the case in Iceland; but, from its lying so near to the Polar Circle, it can scarcely be doubted. It is, however, sufficient for the present argument, that this can be true in no other large Island in these parts.

It is plain then that there is an Island which exactly answers the description which the Antients have left us of Thule: why, therefore, should we doubt its identity? In confirmation, I think it necessary to add, that I have never met with any solid objection to this conclusion. Heylin, indeed, contends that it must be one of the British Isles, because Solinus has asserted it to be so. But so have Strabo and Pliny long before. They both of them describe *Thule* as a British Isle, and with circumstances which agree entirely with Iceland. He farther objects that Tacitus tells us, that "Agricola conquered the Orcades, and saw Thule;" but that it is impossible to see Iceland from the Orcades. And if Tacitus says that Thule can be seen from thence, I allow the objection; but he certainly makes no such assertion. He still adds, that Iceland was so far from being known to the Antients, that it was not known in Norway till the latter end of the ninth century. But it seems the Antients were acquainted with the Frozen Sea, and yet farther with the circle of light which the Sun describes in these parts at the Summer Solstice. These facts, and particularly the latter, could be only known from experience; and the same experience would shew them the Island which we are now speaking of. Objections so trifling ought surely to have no weight against evidence so positive and decided as has been above recited. Proceed we then to

TAPROBANA.

The question with respect to this Island has not been left so doubtful as in the case of *Thule*. It is true, two

Islands have been pitched upon by the learned as possessing the site of Taprobana, Sumatra and Ceylon; yet I understand the generality have decided in favour of the latter, but on what authority deduced from the Ancient Geographers, I am not able to discover; or to conceive. Be it premised, that Ceylon is described to be an Island about 600 miles in circumference; of a figure somewhat triangular, and each side about 200 miles in length; and is divided from India by a very narrow Sea. An Island of this size has no claim to the title of a large Island.

But all the old Geographers seem to agree in the idea that Taprobana was a very large Island. "It was long looked upon," says Pliny, "as the beginning of another world." Ptolemy makes it much larger than Britain, and Strabo describes it as not less. Strabo supposes Britain to form a triangle, each side of which is 500 miles long; and Pliny gives the measure of it 800 miles long and 300 broad. Eratosthenes lays down the length of Taprobana as 8000 stadia, or 1000 miles. Onesicritus considers the magnitude of Taprobana as 5000 stadia, but without noticing either its length or breadth. Nor is there more reason to suppose he meant its circumference. His testimony therefore cannot properly be brought into the argument; much less ought it to be admitted in favour of Ceylon against the evidence of Pliny, Ptolemy, and Strabo, when it indeed proves nothing. Their descriptions clearly prove Taprobana to have been a very large Island.

The distance also of Taprobana from India cannot accord with Ceylon, which is divided from it by only a narrow Sea. Strabo makes the distance of it "seven days sail from the most Southern parts of India, where the Coniaci inhabit." Now these people appear from the description of this Geographer in another place, to have occupied that part of India, which is now called Malabar, and at a short distance from Ceylon. In another place he calculates, that it cannot lie less than 3000 stadia distant (nearly 400 miles). Pliny describes it as "lying twenty days sail from the Prasians." These people lived upon the banks of the Ganges; and their chief city, Palibothra, is probably what is now called Patna. And with this agrees Onesicritus, who describes this Island as

twenty days sail from the Continent of India;" but both these authors shew, that this is meant of the India Ships, which were very inferior to those of the Romans. It must, however, be inferred, from these accounts, that Taprobana lay at a considerable distance from the Continent of India.

And with this corresponds the circumstance of its being supposed to lie under the same parallel with the *Island of the Egyptian Exiles*, and the *Cinnamon-bearing Country*. The former Strabo shews to have been situated at some distance South of Meroe. It must have been therefore near, if not beyond, the Equinoctial Line. And the "Cinnamon-bearing Country" is laid down in the Maps of Ptolemy's Geography as lying immediately South of the Line. This country Strabo describes as the "utmost limit of the habitable world towards the South, and more than a thousand miles from the Equinoctial." Great quantities of Cinnamon, it is said, grow in Ceylon; but it must not be therefore confounded with this "Cinnamon-bearing Country," which certainly lay in Africa, and much farther towards the South.

This situation is again confirmed by Ptolemy, who shews us, that the Equinoctial Line *passed through Taprobana*. Thus the Writers of the Universal History accuse him of doing without reason. "That the aforesaid Geographer," say they, "has, without reason, extended his Taprobana beyond the Line, must not by any means be denied." But why without reason? Because these Writers had previously assented to the idea of Ceylon being Taprobana, which Island lies at least eight degrees North of the Line. Whereas it ought rather to have convinced them, that Ceylon could not be the Island intended; for it is certainly a decisive proof that it could not be. But that Ptolemy had good reason for saying, that the Line did pass through Taprobana, is plain from its being supposed by the other ancient Geographers to lie in the same parallel with the Egyptian Isle, and the Cinnamon-bearing Country, through or near both which it certainly passed.

This passing of the Equinoctial through it so positively determines in favour of Sumatra being the Island intended, that it is very extraordinary that it could ever be thought to mean any other Island. And Sumatra au-

swers equally well in most other respects to the accounts left by the Antients of Taprobana.

Its size corresponds exactly, as being a very large Island. It is laid down by different modern Writers on Geography, as from 900 to 1000 miles long, and about 100 broad. This is the very measure of the length of Taprobana given by Eratosthenes in Strabo. Ptolemy gives the numbers from this old Geographer somewhat different, making the length not quite 900 miles; and he adds also from him the breadth of the Island, which, in a copy used by Stephanus and on that account greatly preferred by Pintianus in his notes upon Pliny, is 500 stadia, rather more than 60 miles, which, though little more than half the real breadth, shews that the breadth was supposed to be such in proportion to its length. Ptolemy, however, it must be allowed, thought its width to bear a nearer proportion to its length: and was probably led into this error by the Island lying so obliquely across the Line, and consequently the longitude of the extremities differing so much. But Ptolemy is in no part of his Geography so inaccurate as with respect to India. All other parts of the world have in the Maps some similarity to their real form; but India has scarce any approach to it. Taprobana, according to his account, has much the shape of Ceylon; but it is plain he could not mean that Island, as not only the Equinoctial passes through it, but it occupies not less than fifteen degrees in length and eleven at least in breadth.

Its distance also from India agrees equally well with its size. It cannot be less than seven days' sail from any part of the Eastern side of that Continent; nor do I see reason to think it more. I have an old Chart, used by an Officer in the East India Company's service, on which the place of one of her heavy merchant-ships is laid down for every day at noon; and the last seven days' sail before the ship reached the North point of Sumatra exactly corresponds with the distance of the same point from Cape Comorin. This, though not positive, is very probable evidence as to this distance.

Many other circumstances might be added, wherein Sumatra corresponds with the description of Taprobana. Even the lake Meglaba does not appear to be entirely fabulous. The internal

parts of Sumatra are not perfectly known; and therefore this I take has not yet been settled by any Traveller. But Meriden tells us, that there are "many large and beautiful Lakes in Sumatra, that facilitate the communication between the different parts of the Island." But I have treasured already sufficiently on the patience of many of your Readers; and that I need add no more to prove the position which I set out with, that if we abide by the descriptions of the Ancients without attending to the prejudices of the Moderns, no doubt can remain as to the Islands, intended by the names *Thule* and *Tarolana*. T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Tupfield Street,

Jan. 12.

MR. SMITH has replied to my Vindication, in a Prefatory Address prefixed to his *Tou. Supplemental* Plates just published; but, as his account abounds with misrepresentations, I am preparing, and shall publish as soon as it can be printed, a complete answer and refutation.

JOHN SNEY HAWKIN,

Mr. URBAN,

Woburn Terrace,

July. 13.

AMONGST the many expedients and shifts we are likely to be obliged to resort to for the deficiency of primary articles of necessity and of luxuries, in consequence of the temporary stop put to the Continental Trade, and which now above all subjects most seriously engages our attention as a Commercial Nation—let us consider, first of all, what are the *Agricultural* resources we possess within ourselves, so as to be supplied with a sufficiency of Corn, without the help of foreign nations. Should we be entirely cut off from all commercial intercourse with the Continent of Europe and America? I broach the subject more particularly with a view that some of your enlightened readers may be induced to take the trouble to answer and explain the following observations, which I take the liberty to submit, in hopes that an immediate remedy for the good of the community at large at this unexampled crisis may be pointed out for consideration. I will therefore ask, how it is to be accounted for, that this so highly cultivated country, which, scarcely 15 years back, had generally a surplus of Corn beyond its

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own consumption, with 10 Wars, and which she exported, and obtained for it a bounty from Government as an encouragement; has been ever since obliged to import, year after year, large quantities to supply deficiencies in our consumption. To me it is incomprehensible, when I consider the vast improvements that have taken place of late years in Agriculture generally—the quantity of waste lands taken into cultivation—the forming of Canals, which had in now (amongst other advantages alleged) a considerable reduction in the number of drach-horses to be employed—the substitution in many instances for agricultural purposes of Oxen for Horses, whereby much Corn was expected to be saved—the superfluous and extensive increased cultivation of that valuable and nutritious root, the *Potatoes*, a substitute for Bread almost entirely for perhaps a million or two of the inhabitants of the country more than it was some years back—the operation of the Powder-tax, even as far as what related to the quantity of wheat used in hair powder; and some other minor savings that might be enumerated. It most certainly, I should conceive, must strike every one who considers the subject, that the great contrast appears almost impossible to be accounted for, without a serious investigation, and which in times of unparalleled difficulties as those hanging over our heads, and which have already begun, should take place without delay. I am well aware, that in War time, compared with that of profound Peace, there is a very considerable increased consumption and waste that cannot be avoided, but hardly to any thing like an extent equal to counterbalance the stagnation of causes of increased production or substitutes above stated. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Havant, July. 14.

TO assist a Reverend and learned Writer with some materials for the projected History of the Antiquities of Hampshire, should his intention be revived, I have sent you a few notes respecting *Greenham* for insertion in your Magazine.

Before the Conquest the Manor of *Greenham* was part of the possessions of Queen Edda. At the General Survey the woods there furnished sustenance for thirty Hogs; and *Waleran* the Hunter possessed one hide of land.

Manor Farm had formerly an old claim of turning all live stock Wolmere Forest at proper seasons, sheep; for, being close grazers, could not eat the sweet grasses, under the deer from thriving: for privilege the owner paid the King 117 seven bushels of oats.

Manor is now the property of Mr. Love Beckford, esq.; the Manor and demesne lands called *he* having been sold off from the manor in 1577 to Mr. Lewknor.

Church appears to have been built about the fifteenth century, and consists of a single Nave, with a Chancel rising beyond it. The simplicity of building attracts our notice; and may be said in favour of its sacred situation, in the midst of the

entering the Porch, we perceive a lowing grotesque denunciation in letters over the door:

void, profane man; come not here;
but the holy, pure, and clere,
that groweth to be so,
this Porch but further goe."

On rising to the pulpit against the wall is placed a sumptuous tomb, the following inscription:

to the memorie of Dame Margerie, who, having fyre confidence in the of our Saviour Jesus Christ, departed with great courage and comfort daie of Maie, anno D'ni 1632, in the yecare of her age. This vertuous was the wife of Sir Richard Caryll, knight; with whome she lived yecres, and after his death continued dowe all the time of her life, being of sixteen yecres.

How marble tombe, though long it may't endure, [more;
doft within an honor'd corps im-
rais'd and freed, thy pris'ner God shall see,

en, thou for ever shalt demolish'd well, then, of price thou dost containe, [bee;
en thou confin'd for ever shalt re-
hannes Love cognatus devotissimus."

the opposite side is the following stion to the memory of a pious and ent Clergyman, who always himself sincere in the cause of a on, and warm with sentiments of unity:

near this place are interred the re- of the Rev. Richard Newlyn, Ba- of Civil Law, and Vicar of the Pa- of Rogate and Bampton. As a Di-

vine he adorned his station with undeviating integrity and unaffected piety; in Social Life, with purity of manners he happily connected a propriety of expression and pleasing affability; his actions, the result of a considerate mind, exactly corresponded with the justness of his sentiments. He died May 25, 1772, aged 74. In the adjoining grave are deposited the remains of Beata the wife of Richard Newlyn, who died the 24 of July, 1778, aged 69."

The large yew-tree in the Church-yard extends its sable branches over the mouldering graves; and, having withstood several ages, remains a pleasing monument of antiquity.

RECTORS.

Edmund Yalden, in 1728.

Richard Newlyn died 1772.

Edmund White, present Rector.

Greetham is valued in the King's books at 6l. 5s. 10d. Yearly Tenths, 12s. 7d. and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, *Goldthorpe, Yorkshire,*
Jan 17.

ONE of my neighbours, a poor honest man, applied to me the other day for my advice in an affair on which I am certainly unqualified to assist him. The matter is this:—My neighbour is, undisputedly, the Heir-at-law of an Aunt, who died about 17 years ago possessed of a freehold entailed estate of considerable value. He is her only near relation; and he was, when young, her favourite. He has resided, since eight or nine years before her death, here, about 200 miles from her neighbourhood; and having no correspondence there, he did not know of her death till lately. On going there, he found that she had, on being teased on her deathbed, made a will, and given the estate to a very distant Relation, on a wilful misrepresentation of his death—that that Relation took possession, in consequence of the will, without any opposition; had immediately levied a fine of it, and, about five or six years afterwards, had sold a considerable part of it for betwixt 1500l. and 2000l. My neighbour, on paying a visit to this distant relation to obtain redress, met with the grossest ill treatment. Indeed that might have been expected, considering the means by which the estate had been acquired.

Now, Mr. Urban, as I find myself quite unfit to advise in this matter about the

the possibility of obtaining redress by legal means, perhaps some of your Correspondents who are able, will do it for me, in behalf of a poor, but worthy, labouring man, with a numerous young family, indebted for support entirely to his industry. I have stated the case as exactly and truly as I am able. That my neighbour is the Heir, that the estate was entailed in his Aunt, and that she never barred the entail, is, I believe, undoubted, or rather undisputed. Application has been made to legal gentlemen hereabouts; but their opinions are various: nothing positive can be obtained. Some say the estate may be recovered; others that it cannot. Surely, Mr. Urban, a poor man is not thus to be wronged out of his right. I have ever understood, that permitting persons *legally* entitled to entailed estates to bar the entail was formerly always looked upon as a violent extension of the rules of law in favour of liberty; and surely it cannot be so easy a thing now, that persons no ways entitled, quite indifferent as it were, can do it, and that too in prejudice of the rightful owner. Our Laws, so celebrated for preserving our persons and properties, must either enable this poor man to recover the estate, or the money produced by its sale; or must deservedly lose its celebrity in preserving the latter.

I have no doubt of raising by subscription a fund to support legally the claim of this injured man, provided the Law will encourage it.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 18, 1807.

AT a meeting of the Committee appointed to conduct the proceedings relating to Medical Reform, held at the house of Dr. Garthshore; Dr. Harrison having laid before them a great number of additional answers to his Circular Letter received since the last meeting of the Committee, as well from the Corporate Bodies as individuals, and the same having been read;

Resolved, 1. That the communications laid before the Committee this evening afford abundant proofs of the deplorable state of Society, in being exposed to the injuries resulting from a numerous race of unqualified practitioners, and the consequent discouragement of well-educated members of the Faculty.

2. That, as doubts are entertained with regard to the powers at present

vested by Law in the Corporate Bodies being adequate to the correction of the existing abuses, it be recommended to Dr. Harrison to endeavour to ascertain, by proper enquiries, the real extent of such powers, and their competency to effect the desired purposes.

3. That this Committee do highly approve of the zeal shown by Dr. Harrison in collecting evidence of the various abuses in physic, and the sentiments of the Profession on the subject of Reform.

4. That, as it is desirable the fullest information should be obtained respecting the state of the Profession in every part of the United Kingdom, and the means of remedying its abuses, Practitioners be still invited to transmit to Dr. Harrison, through the channel already pointed out, any further communications that may appear to them likely to elucidate the subject, and to promote the objects in view.

CHARACTER OF MR. PITT;

By MR. ROSCOE.

WITH the battle of Austerlitz, the Confederation against France terminated; and with that terminated, also, the political career and the life of Mr. Pitt; a Statesman to whom it would be unjust to deny the endowments of extraordinary talents, and the praise of having improved those talents, in some departments, to a most uncommon degree. But these accomplishments, which ought to have rendered him a benefactor to his Country, were, unfortunately, subservient to one predominating passion, which not only counteracted their good effects, but converted them into implements of danger and destruction. This passion he inherited from his father, who cherished it in the early years of his son, and directed his infant gaze towards that eminent station which he had himself once occupied. In his education, nothing was left undone that could qualify him to attain this object; and no one certainly ever entered into public life with equal advantages. There is, however, an essential difference between those qualities which are calculated to obtain power, and those which enable us to make a proper use of it. Unfortunately, the system of education

* The address is, "To Dr. Harrison, under cover to George Harrison, Esq. Treasury, London."

of Mr. Pitt was, in politics, that which Lord Chesterfield is in private life. It was founded on no narrow basis, and aimed too directly at its object. A cultivated mind and a humane disposition will render their possessor truly polite; sound principles and a real love of mankind, truly patriotic; but without these, neither the politeness nor the patriotism are any thing more than a whitened sepulchre. The system was, however, successful; the young Orator began his career in a manner the best calculated to display his powers. As he spoke, the hopes of Freedom revived; Corruption shrank before his glance; and the Nation hailed him as her deliverer; but no sooner was the prize within his grasp, than he seized it with an eagerness, and retained it with a tenacity, which null the efforts of his opponents could either impede nor relax. Having thus obtained the supreme power, the talents which had acquired it were employed, with equal success, to preserve it. The correction of abuses; the removal of peculation and corruption; the reform of the Representation; the extension of Religious and Civil Liberty; were now no longer the objects in view; or were only recalled at stated periods, to shew with what dexterity the Minister could blast his promise without breaking his faith. Well schooled in all the routine and artana of office, an adept in the science of finance and taxation, Mr. Pitt's great accomplishment was, a thorough knowledge of the artificial and complex machinery of Government; and his great defect, a total insensibility to the feelings of mankind; and a thorough ignorance of the leading principles of human nature. Unfortunately for his fame, and for his country, new situations arose, to which the hackneyed rules of narrow policy were totally inapplicable.

As powerful Nation, whose slavery had for ages been its reproach, throw off its shackles, and attempted to form for itself a limited Monarchy. It was Mr. Pitt's first misfortune to be insensible to the grandeur of so glorious a struggle; his second, to miscalculate its consequences. The first act of France was, to hold out her emancipated hands to the free States of England and of America; but the coldness of the Minister soon convinced her that, in this Government, she was not to expect a

friend. That coldness soon degenerated into enmity and abhorrence; and, through every change of circumstance and situation, through all the evolutions and forms of her Government, whether monarchial, republican, aristocratical, or despotic, she found in him a decided and an inflexible enemy. With what success his hostility has been attended, impartial History will shew. Whether the attempt was "to march to Paris;" to "relieve the Family of Bourbon;" to "restrain the French within the limits of their own dominion;" or, "to starve them into subjection;" in whatever way our animity has been demonstrated, it has failed of its effect. To assert, however, that these efforts have failed, is wholly inadequate to the proper statement of the fact. They have not only failed of their object; but have been the positive and active cause of the continued union, and consequent triumph, of the French Nation. To what circumstance is it to be attributed, that a people so restless in their disposition, so changeable in their views, should have been united together, through all the variations of their government, and have acted in all their external relations with one heart, and as one man? to what, but the continued pressure of exterior force? to the successive combinations, formed; under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, to compel them to submission? That France has suffered in the contest; that her best blood has flowed upon the scaffold; that the Luminaries of Science have been extinguished, and the brightest genius of the human intellect trampled under foot; that jealousy, ambition, cruelty, and revenge, have acted their dreadful parts in awful succession, and have produced a scene of calamity unexampled in history, is but too true; but, such was the price that France was compelled, by Europe, to pay for her independence on Foreign Powers; and in this view the purchase was, after all, cheaply made. The principle which carried that Nation through all her difficulties, was the determination of the people to rally round the existing Government, whatever that Government might be; and to join in repelling, with one hand, and one voice, the Common Enemy. To this they have sacrificed their ease, their property, their friends, their families, their lives, with a prodigality which excites, at the same instant,

admiration and horror. But in this they have, as a Nation, found their safety. By this they have prevented the still more dreadful consequences that must have resulted from a civil war; in which one half of the Nation might have been arrayed in arms against the other, and the contending parties might have exposed a depopulated and bleeding country to be the prey of the first invader. By this they have disappointed the hopes of those who presumptuously partitioned out the provinces of France, like the kingdom of Poland; and who foresaw no obstacles, but in the difficulties which might occur in dividing the spoil.

Mr. URQUHART. *Manchester, Jan. 18.*

UPON comparing the Court Calendar for 1785 with that lately published for 1808, I find some variations in the Lists of the Scotch and Irish Peerage, for which I am unable to account. I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who can explain them.

In the Scotch Peerage, John Leslie Baron Lindores appears in 1785, but is omitted in 1808. Is the title extinct? and, if it be so, when did John Lord Lindores die?—In 1785 it is Walter, but in 1808 James, Lord Torphichen. Is this a mistake? Or if Walter Lord Torphichen be dead, in what year did his decease take place?

In the Irish Peerage, John Wandesford, Earl of Wandesford, and Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, appear in 1785, but are omitted in 1808. If the titles be extinct, when did the decease of the two Earls take place?—In 1785 I find Francis Viscount Taaffe, Bernard Viscount Bangor, and Cadwallader Davis Lord Blavney: in 1808 the first is Rodolphus, the second Nicolas, and the third Andrew-Thomas. If these variations in the Christian names be occasioned by the death of the Peers, I should be glad to be informed in what years they died.

Permit me also to ask an explanation of the Latin word *Hors* in the title of Dr. Paley's book "Horæ Paulinæ."

Yours, &c.

LEWIS.

Mr. URQUHART. *Blackney, Jan. 21.*

ONCE more I request the favour of you to insert the following remarks on the disappearance and brutal voracity of Swallows; having several times this Winter been much surprised

by the appearance of straggling birds of this kind. I saw a Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo Rustica*) as late as Nov. 28, after I had concluded that they were departed some time. Several straggling Martins (*Hirundo Urbica*) were seen as late as Christmas. Concerning the supposed submersion of these birds under water, I have never been able to obtain so much as one authentic instance of it. It seems to be a modern doctrine, and to have been first started by Linnaeus, who says, "*Hirundo Rustica, quæ habitat in Europe dominus, intra ætatem, and autem Hirundine Urbica in aquis (hybernis mensibus) demergitur.*" It seems, however, to have been the opinion of all the ancient writers of Italy and Greece (where this bird is as common during the Summer months as in this country), that it migrated at the approach of Winter into some warmer climate. Anacreon begins his 83d Ode to the Swallow in the following words:

Σὺ μὲν φίλη χολιδῶν
ἔτι σὶν μολεῖσθαι
Θέρι πλεικῆς καλῆς
Χειμῶν δ' ἴς ἄρ' ἔρασι;
Ἦ Νεῖλον ἢ πὶ Μένειν.

"Tu quidem, cara Hirundo,
Quotannis huc profecta
Ætate construis nidum,
Hyemeque abis evanida,
Vel ad Nilum, vel ad Memphis."

And T. Calpurnius Siculus, in Buc. Eclog. v. says,

"— Vere novo, quum jam thauræ
volucres [sumus]."
Incipient, nidosque reversa luvabit Mi-

The ancient Latin and Greek Writers, indeed, seem to have taken more notice of the migration, time of appearance, manner of procuring its food, and other habits of the Swallow, than of any other bird whatever. T. F.

Mr. URQUHART.

Jan. 16.

GIVE me leave to notice a mistake, which elegant and accomplished Writers have for several years made, by using the following expressions: "It

* See Pliny, lib. x. cap. 24, and lib. xviii. cap. 16. Plutarch, Sympoſ. lib. viii. cap. 7. Horace, Epist. vii. lib. 1. line 13. Virgil, Georgic. lib. i. line 377. Virgil, Æneid. lib. xii. line 474. Juvenal, Sat. x. 931. Ovid, de arte Amandi, lib. ii. 149. & No. 530. lib. ii. 559; & No. 530, Eleg. xii. p. See also Aristot. Hist. lib. viii. cap. 12.

wordless, needless, superfluous, &c." If any one thinks that this use of *were* (as it is in the indicative mood) is justifiable, I must refer him to what Lowth says on this subject, in a note at the bottom of p. 72 (edit. 1709) of his "Introduction to English Grammar:" "Shall we in deference to these great authorities allow," &c. It will easily be perceived, that the same observation is strictly applicable to the improper use of *were*, as is made by Lowth with respect to *wert*. CENSOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Little Cheverell, Wilts,*
Jan. 10.

PERMIT me to request the favour of some of your Agricultural Friends to inform me, if they can from experience recommend, what is called in some little publication I have met with, a *durable Barn Floor* made with brick on edge placed in the herring-bone form. I presume it would by no means answer where they are in the habit of drawing the waggon into the floor. An opinion on the subject will be considered as a favour conferred on
Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE following literal translation of the Pedigree of an Arabian Horse, well known in Nottinghamshire in 1806, may, perhaps, be a curiosity:

"In the name of God the Merciful!

"The cause of the present writing is, that we witness that the Grey Horse DERRISH, of Mahomet Bey, is of the best breed of *Nalgdes* Horses; whose Mother is the Grey Mare *Hadha the Famous*, and whose Father is the Bay Horse *Dahrrouge*, of the Horses of the Tribe *Benhihaled*.—We testify on our Conscience and Fortune that he is of the breed for Stallions, concerning which the Prophet has said, 'the true Runners when they run strike fire; they grant prosperity until the Day of Judgement.' And we have testified what is known unto us; and God knows who are true Witnesses.

"*Testis du Contents,*

Hamad il Shafei il Mansouri.

Moustafa, son of Abdebrahman il Kashubec.

Abderahman, son of Sarhan.

Moustafa il Umeiri il Hellee.

Toussif, son of Salman il Atarce.

"I, Shaik Abdalla il Eubaybee say, the Testimonies of this authentic Attestation are true; and I attest the same with my own hand and test.

SHAIK ABDALLA IL EUBAYBEE.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Oct. 6. 1807.

A FEW days ago in an old room in the Cloisters at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, I picked up an old tract, which I have never seen an account of in any Catalogue; and being very small, and printed near 200 years ago, perhaps but few are now extant. I therefore presume the following description of it will not uninteresting to the curious in rare books.

Yours, &c. S. WOOLMER,

Printer of the Exeter Gazette.

London's Love to the Royal Prince Henrie, meeting him on the River Thames at his Returne from Richmonde, with a worthie Fleete of her Citizens, on Thursday the last of May, 1610, with a briefe Reporte of the Water Fight and Fire Works: London, printed by Edw. Allde, for Nathaniell Fagbrooke, and are to be sold at the West-end of Paules, nere to the Bishop of London's Gate, 1610.

THIS tract consists of 29 pages, including the frontispiece of two curious wood prints with two men of war finely equipped and in full sail. After the title-page is the following address: "To the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Cambell, Knight, Lord Major of this famous Cittie of London: and to all the Aldermen his worthie Bretheren, &c.

"I holde it but right and iustice (Honorable Lord, and you the rest of this Politique Bodie) to give you that which you have best deserved; to wit, a true taste of that dayes sollemne Triumphe (in honor of so hopeful a Prince) and wherein your great love appeared not a little. Your time for preparation was verie short; and mine, for your service, much shorter: yet (of mine own knowledge) bothe of them were very royally and gratefully accepted, which I am sure was all your chiefest expectation, and, than which, nothing could be more desired by myself. Accept then your own, and me at your continual service."

Next follow 15 pages, describing London's Love to the Royal Prince. From the 14th to the 18th page is Corinea's Speech, introduced in the following manner:

"*Corinea, a very fayre and beautifull Nymph, representing the Genius of Old Corineus Quene, and the Province of Cornwall, suited in her watric Habit yet riche and costly, with a Coronet of Pearles and Cockle Shelles on her Head, salute the PRINCE.*"

From the 19th to the 25th pages, relates to Ampion, a grave and judicious prophet.

phet, performing the service of Wales, and the narrative of the manner of the Sea-fight. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Jan. 24.*

MR. BLOMEFIELD, the Norfolk Antiquary, speaking of Flouden Church, says, "There lies an old stone in the Porch, broad at one end and narrow at the other, which shews it to have been laid over some Priest by its shape; and accordingly, I find that Roger Northwood, Rector here, who died in 1571, is buried under it." (vol. III. p. 48.)

Now I confess myself unable to reconcile the above with the engraving and account of the tomb belonging to Eleanor de Clive, given in your vol. LXIV. p. 899; and shall feel myself much obliged by the remarks of your Correspondents thereon.

D. H. vol. LXVII. p. 509, has given us a faithful extract from Blomefield's account of Bishop Parkhurst: by which it appears that he was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1529, and that he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1560. I think these dates are sufficient to convince any person that the Bishop was not brother to Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London in 1653, even though they bore the same arms. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Jan. 27.*

BLOMEFIELD, in his Norfolk, vol. III. p. 688, speaking of Somerton Hall Manor, says,

"In 1544, Henry Cruch settled it on Miles Hobart, of Plumsted Parva, second son of Sir James Hobart; and he, by will dated 1557, gave it to John Hobart, his second son, by Eleanor daughter of John Blomerhast of Frense in Norfolk; which John married Anne daughter of Sir Philip Tilney of Shelly in Suffolk, knt. and left it to his eldest son Thomas Hobart of Thwait, who married Anne daughter of Wm. Reymes of Overstrand, or Oxtrand, in Norfolk, and left three daughters; Jane married to John Kemp; Mary to Dr. Colby; and Elizabeth to — Petus, who all related to Kemp; and Thomas Kemp, son of John and Jane aforesaid, left it to Clement Kemp, his son and heir, who by — Witton of Wilby, his wife, left a daughter and heiress, who with her husband conveyed it, before the year 1693, to John Horne of Wichingham, gent. &c."

Now, Sir, allow me to ask, who was the husband of Clement Kemp's daughter and heiress, who conveyed this estate before 1693 to John Horne of

Wichingham? This may possibly be known to persons in the neighbourhood of the place; and if not, must be easily discovered by referring to the conveyances alluded to.

The Historian has also omitted to inform us, who was the wife of Thomas Kemp, and mother of Clement Kemp. Her Christian name was Frances, as appears by the following Epitaph in St. Mary's Chapel, Ely:

"Near this stone lyeth the body of Frances Kemp, late widow of Thomas Kemp of Thwait Hall in the county of Norfolk, gent. who departed this life January 12th, in the year 1691, aged 67."

Bentham's Ely, Appendix, p. 51.

It is not unlikely that John Kemp, who married Jane daughter of Thomas Hobart, was a son of George Kemp of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, who died there in 1606, leaving his widow Mary, daughter of John Corbet of Sproughton, co. Norfolk, esq.; whose first husband was Sir Roger Woodhouse.

One reason amongst others which strengthens this conjecture is, that Blomefield, enumerating the arms in Thwait Hall windows, mentions Kemp impaling Hobart, Corbet, Hobart, and Tilney, with his quarterings.

The names of George Kemp's children may perhaps be found in the Parish Register of Tottenham. But a farther question still remains: Of what family was this George Kemp of Tottenham? Any information on the above will oblige, EDGAR WYE.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

SUPPOSING a Clergyman to have a legal qualification for not residing upon a Living, to the Curate of which he allows 75l. a year, and the house and garden; can the Bishop compel him, in addition to this, to pay the Taxes upon the house?

This, Sir, is a matter of such considerable importance to the beneficed Clergy, and must in many cases be so extremely oppressive, that, in my opinion, it most certainly ought to be clearly ascertained, whether the Bishops have such right, as I know that many of them consider that they have that right, and some have exerted it. In many cases it must render the Living of no value to the actual possessor; and I have always understood that the utmost in the power of a Bishop was, to order a stipend of 75l. a year, and the house, or in lieu of it 15l. a year to find a house.

A CLERGYMAN.
Alt.

Mr. Urban,

Jan. 12.

In the course of the last summer in digging the foundation of a house at Hensbridge, near Sherborne, where some old ruinous cottages had formerly stood, the workmen accidentally struck upon a large flat stone, which appeared to have been the foundation of an ancient building. Under the stone, neatly studded in a sheet of milled lead, were discovered fifteen or sixteen Nobles of the different coinages of Edward the Third. Most of the coins are in a very high state of preservation; three or four appear to have been injured by the pressure of the stone, but they are in general as fresh and perfect as when delivered from the mint. Those which have come to my hands are of a much more delicate execution than the Noble engraved in Pinkerton: but are exactly of the same size, though somewhat different in the impression. I am told that the impression is not the same upon any two of the coins discovered. They are of extremely fine and pure gold, and in general weigh about 120 grains. On the coin now before me the King is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand, and with a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly on his left. He stands in a boat leaning against the mast, and not sitting, as in Pinkerton. He has no mantle, but is dressed in an elegant embroidered tabard, with a deep fringe from the elbow to the wrist, and a sash round the waist, the ends of which hang down on the left side under the shield. The rust round the neck is double, and the face and hair very neatly executed. The stem and poop of the boat are ornamented with turrets, as in Pinkerton, one square and the other hexagonal with quaterfoils. The ropes, three on each side, extend from the turrets to the yard-arm. The yard-arm, round which the sail is furled, is above the King's head, extending across the coin from the D of Dominus to the E of Edward. At the mast-head is a pennon with the King's initial E. The King is not upon this coin so disproportioned to the size of the vessel in which he stands, as on that engraved by Pinkerton.

The reverse is nearly the same as in Pinkerton, but more neatly engraved:

"EDWARD · DEI · GRA ·
R · X · ANGL · I · FRAN · D ·
DYB ·"

On this coin the E in Edward is between the end of the yard-arm and the hexagonal turret of the vessel which is immediately below the turret. On others the E and D are both above the turret and not disjointed. Reverse,

"IHC · TVT · QD · TRAN ·
CIENS · P · QD · DIVO · ILLO ·
RVQ · IBAT ·"

One of the coins on the reverse has IB instead of IBAT. On others are the letters AQV. It is probable these coins were deposited at the time of the laying the foundation of some public or ecclesiastical building; but there is at present no existing record or tradition of any such building having stood near the spot. The cottages under which they were found stood a little East of the Church, perhaps upon the site of some Chantry. Adjoining to the chancel is a large Sepulchral Chapel of the Toomers of Toomer in this parish; but whether any chantry was endowed by them is not now known.

Any of your numerous nonissimatic Correspondents who will give information respecting the value of the Coins, and the probable time and occasion of their being placed in this situation, will oblige some of your constant Readers.

Yours, &c.

S. T. R.

Mr. Urban,

Jan. 17.

THE Sermons so justly recommended (see p. 708 of your 1st volume) were preached in 1802 by George Frederic Nott, B. D. Fellow of All Souls College, (not Wotton).

B. I. B. is truly just; p. 719. And though I wish to give every support to the Established Church, and to prevent, if possible, the great increase of Enthusiasm; yet, I must own the justness of the letter in p. 712 signed "A Friend to Toleration," and hope, with him, that the Clergy will (and I am certain of it) receive instruction even from their Enemies.

And I wish, Mr. Urban, that good young Preachers were more encouraged by the Bishops than we see they are; but most of the Clergy must look for their reward in a better world. A. B.

To the communications of C. C. and to those of Mr. Canow, proper attention shall be paid as soon as conveniently can be.

JUSTITIA's short note is received; but not the letter to which that note refers.

We refer S. E. to the Herald's College.

1. *A Poetical Translation of the Works of Horace, with the original Text and Critical Notes.* By Philip Francis, D. D. A new Edition, with additional Notes, by Edward Du Bois, Esq. of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. 1807, Cadell and Co.

MANY Editions of the Horace of Dr. Francis have been published, during the life and since the death of the Translator; but it has happened to the latter through the want of a competent Editor, and to the former, through some other negligence, that not one has appeared without an abundance of errors. Under these circumstances, it affords us pleasure to find, that Mr. Du Bois, the learned and elegant author of *The Wrath**, has undertaken to revise the Latin text, and to produce an Edition worthy both of the Roman Poet and his English interpreter.

In a well-written Introduction, we meet with some remarks on this version of Horace, the liberality of which reflects credit on the writer as a scholar and a critic.

"The merits of Dr. Francis, who has long been beyond the reach of eulogy to flatter, or reproof to wound, it is now too late to canvass. His literary labours have passed the ordeal of many years of criticism, and his reputation is fixed. That he has in this version succeeded with equal felicity throughout, it would be untrue to say, and indeed, considering the undertaking, unreasonable to expect. He who can skillfully translate twenty lines of Homer may successfully proceed, in the same form, through the whole of the *Iliad*, with only an increase of similar toil proportioned to the extent of the journey. But not so with Horace: his intricacies and obscurities, added to the endless variety of his subjects, and the distinct classes of poetry to which they belong, present the translator with difficulties of a new sort and quality in every different poem. He then, who interprets all the remains of the Venustian bard, should not be scrutinized with an eye eager to detect faults, but with a mind generous to overlook defects, and free and liberal to commend where much has been meritoriously accomplished. Horace, like our Shakspeare, did not write for to-day or to-morrow; his writings are 'for all time'; and it is not too much to affirm, in justice to Dr. Francis, that it will be long

before any one shall be found, amongst Englishmen, to dispute his right to share the favour due to the Roman Poet, and to pursue him with honour in his unrivalled course." (pp. iii. iv.)

Dr. F. died at Bath in 1773; and Mr. Du Bois tells us, we doubt not, correctly, that "the seventh edition (1765) was the last that passed under his eye." (p. viii.)

"It is, perhaps, needless to observe," says Mr. D. "that the edition of 1765 has been my principal guide. Its numerous typographical errors (for they were numerous) have been corrected; and it is hoped that scarcely any have crept into these volumes, but it would be a vanity too great to vouch for it. Though by no means equal to this presumption, I am not without ambition. As far as comparison, in this respect, may be a test of merit, by that test I am willing that the value of this edition should be tried. If the impression should then be found comparatively good, I trust that the discovery of such little inaccuracies as our Poet himself, in some cases, teaches us to forgive, will not afford cause of serious offence to the Critics."

It was at first proposed to the Editor merely to undertake "the humble office" of correcting a copy of the most approved Edition of Francis's Horace, and subsequent circumstances determined him to increase the number of notes. "The Booksellers required that the work should be sent immediately to press; and what is added to it was furnished during its progress."—This we regret, as it probably deprived us of many valuable comments, which more deliberation might have enabled him to supply. To his own notes, as well as those which he has selected from the French Scholiasts, Bentley, Wakefield, and others, he adds the assistance of his friends, Sir Philip Francis (the son of Dr. F.), Capel Loft, esq. and the Rev. S. Weston. These are all honourable names; and we lament that the first has written but three notes, and, as we guess from the words "*hereditary* title to a place," a translation of the xth ode of Anacreon. They are excellent. The two at p. 304, vol. I. and p. 32, vol. III. are too long for us to quote; but we shall transcribe that at p. 312, vol. IV.

"*Si proprius fies.* Aristotle, lib. iii. (see the passage quoted and commented on by Lambinus in his edit. of Hor. fol. p. 406.) observes some such distinction

* Translations from Sappho, &c. with the originals and notes, 8vo, 1799.

GENT. MAG. January, 1808.

tion as this in a public speaker, with respect to his haranguing "the many" ο πολλοί, or addressing "the judicious few." Α σκίτση, a rough outline or loose sketch, suits the former; but a more finished picture, and one that will bear inspection, may be presented to the latter. This remark is perfectly just. I have heard Edmund Burke say, "that it was impossible the political orations of Demosthenes could have been intelligible to a popular assembly in their present close compact form."

The one on "*quem vides*," Od. xx. lib. 2. which has so puzzled the annotators, is exceedingly ingenious. We must add the Ode, which appears in the supplementary notes.

ANACREON. Ode XX.

"If I, like Proteus, had the skill
To change my shape and place at will,
I'd be the girdle round her waist,
The happy chain that holds her fast;
The glove, the ribbon, or the lace,
That hides and kisses half her face;
The giddy waves that round her go
In eddies, and forget to flow;
The breeze that cools, the flame that
warms her, [her;
The sighs that melt, the song that charms
The mirror that reflects her eyes,
The rose that on her bosom dies.

"But were it left to my discretion
To choose my office and my station,
I'd be her shoes, to keep her even,
And like an Atlas carry Heaven.
Should fortune then my wishes crown,
And one false step should bring her down;
The simple nymphs who stood around,
Would say that it was slipper's ground;
But every jealous eye would see
She owed the lucky fall to me!"

This Ode always reminds us of Romeo's exclamation:

"Oh that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek."

which was, says Steevens, travestied by Shirley, in *The School of Compliments*.

"Oh that I were a flea upon that lip," &c.
The same sort of prettiness of imagination is to be found in Cymbeline.

The notes of Mr. Weston and Mr. Du Bois are replete with erudition and ingenuity. We could willingly extract some of the former, but our space requires that we should be brief; therefore, with three or four, as a specimen of the commentary of the latter, we shall close our review.

Lib. i. Od. xiii. "*Rosam*.] *Rosus*, like *purpureus* and *aureus*, often designates merely the perfect beauty or excellence of any

thing in its kind. We have *ροσρρα* and *ροσρρα Αρρρρα*, golden and purple Venus; but certainly, though otherwise turned, in both cases to be translated *beautiful* or *lovely* Venus. The epithet *purple*, however, has various interpretations when variously applied. In Anacreon, Od. xxviii. when coupled with *ροσρρα*, it signifies *black*, unless we choose to read *beauteous tresses*; since it cannot, as it has been said, mean "a tint between the black and the yellow," *quamvis noster*, according to Ovid, *Amor. lib. i. el. 14*. because the poet, three lines before, expressly says that her hair is black, *μυλανα*. Scaliger's desire to substitute *lactam* in the place of *roscam* is little short of high-treason against the true spirit of poetry. *A neck beautiful and fragrant as the rose*, is the sense of Horace."

Lib. i. Od. xviii. "*Tollens vacuum plus nimio*.] This is a fine picture of vanity, says the French commentator. The emptier the head, the higher it is held. The same is the case with ears of corn; the straightest and the most lofty are ever the most empty."

Lib. ii. Od. vii. "*Venus arbitrum dicet bibendi*.] For a full explanation of these matters, see Palamedes; *five de tabula lusoria alea et variis ludis*; particularly p. 100 of an edition by Souterius. It may be observed, that the best throw with the dice was Αρρρρα, *Venus*, *five jactus Veneris*; i. e. three Sices; the worst *καυα*, *canis*, which appears to have been what our gamesters call *Crabs*. Suetonius, in his Life of Augustus, has preserved an elegant fragment of a letter from the Emperor to Tiberius. It will be quoted here with propriety. *Cenavi, mi Tiberi, cum tisdem. Accesserunt conviva Vinicius et Silvius pater. Inter canam lusinus γροσρρα; et heri et hodie. Talis enim jactatis ut quisque canem, aut senionem, miserat, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat; quos tollebat universos qui Venerem jecerat.* cap. 71. Andreas Tiraquellus remarks with regard to the above passage, that some would transpose *senionem* to the end of the period, and read *qui Venerem aut senionem jecerat*; because *senio* is called *dexter* by Persius (Sat. iii.), in opposition to *damnosa canicula*. With respect to the etymon of the word *alea*, these queries may amuse: "an quasi *alea*, ab *aleo*, in quo luditur; an ab *ala*, error; quippe cum fit incertus ludus?" For the inventors of dice, and all games played with them, see Herodotus, lib. i. 26."

Lib. iv. Od. ii. "*Tumque dum*.] Even Bentley cannot reconcile me to *Tum dum*. It is, perhaps, more ridiculous to modern ears; but I think it must always have been harsh, and even ludicrous. Wakefield reads *Tuque dum*.

Lib. ii. Epist. i. "*Chærilus*.] It is written, that Alexander entered into an agreement with Chærilus to give him as many *Philippi* as he produced good verses, and for so many bad ones so many blows. The work being done, scarcely seven verses were found deserving of praise. The poet, it is reported, died of want. Had the blow not been merely a box of the ear, it would not have been surprising if poor Chærilus had died of his blows. This would be an admirable bargain for the public to make with our poets. *Incultis qui versibus*. Horace appears to have confounded the particulars of two anecdotes; one related of the Chærilus of Alexander; the other of Chærilus, an excellent poet, who was paid in a similar manner by the Athenians for all his verses indiscriminately. See Plutarch, Q. Curtius, Suidas, Desprez."

In the form and fashion of a work of so much erudition, and on which so much care and talent have been employed, some will think that the book-sellers might have been more liberal; but it is, perhaps, more honourably distinguished by its plain and unassuming shape, than if it were put forth with all the typographical splendour which so commonly and so ridiculously accompanies many of the most flimsy and rapid productions of the day. J.

2. *Coxe's History of the House of Austria.* (Concluded from vol. LXXVII. p. 1140.) 3 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s. Cadell and Davies.

THE life and exploits of Rhodolph of Hapsburgh, the great founder of this illustrious House, are laboured with peculiar care. His justice, his prudence, his military and political skill, and his amiable qualities, are set in the most pleasing light; and the delineation of his reign does no less credit to the heart than to the head of the author. We believe few readers of taste and feeling can peruse this interesting piece of biography without equal pleasure and profit.

The animated struggles between the Swiss mountaineers and the succeeding princes of the Austrian Race, are delineated with a strength and accuracy which could only have been attained by a person so intimately acquainted as Mr. Coxe with the scenes of action and the peculiar character and manners of this people. Yet with all the affection which every man, particularly the author, must naturally feel for this brave and interesting (and alas! now unfortunate) nation, he has never deviated from that impartiality which is the first duty of

the Historian. He has neither indulged in unqualified or unfounded invectives against the Austrians, nor palliated the faults and defects which are extenuated, if not glossed over, by the touching candour and simplicity of the ancient Swiss character. In this as in every other instance he gains our confidence, and arrests our attention, by the skilful arrangement of his matter, the beauty of his style, and the force and fidelity of his descriptions. He has no less evinced his perseverance and research than his taste and judgment, in this and the immediately subsequent part of the History, by placing in a clear and conspicuous light the complicated transactions of the different branches into which the Austrian family was now divided, and which have hitherto rendered this portion of their Annals a mass of almost inextricable confusion.

Proceeding onward, our author describes the intrigues and efforts of the Austrian family to obtain Hungary and Bohemia, which scarcely terminated with the possession of those thrones by Ferdinand the First. He here gives a striking picture of those countries while a prey to all the horrors of feudal barbarism and religious war, and describes the rise and stupendous enterprises of the Ottoman race; enemies once so terrible to the Christian world. Yet, with his characteristic moderation and liberality, he does ample justice to the great talents and important exploits of Podiebrad and the Corvini, and to the spontaneous loyalty and genuine attachment which the Bohemians and Hungarians have never failed to display towards their sovereigns, even in the most turbulent and barbarous periods of their annals.

On reaching the era of Maximilian the First, the history takes a wider scope. The commencement of the Reformation, the formation of a great political system, the changes in arts, science, literature, and arms, and the first rise of that inveterate national jealousy and political rivalry between Austria and France, which seas of blood have not sufficed to quench, form a series of events equally interesting for their novelty and importance. In particular we would call the attention of the reader to the luminous account of the system of European policy, now first consolidated, the sudden and wonderful improvements in arts and sciences, and the consequent changes in the man-

ners, principles, and relations of Society. We have seldom seen an instance of so rich a store of information comprised within the compass of a few pages. In delineating also the romantic character and singular exploits of Maximilian, and the wonderful changes of fortune which distinguished his life and reign, our author has been peculiarly happy. He has exhibited in a new light the conduct of a Prince to whose merits our native historians have been singularly unjust.

With regard to the reign of Charles the Fifth, the author has principally confined his narration to the transactions in Germany and Austria. He has also omitted the history of the Spanish branch to its extinction in Charles the Second. We have little to object to this plan in regard to Charles the Fifth; but we confess we are only reconciled to the omission of the Spanish line by the hope that the Author will make their History the subject of a future work. For our own sake and for that of the publick, we wish him encouragement to prosecute this plan, and in this wish we are persuaded we shall be cordially joined by the readers of the volumes now before us. Perhaps the account of the Reformation and the religious contests in Germany, which form so great a feature in this and the following reign, may by some be deemed too minute; but in our opinion it will be a sufficient justification of the author, to advert to the effects which the spirit of religious antipathy has produced in the transactions of Germany, effects which are deeply felt even at the present moment.

We pass over the following reigns, however interesting, to fix the attention of our readers on the narrative of that eventful period the Thirty Years' War. For a judicious selection of facts, clear and accurate description, bold delineation and striking contrast of character, and rich and nervous diction, this exquisite morsel of History is scarcely surpassed by any piece of equal extent in ancient or modern literature. Had Mr. Coxé written nothing but this narrative, it would have established his reputation as an Historian.

After giving a brief and perspective account of the terms and execution of the Peace of Westphalia, which closed this memorable struggle, Mr. Coxé proceeds to trace the vast plans and wonderful exertions of France to com-

plete the humiliation of that rival House whose power she had so deeply shaken. This period, which extends from the Peace of Westphalia to the close of the war for the Spanish succession, comprises too many great events, profound schemes of policy, and complicated plans of war, to be examined in the narrow limits to which we are necessarily confined. Suffice it then to say, that Mr. Coxé has presented most of the transactions of this eventful struggle under a new aspect; he has evinced his accustomed felicity in the choice and arrangement of facts and the delineation of character, and has developed the deep and systematic designs of France with peculiar clearness, precision, and accuracy. In military narration few writers can be compared with him. Instead of dry minute uninteresting details, unconnected accounts of trifling actions, or mangled descriptions of important engagements, he has briefly yet distinctly sketched the plans of operation, traced the effects of success or misfortune from circumstances which have escaped the common eye, described the attack of important posts or the most eventful battles with equal spirit and truth, and united the scattered portions of military history, which principally relate to the invasion or defence of the French frontier, in one regular and connected system. On this point it may not be unsatisfactory to add, that he has given the first clear and distinct statement we have seen of the plans formed by Marlborough and Eugene for the reduction of the power of France, and has completely vindicated the injured fame of our great countryman against the aspersions of native and foreign writers. Indeed, if Europe may ever hope for deliverance from the tyranny under which it now groans, we are convinced it must be by similar means to those so fully developed in this work.

The last volume commences with the accession of Charles the Sixth. From the nature of the facts themselves, as well as from changes which had now taken place in the characters of individuals and of nations, it admits less of that bold and glowing colouring which distinguished the first part; but this is compensated by the rich stores of diplomatic information which Mr. Coxé has opened to his readers. In this portion of the narrative, he has traced the interminable contests relative

to the Barrier Treaty, the negotiations with Prussia during the war of the Austrian succession, and the progress of the disputes which led to the separation of Austria from England, and her fatal union with France. He has given a picture no less authentic than interesting of the person, conduct, and manners of the heroine Maria Theresa; displayed the singular character and vast and fanciful projects of Joseph the Second; and described the fatal effects of his unqualified reforms both in the hereditary countries, and in the Netherlands. He has concluded with a brief but rapid sketch of the short reign of Leopold the Second; and developed the means by which he so speedily succeeded in restoring tranquillity and order in his different dominions, and in re-establishing that throne which the imprudence and despotism of his brother had shaken to its foundations.

In narrating these events, the high character and numerous connexions of Mr. Coxe have given him all the advantages which could have been possessed even by a person actually engaged in the great revolutions which he describes. On these subjects the curious reader will receive all the gratification and intelligence which might be expected from a judicious use of the numerous sources of information described in the Preface.

The defects and blemishes of this interesting History are comparatively too few and trifling to deserve particular notice. We discover a few inaccuracies of language, sometimes evidently derived from haste and inadvertence, sometimes the effect of confusing various authorities in different idioms; and some typographical errors, though not more than we know, by experience, are usual in the first edition of a laborious work. Perhaps also a Foreigner and a Catholic might assert that the author has generally shewn too much partiality to the conduct of the Protestants, and occasionally too little towards the Austrian court; and we ourselves think he might have insisted with more force on the claims and pretensions of Austria in the disputes on, and consequent to, the Barrier Treaty. But these, as well as a few other objections which might be made, are mere questions of opinion. In regard to the choice and exhibition of facts, and the arrangement of the narrative, we believe the most acute eye will dis-

cover little room for alteration or amendment. The style is not like that of some of our authors, careless and slovenly, or a tissue of incongruous images and metaphors; it is in general pure, polished, elegant; varying with the subject; at times pathetic without affectation, or bold, animated, and yet nervous, without departing from the dignified simplicity of historical composition. Among the numerous passages which prove the hand of a master, we may instance; the reign of the Emperor Albert the Second; the latter part of the reign of Rhodolph the Second; the rise of the civil War in Bohemia; the reign of Ferdinand the Second; the sack of Magdeburgh; the fall of Waldstein; the flight of Leopold from Vienna when besieged by the Turks; the death of Charles the Second of Spain; various battles in different periods of the History; many parts of the reign of Maria Theresa; and the death of Joseph the Second. The strong and well-drawn characters are too numerous to be particularised; yet among others we may distinguish those of Rhodolph the First and Second, Maximilian the First and Second, Ferdinand the Second, Count Thurn, Gustavus Adolphus, Waldstein, Maria Theresa, Catharine the Second, and Potemkin.

On the whole, we congratulate the publick on the possession of a work inferior to none in the whole body of modern literature, whether we consider the importance of the subject, the extent of the period, or the value of the information which it contains; a work which will be read with equal pleasure and advantage by the citizen, the statesman, and the soldier.

Various genealogical tables illustrating the connexions and descent of the Austrian family, and a large map and copious index, are added to the work. It is dedicated to the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Douglas, the personal friend of the author, and son of his venerable patron the late Bishop of Salisbury.

3. *The Remains of Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham, late of St. John's College, Cambridge; with an Account of his Life, by Robert Southey. In Two Volumes, 8vo. 14s. Vernor and Co.*

IN 1809, Mr. Southey, who is himself no mean versifier, published, in three 8vo volumes, *THE WORKS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON*; and he has

now added to his own fair fame, as a gentleman of benevolence and sensibility, by this neat edition of *THE REMAINS OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE*. We wish not to diminish the pleasure that the readers of the latter work must feel, by an elaborate display of its beauties: but we will not hesitate to assert our conviction, that, ere a very few years shall have elapsed, the names of White and Chatterton will be found alike the themes of eulogy and of regret; nay, if either be preferred to the other, we consider the name of White as the most deserving of enthusiastic commemoration. Both these wonderful youths died, just as they had attained to the age of manhood; Chatterton by a Roman death, White by the slow but sure operation of consumption, accelerated by extraordinary efforts to improve himself in academical studies. When we consider an unfortunate youth, such as Chatterton was, involved in mystery, suspected of literary fraud, and repulsed with contempt when labouring to emerge from obscurity and to attract the favour and patronage of some great man; our compassion is excited, and it is not without a strong and indignant compound of grief and horror, that we hear of his voluntary and dreadful catastrophe. But when, as in the amiable instance before us, we view a genius of the highest order, forbidden by birth, education, and engagement, from every apparent chance of exhibiting its transcendent powers; still persevering in honourable struggles to engage attention, still hoping, *almost against hope*, for some lucky contingency; at length, winning its illustrious way with unobtrusive excellence to general admiration, and then—sinking untimely, but resignedly, into the grave: we behold one of the most interesting, and at the same time one of the most affecting spectacles, that humanity can either exhibit or contemplate. The death of Chatterton must be lamented by every lover of splendid talents, prematurely cut off from the earth by unruly passions, exasperated by severe misfortunes, and unenlightened by Christianity: the death of White will ever awaken the tenderest sympathy and deepest veneration; whether we look to its *cause*, its *progress*, or its *completion*. To select a flower from Mr. White's bouquet of everlasting fragrance is, we well know, a very unnecessary task; we persuade

ourselves *The Remains* of this sweet bard will become, both celebrated and popular: but, although we pointedly disclaim the thought of giving any adequate idea of the work by a single extract, we lay the following elegant poem before our readers. It is almost the earliest of our Poet's pieces, and was written when he had barely attained the age of thirteen.

“TO AN EARLY PRIMROSE.

“Mild offspring of a dark and fullen fire?
Whose modest form, so delicately fine,
Was nurs'd in whirling storms
And cradled in the winds.

Thou, when young Spring first question'd
Winter's sway, [sight,
And dar'd the sturdy blusterer to the
/Thee on this bank he threw
To mark his victory.

In this low vale, the promise of the year,
Serene, thou openest to the nipping gale:
Unnoticed, and alone,
Thy tender elegance.

So Virtue blooms, brought forth amid
the storms

Of chill adversity, in some lone walk
Of life, she rears her head
Obscure and unobscured:
While every bleaching breeze that on her
blows,

Chastens her spotless purity of breast,
And hardens her to bear
Serene the ills of life.”

W. B.

4. *The State of Britain, Abroad and at Home, in the Eventful Year 1808. By an Englishman of no Party*, 8vo. 2s. Tipper.

THERE is not only much good sense neatly expressed in this well-written pamphlet; but it exhibits throughout an air of moderation and candour, that did not fail to engage our approbation when we read it, and we doubt not will ensure a favourable reception from the publick at large. Its author designates himself *An Englishman of no party*; we think him, however, at least not disaffected to the present administration; and for this patriotic bias—if he will admit our conjecture—we honestly applaud him. An Englishman of no party can hardly ever exist: at this momentous crisis, the very pretension to perfect neutrality favours more of timidity and cold caution than of manly decision and honourable principle. This sensible anonymous writer, (whose fame, perhaps, will soon harp the clouds that surround it,) will be pleased to remember, that, at Athens, every citizen who sided with no party was deemed a common enemy.

my. We wish not to press the obvious inference of our allusion, but leave it without farther comment to his own seemingly-ingenuous mind. Now or never, we ought to consider civilized Europe as fearfully divided into two stupendous parties; the whole continent (with the temporary exception of Sweden), and GREAT BRITAIN. No *Englishman*, therefore, as such, can now sit down under the shade of Britannia's ægis, and calmly style himself an indifferent spectator.—*TRAITOR, or LOYALIST, utrum horum moriunt, accipiat!* he can steer no middle course. We will go farther, and say, that whatever Briton now madly endeavours to pervert the plain evidence of facts, and thereby to beguile his countrymen; whoever persists in throwing unnecessary impediments before the wheels or into the complicated machine of lawful authority; whoever, by vague discussions of abstract and metaphysical principles of policy or right, now attempts to divert the collected attention, and to paralyze the combined energies of this noble-hearted empire against THE COMMON FOE,—*Ille niger est.*

"At this period of general tribulation, it behoves every man to lay aside self-interested ideas. His country, his sovereign, the admirable form of government by which he is protected from insult and oppression, his religion, his family, his kindred, his friends; and above all, his liberty; that Liberty, which all, as the moralist declares, in public or in private worship; whose taste is grateful and ever will be so, till Nature herself shall change: all these are at stake; and 'tis this a time to postpone the public good to private considerations?—Certainly not; though every other interesting persuasion should fail of success, let this assurance at least have its due influence upon the mind of each reflecting man: *Homo, qui HOMINI CALAMITOSO est misericors, meminit sui.*" (p. 14.)

With no hostile sentiment against the present manly writer, we have thought proper to pen this remark: we applaud the spirit and tendency of great part of his work; and think we cannot do better than transcribe at the close of our short review the following animated passage, which concludes the pamphlet.

"Peace and Liberty have fled terrified from the bloody scene of desolation, and Charity sits vainly weeping over the picture, which Truth enjoins her to design.

Albion alone, still frowns defiance upon her foes; still braves the fury of the storm. Confidently trusting to Providence for the arrival of better days, she proudly contemns the empty threats of a confederated world. The advantages, which our matchless land derives from the maintenance of RELIGION, are equally great, in a moral and in a political sense.

"To the lower orders of society, a sense of RELIGION is indispensably necessary, in order that, being left to their own guidance, at an age when youth is most in need of a preceptor, they may learn, from public worship, the relative duties between man and man:—that they may have a permanent source of consolation in the hour of distress, when perhaps no human saving hand is near; and that, being dependent on the more immediate bounty of Heaven for their subsistence, they may pay a more immediate tribute of adoration to that Almighty Power, which alone can afford them a continuation of what little they may have, and a supply of the additional articles they may want.

"To the middling classes, a sense of RELIGION is highly necessary, that, from their extensive connexions both at home and in foreign climes (exclusive of the due performance of domestic and social duties), they may most scrupulously observe the greatest sincerity and good-will: and being, as it were, that independent part of the constitution which contributes to preserve its wonderful equilibrium, that they may jealously resist every attempted abridgment of their known rights; and yet, at the same time, forbear to intrude on the monarchical and aristocratical systems.

"To the higher rank of Britons, a sense of RELIGION is most essentially necessary; that, by virtue of their authority, they may use their very best exertions to support the permanent interests and real dignity of the State: that they may employ the abundance of their riches in aid of their distressed fellow-creatures; that, by their political abilities, they may invariably endeavour to conciliate the people with the Sovereign; and, by their own irreproachable deportment, may set a worthy example to their equals and inferiors; remembering, always, the solemn assurances of a most able and enlightened Statesman: "All who administer in the government of men, in which they stand in the person of God himself, should have high and worthy notions of their functions and destination: their hope should be full of immortality: they should not look to the paltry pelf of the moment, nor to the temporary and transient praise

of the vulgar, but to a solid permanent existence in the permanent part of their nature, and to a permanent fame and glory in the example they leave, as a rich inheritance to the world*." (pp. 38—41.)

5. *A Report of the present State of the Established Church in Ireland.*

THIS Report has been printed and distributed among the Members of the House of Commons, in pursuance of a vote of that House. It contains a Letter from Earl Spencer to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Whitehall, 18th of June 1806, on the State of the Established Church; containing, Inclosure, No. 1, a Circular Letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Primate and Archbishops of Ireland, dated 16th July, 1806; and Inclosure, No. 2, Queries respecting the Established Church, and an Ecclesiastical Report of the Provinces of Armagh, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. The following is a Copy of Earl Spencer's Letter:

"Letter from Earl Spencer to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the State of the Established Church.

"Whitehall, June 18, 1806.

"MY LORD, Among all the important subjects which are involved in the Government of that part of the United Kingdom over which your Grace is appointed by his Majesty to preside, there is none on which his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of his Subjects has led him to look with more anxiety than the present State of the Established Church of Ireland, and the obvious necessity of adopting, without delay, any proper measure for its support, and for remedying those evils under which it at present unfortunately labours.

"In having recourse to your Grace on this occasion, I have the greatest satisfaction in knowing that your habits, opinions, and disposition, are such as to inspire the fullest confidence of your cordial concurrence in promoting these important objects; and I flatter myself that the mode of proceeding, which, upon the most mature consideration, it has been thought advisable to pursue, will insure to us the zealous co-operation of the very respectable Prelates who are placed at the head of the Church of Ireland; at the same time that it affords the most unobjectionable as well as effectual means of procuring the information required.

"With these views, I have his Majesty's commands to direct your Grace to write to the Lord Primate, and the three other Archbishops of Ireland, desiring that they will, with as little delay as possible, procure in their respective provinces, and

transmit to your Grace, for his Majesty's information, the most accurate accounts that can be furnished of the actual situation of the Established Church of Ireland, more especially on the following important points:

"The present State of Residence of the Clergy in each diocese respectively, and the means which exist of enforcing it; the obstacles which may be in the way of it, by the want of churches, of glebe-houses, or otherwise; and the best mode of applying such funds as now are applicable, or may hereafter be granted by Parliament for these purposes. The number of livings in each diocese, of a value too small to afford to resident incumbents the means of comfortable subsistence. The allowance now given to Curates in cases of allowed non-residence of the Incumbent; and the number of Curates who may be resident or non-resident upon their cures. The state of the unions of parishes; the number and extent of each union; the authority by which they were made; and the propriety of their being respectively continued or dissolved.

The regulations which it may be proper to establish, by law or otherwise, on this subject, both to prevent any union being henceforth improperly made, and to preserve the churches and glebe-houses from dilapidation, where there are more than one in the united parishes; and, generally, all such other matters of information as may suggest themselves to your Grace, or as may occur to the Archbishops themselves, as likely to be useful towards enabling his Majesty to give effect to his benevolent and paternal intentions for the protection and support of the Established Church of that part of the United Kingdom. I am, &c. SPENCER.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c."

Next follows the circular Letter of the Duke of Bedford, the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Primate of all Ireland, and the three Archbishops of Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, inclosing to each a copy of Earl Spencer's Letter; requesting "that they will transmit to him, with as little delay as possible, the most accurate accounts that can be furnished, of the actual situation of the Established Church of that part of the United Kingdom; expressing his fullest reliance upon his Grace's earnest assistance and zealous co-operation in forwarding the enquiry; and assuring him, that it will afford him the most heartfelt satisfaction to be the instrument of promoting his Majesty's benevolent views towards the protection and support of the Church, and of giving effect to his paternal solicitude for the

* Burke. On the French Revolution.

the welfare of his people, on a subject in which the vital interests and essential happiness of the Empire are so immediately concerned." Subjoined to the Lord Lieutenant's Letter is a List of Queries, to be submitted to the several Bishops in each diocese, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information. Next follows the Ecclesiastical Report of each Province, divided into Dioceses, beginning with the Diocese of Derry. Each leaf is divided into seven columns, containing all the information obtained by the enquiry, as follows: The first column contains the Names of the Benefices; the number of Parishes in each; their distance from each other; and their estimated extent. Second column contains the Names of the Incumbents; whether having cure of souls; whether resident; if not resident, for what cause, and by whom the duties are discharged. Third column contains when the Benefices were united, and by what authority. Fourth column contains the Number of Churches; whether in repair; and the Parishes in which they stand. The Fifth column contains an account of the Glebe-houses; in what Parish; what Glebe-land; whether contiguous, and if not, how far removed from each other, and from the Church or site of the old Church. The Sixth column contains the amount of the Curates' Salaries, in cases of permitted non-residence of the Incumbent, and whether resident. The Seventh column contains an account of Livings, of a value too small to afford comfort to the Incumbent.

6. *Thoughts on the Expediency of disclosing the Processes of Manufactories; being the Substance of Two Papers lately read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By John Cleland, F.R.S. Edinburgh and Perth, 8vo. 32 pp. Angus.*

THE Subject of these scientific papers divides itself into three parts: 1. the advantages, or the reverse; that secrecy has effected; 2. the direct benefit attending disclosure; and 3. attempt to answer some objections urged by the advocates of mystery.

"The first objects, as the eldest in which mystery is concerned, that claim our attention, are the hieroglyphics of Egypt; should these envelope, if I may so use the term, secrets of importance, who is it that laments the want of an in-

terpreter? If, like the volumes found in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, they contain nothing but what is now well known, may we not at least regret that this information was again to have the labour of discovery? Of the richness of ancient architecture, what have we left but melancholy vestiges, "subverted shafts, broken entablatures, damaged capitals, mutilated frizes?" Where are the plans from which these were erected? If time or war have nearly destroyed the buildings, African and Asiatic jealousy has concealed or annihilated the original designs. In mechanics, as allied to architecture, by secrecy and mystery in the founders, the method is now lost by which those enormous masses of stone were piled upon each other, as in nearly all the Druidical remains. The cement used by the ancients in building, is another instance, which, but for mystery, might not now have been that of unsatisfied enquiry; in vain have hitherto the builders of the present times attempted its discovery. The composition known to the ancients by the name of *Glaſtum*, possessed properties partaking in some degree of the brilliancy of our glass, and the ductility of a metal; Petronius Arbitrator tells of a person who formed a cup of this substance, that could bear throwing down in a violent manner on the pavement, without any further injury than a bruise, which was beat out again by a hammer. The mode pursued by the ancients in dying the Tyrian purple, the old art of staining glass, the ancient method of working gems, in short, the preservation of all those arts whose extinction is so frequently deplored, would not only have saved an immensity of labour in prosecuting enquiries for their re-discovery, but that, together with the time and expence consumed in such researches, might have had other and more useful directions. In this view, it is much to be regretted that no earlier intercourse had taken place between the European and Asiatic nations; or rather, that a desire to penetrate into their sciences had not sooner unfolded itself. What shall we think, if the illustrious discoveries of our European philosophers have been anticipated, by more than a thousand years, by the Brahmins of Indostan, as Mr. Maurice more than insinuates in the 7th volume of his *Indian Antiquities*? And to what is so much destruction of usefulness, labour, expence, and time, to be attributed, but the secrets of the compositions being in the possession of prejudiced men, whose fears for the spread of

* Dissertation on the Literature of the Hindoos, pp. 570—826.

useful knowledge found its equal only in the apient priesthood? Formerly, from the jealousy of the coal-proprietors in Scotland, almost every colliery had its own vocabulary, and the workings were concealed with the greatest care. The consequence was, that much valuable fuel was lost, or locked up from the market. The history of Banking too, in the same country, affords an instance of the impolicy of reserve and illiberal competition; since this branch of business has been better understood, the parties concerned find their interest in the plan of honourable and mutual accommodation. Let then the present age, warned by its losses, secure to succeeding generations, by a contrary method, every possible advantage that its discoveries can produce. History also laments her deficiencies, in the early accounts of nations. These, however, may be attributed to two causes; either there were no records made, or if any facts were registered, they must have been surrounded with miracle, or recorded in hieroglyphics; in either case nothing remains but a lamentable proof of the insufficiency of such methods. If there really were none who would communicate, is it much better in the class that compose our manufacturers at present? We listen with pleasure to the recital of improvements in science, in morals, and in legislation; but those objects which are the support of thousands, those objects in which industry finds the widest scope, are scarcely yet participating in the otherwise general improvement! From the lost arts, and the lost information of past times, the transition is easy to those whose secret is at present confined to one nation. 'In the East Indies, the natives, by processes very simple, produce dyes, that European manufacturers have in vain endeavoured to imitate. The paints of China cannot be paralleled in Europe for the sweetness and brilliancy of their colours, all of which there is good reason to believe are extracted from the vegetable kingdom only. The Indians of America, it is also well known, have many beautiful dyes, with which we are unacquainted; and in Africa the Negroes, and the natives of the Brasils, have many plants that furnish inestimable dyes, which are totally unknown to us. Here, then, opens up an immense field for improvement that cannot be exhausted. The natives in Scotland, and other Northern parts of Europe, know how to extract beautiful dyes from many plants of no promising appearance. Among lichens and mosses, in particular, the variety of colours that may be obtained is almost infinite; some of them inimitably beautiful *.' The

mode of making Russian leather, that also of forming shagreen, said to be manufactured by the Tartars, the various varnishes of the ingenious and industrious people of China, the composition of their porcelain, together with their modes of dyeing, painting, and enamelling it; we might also instance the kindred manufactory at Dresden, and many others, which from the confinement they suffer, do not improve; besides that, in proportion to their concealment, so is the risque of their loss to the community."

Mr. Clennell next expatiates on the direct advantages attending disclosures; exemplified in Agriculture, Medicine, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. &c.

"Engines too, throughout the cotton, woollen, and linen-manufactories, have been suggested, carried into effect, and are yet improving. An Arkwright has planned his models, and produced his machinery; Edmund Cartwright has added further improvements, and from the successful conjunction of science with mechanics by Belton and Watt, we would almost be persuaded of the unlimited improvement of steam-engines, and their universal adoption wherever mechanical agency can be employed. Is it secrecy, or manly and unfettered communication, that has produced all this? Is it prejudice, or science?"

"The late Mr. Wedgewood had a meeting every fortnight at his house, of all the master-potters in the neighbourhood, where his discoveries were freely described, and their improvements, if they had made any, were as liberally communicated. About six years ago, 'a friendly association of the iron-masters of the counties of York and Derby was instituted, for the purpose of freely discussing the several subjects connected with their important manufactory; and of mutually communicating their various improvements to any individual member, in order to the general benefit. This idea was proposed by Mr. Dawson, of Royd's Hall, the able director of the Low-Moor Iron-works.' To these can now be added a third instance of equal liberality, but with this difference, that whereas the two former received nothing of immediate personal advantage, but what was part, as it were, of a general stock, the following had a slight recompence presented him, though probably the gift was made more to shew a sense of their gratitude and of his patriotic sentiments and exertions, than offered as a reward."

Mr. Clennell here cites the article which appeared in our *Obituary* vol. LXXVII. p. 280, on the death of Mr. Simpson.

* Bee, by Dr. Anderson, vol. ix. p. 285.

After these ample extracts from the historical part of Mr. Clennell's disquisitions, we shall refer to the work itself for his judicious Remarks "on disclosing the Processes of Manufactures;" which he thus concludes:

"To the real patriot, the friend of the prosperity of his country, the improvements adopted, after a given number of years were elapsed, would form an interesting object of contemplation; each disclosure would be like a pharos, or beacon, to direct other enquirers, like a terminus or land mark, to shew how far the former limits extended; man would not then be humiliated by retracing the steps of discovery, but improvement would proceed in an uninterrupted course, like those majestic rivers of America, which, receiving their supplies from innumerable lakes and mountains, encrease with their progress, until they pour their full tribute into the Atlantic!"

7. *The Lion's Masquerade; Sequel to "The Peacock at Home."* Harris.

CONSIDERING what has already been written on the subject, there is ingenuity at least in contriving a variation; and the *Lion's Masquerade* is certainly made a vehicle for some loyal and patriotic sentiments.

8. *Elements of the Hebrew Language. In Two Parts. Part 1. Orthography, illustrated by a Variety of interesting Notes, with the Addition of an extensive Vocabulary, designed for the Use of Schools, as well as Beginners in general.* By Hyman Hurwitz, Master of the Jewish Academy, Highgate. 8vo, 5s. 6d. Booley.

THIS useful work is inscribed,

"To the Founders of the Jewish Academy at Highgate, and its supporters: whose enlightened and active minds have first penetrated the mists of Error, and broken the trammels of Superstition and Ignorance, by giving their children a liberal and public education in the true principles of Religion and Science; in doing which they have opened a glorious path for the Jewish youth of this country; so that we may again hope to see a Maimonides or a Mendelssohn arise amongst us.

"Of all the various acquirements necessary for the youth of our nation, there is none of greater importance than a knowledge of the Hebrew language. The antiquity of this inestimable language, its simplicity, its energy, and conciseness; the wisdom and ingenuity displayed in its construction, together with the value and importance of its writings, have rendered its acquisition an object both interesting

and desirable to the learned of every civilized nation: and surely it ought to be no less so to us. If to these considerations we add, its being the language of our ancestors, of whose wisdom and glory it is the only remnant, it being the repository of those divine laws, that have excited the veneration of so many nations, and the key to those sublime and beautiful compositions, which surpass every thing else left on record; and above all, that it is the medium through which we address the Divine and Eternal Being, in public as well as in private prayers: its importance, and the indispensable necessity of our understanding it, appears still more obvious. It must therefore be a matter of the deepest regret to every friend and follower of our religion, to observe what little attention is now paid to this divine language, and how little it is at present understood by the majority of our nation. How lamentable soever the fact is, yet it is no less true, that notwithstanding our youth commence the study of this language in their earliest infancy, and although it constitutes the principal part of education in all our schools; yet such is the ignorance of our youth at the period when they leave those seminaries of learning, that out of a hundred, scarce twenty can read the Hebrew with any grammatical exactness; and fewer still who understand the Scriptures without the aid of an English translation. That this is not owing to the difficulty of the language, nor to the incapacity of our youth, must evidently appear from the facility with which they acquire most of the arts and sciences, as well as foreign languages, much more difficult than the Hebrew."

Mr. Hurwitz proceeds, very candidly, to state the imperfections in the usual mode of education among the Jews in this country; and makes honourable mention of Mr. J. Mocatta, "a very respectable gentleman amongst the Portuguese Jews, who had published his thoughts very freely and properly on this subject;" and observes, that "many of the German Jews had also begun to perceive the impropriety, and to substitute an English translation for the German; and hopes were entertained that this practice would be entirely abolished. But this dawn of reason is threatened to be obscured by the cloud of former prejudices."

"When our ancestors first settled in this country, they imported the various languages of the countries whence they came, and continued to use them amongst themselves; now, although in the course of time they acquired an imperfect knowledge of the English language, still either

the German or Spanish was current among them. These languages their children understood as well as the English; nay, even better. It was, therefore, no wonder, that the parents should have preferred the before-mentioned languages to the English, as the medium of instruction. The period, however, when these languages were used in private families, is long since passed: they are, therefore, as unintelligible to our youth as the Arabic or Chaldean; and as no one would have the folly to recommend either of these languages as the medium of instruction, because they were spoken by some of our ancestors 1000 years ago; I do not see why we should make use of the German or Spanish, merely because they were the languages of our ancestors 100 years ago. Besides, times and circumstances are totally changed. In those dark ages, when the name of Jew was considered only as another epithet for every thing vile and despicable, when oppression followed oppression; and persecution succeeded persecution; that love of learning, which in more prosperous days manifested itself so strongly among our nation, began to waver; the arts and sciences were neglected; Ignorance took the seat of Learning, and produced her never-failing progeny, Superstition. It was thought a sin to learn the language of their oppressors. It was considered a sin to learn to read English! The Hebrew alone was taught in our schools. Was it then to be wondered at, that a youth thus drudging whole years in the acquisition of a language, should have learned something of it? Happily for our nation those times are no more. The condition of our people has been considerably ameliorated in every part of Europe, and no where more so than in this country, in consequence of which our whole system of education has experienced an entire revolution. We look no longer on the acquisition of the English language as a sin; but, on the contrary, we look upon it as a most necessary and indispensable part of education. To this is added; a knowledge of languages in general, such as the German, French, and Latin. Nor are the liberal arts and sciences excluded; we begin to appreciate their value and importance, and consider them as essential parts of education. In proportion, therefore, as the sphere of our instruction has been enlarged, the time formerly allotted for the acquisition of the Hebrew becomes abridged. Unless, therefore, we adopt a more judicious and expeditious method of teaching, the knowledge of this important language must, in the course of another generation, become totally extinct; and with it must perish that very Religion, which has stood the test of ages, and for

which our ancestors suffered so many persecutions, and shed so many torrents of their blood."

The want of "proper elementary books, suited to the various ages and capacities of children," Mr. H. properly observes, is "another obstacle that retards the progress of youth in the Hebrew; an imperfect scale of the alphabet, in which not half of the elementary sounds are represented; a Prayer book, and a Hebrew Bible, being the only books we have to instruct our children in the Hebrew language." Those obstacles and inconveniences it is the object of the present work to remove and remedy.

"As all our prayers are recited in Hebrew, and as it is of the utmost importance that our youths should understand those sentiments of praise and gratitude which they daily offer to our glorious and bountiful Creator, I have selected a number of short prayers (with an English translation) by way of reading lessons. I have also annexed an extensive vocabulary, which, from its peculiar arrangement, will give the pupil a practical knowledge of the various parts of speech, at a time when the infant mind is not sufficiently ripe to comprehend grammatical definitions. It will also supply, in some measure, the want of a Pocket Dictionary. Thus prepared, the pupil will be ready to enter on the next part of this work with advantage and pleasure."

Mr. H. then throws out a slight prospect of his intended second part; and apologises for the present, as "the first of its kind ever attempted for the use of our children; that it was chiefly composed amidst the distraction of a laborious profession, and in those few hours which could be spared from the superintendence of an establishment replete with difficulties, arising from a complicated system of education; and that it was written in English, which is not the author's native language. He then takes leave of his readers, with a request for that favourable reception, which we doubt not but his meritorious labours will receive.

It will scarcely be expected that of such a work any specimen should be exhibited. The lessons consist of moral sentences, short prayers, the Ten Commandments, and the following Thirteen Articles of the Jewish Religion.

I. I believe with a perfect faith, that God, blessed be his name, is the Creator and Governor of all created beings, and that

that he alone has made, does make, and ever will make, every production.

II. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (blessed be his name) is one God, the essence of whose unity is unlike any other of which we have any conception; and that he alone is our God, who was, is, and ever will exist.

III. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (blessed be his name) is incorporeal, that he is not subject to any of those changes that are incident to matter; and that he has not any similitude whatever.

IV. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (blessed be his name) is the first and the last of all things.

V. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator only (blessed be his name) ought to be worshiped; and that we ought not to worship any other being.

VI. I believe with a perfect faith, that all the words of the Prophets are true.

VII. I believe with a perfect faith, that the prophecies of Moses, our instructor (may his soul rest in peace), are true; and that he excelled all the sages that were before him, or who may be after him.

VIII. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Law which we have in our possession is the same Law which was given to Moses our instructor.

IX. I believe with a perfect faith, that this Law will never be changed; and that the Creator (blessed be his name) will never give us any other.

X. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (blessed be his name) knows all the actions and thoughts of man, as it is said, "he has formed the hearts of all men, and is fully acquainted with all their works."

XI. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (blessed be his name) rewards those who keep his laws, and punishes those who transgress them.

XII. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Messiah will come; and although his coming be delayed, I will still patiently await his speedy appearance.

XIII. I believe with a perfect faith, that there will be a resurrection of the dead at the time when it shall please the Creator, blessed and exalted be his name, for ever and ever: Amen."

9. *Remarks on the Dangers which threaten the Established Religion, and on the Means of averting them: in a Letter to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, M. P. Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer. By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector of Rempham, Notts.* 8vo, 98 pp. Hatchard.

"THE design of this letter, after explaining what I mean by the danger of the Church, is to propose to your considera-

tion such of those laws, and those modes of employing influence, as have happened to occur to me. There are probably many more, which, when you turn your thoughts to the subject, will not escape your discernment."—"It is not my intention, on the present occasion, to enter fully into the defence of a religious establishment, by the proof of its utility and expedience."—"In consequence of the increasing disaffection of the people towards the Church of England, a way is preparing for her experiencing evils at, perhaps, not very distant period; while, at present, she is by no means so great an instrument of good to the community as she was designed to be, and as she might be. I consider the Church, so far as it is an *human institution*, that is, so far as it is an *establishment*, to be in sufficient danger, when from the machinations of her enemies, and the negligence of her friends, the public opinion in her favour is daily diminishing; for it is on public opinion, that all human institutions must depend, and eventually stand or fall." (pp. 20, 21.)

"Others have supposed, or at least have asserted, that, so long as the alliance between the Church and the State shall continue, the temporal advantages which the Church derives from that alliance will sufficiently support her. It has lately been said, and by a person of some eminence in literature*, that, 'supposing the mass of the present supporters of the Church of England to be detached from it, there would remain a sufficiency of support, from worldly and political causes, to prevent its fall'; that, 'should the majority of serious believers in the kingdom become separatists, the ecclesiastical establishment would be no more endangered than many other establishments, which are supported rather as sources of emolument to a few, than as useful or necessary to the community'; and that, 'with such a number of potent allies as the Church has, it can never fall but in some grand convulsion of the State, against which no defences are available.' This is said by a person who is not friendly to the Church of England. I am not willing, however, to consider it as said *insidiously*." (pp. 22, 23.)

"Dr. Aikin mentions the religious establishment of Ireland as an instance, in which, as he thinks, the truth of his observations is exemplified. 'The state of the Church of Ireland,' he says, 'is a striking example of the advantageous position occupied by an ecclesiastical establishment. Although it is the Church only of (probably) the tenth part of the people, it is endowed as if providing for

the religious wastes of the whole island.* But, admitting this to be the real state of the Church of Ireland, can any friend of that Church consider it as a state of propriety?"—"The method by which the Catholics of Ireland are, perhaps, most likely to be induced to embrace the established religion, is that which has the testimony of experience in its favour; I mean, the endeavouring to enlighten the understandings of the great body of the people by an improved mode of education. This was the chief instrument, by which in this Island, and in the several countries of the Continent in which the reformed religion prevails, the principles of the Reformation were at first enabled to make their way; and this, in the case of the Irish, though it might not, any more than in England or in Scotland, bring them to what is exactly right, would probably rescue them from their subjection to the absurdities of Popery. Possibly also, by making the office of a *schoolmaster*, even though that schoolmaster should be a Catholic, more advantageous than that of a Catholic priest, this instrument might be so employed, as to afford a present relief, and produce an immediate spirit of content, and of attachment to the State.* But, taking the situation of the Church of Ireland as it now is, and as it has been for (I may say) ages past, can Dr. Aikin, as I have already asked, hold out that Church as an instance which is adapted to afford any consolation to those who are apprehensive that the Church of England is in danger? Can it be said, that the Church is not in danger, if there be any probability, from the increase of Sectarians among us, of its being reduced to a situation similar to that of the Church of Ireland?" (pp. 31—38.)

"When I say, then, that the Church is in danger, I speak of those dangers, which consist in the increasing defection of her members, and which, by diminishing her means and opportunities of benefiting the publick, and answering the end of her institution, eventually threaten her existence. I consider these dangers to arise, not so much from the increasing strength of any particular sect, as from the increasing and combined strength of all, or at least of the generality

of sects; for, though many of the sects differ as much from each other as they do from the Church, they agree in hostility to the Church, and are ready, each with the hope of obtaining the ascendancy, to co-operate against her."—"When, therefore, the lately projected measure relating to the Catholics, purporting to be an extension of the Irish Act of Parliament passed in 1793, to *English* Catholics, was first talked of, I cannot say that it excited in me much alarm. I did not imagine that a privilege, which was granted to *Irish* Catholics in 1793, and from which no ill effects had arisen, could be productive of any such effects, if granted to *English* Catholics in 1807. I was, however, alarmed at the form which this measure had assumed when it was introduced into the House of Commons in a separate state, and still more alarmed at the principles which were avowed in the discussion of it."—"But, supposing it to have been right for the Legislature to grant the indulgence to Catholics which was intended by Ministers, there was, I think, according to the principles of sound policy, no sufficient reason, from any considerations relating to Dissenters, for not granting it; and, in this case, it would perhaps have been more safely attempted, and certainly more safely done, by the passing of a mere *Declaratory Act*, to the effect that, in consequence of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the Act of the Irish Parliament on the subject referred to, passed in 1793, extended to *Irish* Catholics employed in Great Britain, and also (if that had been thought advisable) to *English* Catholics. The Dissenters might have complained of this; but they would have had no just reason to complain. It will readily be admitted, that the religion of the generality of Dissenters in this part of the United Kingdom is nearer to the truth than that of Catholics; but the principle upon which indulgences ought to be granted or refused to those who are not of the established religion, is not *truth*, but *safety*; that is, a regard is to be had, not to the degree in which any sect claiming indulgences differs in opinion from the established religion, but to the degree in which it affects the

* "Even if Catholic priests, on taking the oaths which all Catholics profess themselves ready to take, were permitted to be the schoolmasters so paid by the State, it would be a safer plan; and a less infringement on the rights of an established Church, than to allow stipends to Catholic priests as *Catholic priests*, which, I understand, was the plan of Mr. Pitt. It might be proper, so long as the Catholic religion shall remain in Ireland, or at least so long as it shall remain there in any thing like its present extent, to render the situation of Catholic priests better than it is, and themselves less dependent on their several flocks; but we ought to avoid every thing which would operate as a temptation to perpetuate the Catholic religion."

safety of that religion. It is upon this principle, that *Quakers* are more indulged than persons of any other sect of Protestant Dissenters. Their religious opinions are, perhaps, more absurd, i. e. farther from the truth, than those of most other Dissenters; but in conformity, if not in consequence of these opinions, their demeanour is to peaceable, and their desire of making proselytes so restrained, that the established religion is in little or no danger from them."

"Now, if Catholics be so attached to the State, and so devoid of hostility to the Church, as the declarations of those respectable persons who have lately undertaken, and in the most solemn manner, to speak the sentiments of Catholics, represent them to be, there would, I think, be no danger in granting them the privilege which the late Ministers intended to grant them. On the other hand, if Dissenters, though friendly to the State, retain that hostility to the Church of which they have always been suspected, and which they have never disavowed, there would be great danger in admitting them to situations of authority and influence, by which their ability to interfere with the safety of the Church, and eventually with that of the State, would be indefinitely augmented. Whether your opinion on this subject, Sir, entirely agrees with mine, I do not know; but, so far as I can judge from news-paper reports of speeches made in Parliament, I flatter myself that it does. This at least seems certain, that you are not deficient in a readiness to concede to Non-conformists every thing which can be conceded with discretion; for, though you were the member of the House who first and most strongly objected to the measure referred to, you objected less to the measure itself, than to the principles upon which it was attempted to be defended. Supposing you, therefore, to express the sentiments entertained on this subject by those who now form the Ministry of which you are a part, we may indulge the pleasing hope, that while the conscientious Catholics and Dissenters are permitted to enjoy every privilege which they can enjoy consistently with the safety of the established religion, the established religion itself will not, through mistaken notions of liberality, be deprived of any support which is necessary to its existence or prosperity.

"It is impossible for me to write on the dangers of the Church, without adverting to that division among the members of the Church itself, on the Calvinistic points, which has, perhaps, subsisted, in some degree or other, ever since its first establishment, but which, within a few years past, has arisen to a

more alarming height than usual. Many clergymen of the Church of England, adopting the peculiar notions of Calvin, or however of the late Mr. Whitefield, who was a Calvinist, have assumed to themselves the title of *Evangelical* or *Gospel* ministers, and have not only asserted these doctrines to be doctrines of the Church of England, but encouraged the belief, that the Clergy of the Church of England, being by far the majority of them, who omit to follow their example, neither preach the doctrines of the Church, nor the doctrines of the Gospel. In consequence of this, the Church is exposed to that danger which must necessarily arise from a degradation of the character of her Ministers; for, if this allegation were true, it would follow, that the ministers of the Church are false to their most solemn engagements, and preach doctrines contrary to those which they have subscribed to as true. But this is not all: for, misled by such suggestions as these, the people are drawn off from the Church (in which, with a few exceptions, they are thus taught to believe that the Gospel is not preached) not only to the Methodist societies which were instituted by Mr. Whitefield, and in which the doctrines acknowledged to be Calvinistic are more particularly insisted on; but also to those Methodist societies which were instituted by Mr. Wesley, and which, though denominated *Arminian*, retain the doctrines of justification by faith exclusively of works, the new birth (or instantaneous and sensible conversion), and assurance of salvation, which are either the concomitants or consequences of Calvinism, and which, to the generality of the people, are probably the greatest inducements to adopt Calvinism. Now, though I entirely absolve the persons to whom I refer from the design of being enemies to the Church, I am obliged to contend, that their conduct is as injurious to the Church as that of enemies can be, and in some respects more so." (pp. 41-49.)

"Having thus explained what I mean by the dangers of the Church and stated the causes from which I conceive them to arise; I go on to propose the methods by which I think it possible for them to be averted. In doing this, I shall have occasion to mention some things, to which I would call your more particular attention as a legislator and a minister; and others, which may be considered as addressed to you in common with all other persons of rank and influence.

"With respect to new laws which may be necessary for the defence of the Church, as I do not think it desirable that any, at least any which relate to things within the Church, should be

past-d but by the advice, and with the consent, of Convocation; I must, in the first place, express my wish, that the Convocation were permitted to sit for the dispatch of business, or at least for the purpose of deliberating whether any business relating to the Church may not require to be dispatched. I think it scarcely possible that, in the present state of things, the sitting of the Convocation could be productive of any harm; and it is reasonable to suppose that it would be productive of much good. It cannot be denied that the service of the Church ought to be rendered as excellent in itself, and as acceptable to the people, as possible. But, as this implies a certain adaptation of it to the manners, customs, and language of the people, which, in some respects, are always changing, an opportunity of a correspondent change in the service of the Church, and the rites and ceremonies observed in it, ought not only to be left open in form, but, as occasions offer, made use of in fact."—Bishop Butler observes, that "a great part of what our Reformers directed for preserving a sense of religion upon the minds of the people, is neglected by the generality among us; for instance, the service of the Church, not only upon common days, but also upon Saints' days; and several other things might be mentioned. Thus, they have no customary admonition, no public call to recollect the thoughts of God and religion, from one Sunday to another." The ground of this complaint, and the consequent evil, might easily be remedied, if Convocation would authorize a daily service; which, by its brevity, might be more suited to the present convenience of the people, and direct that the minister of every parish should, if not daily, yet as nearly so as he well could, perform it in his church or chapel." (p. 34.)

"Another instance, in which the interference of Convocation seems necessary, relates to the *Almanachian Creed*."—"The authority of Convocation might also, as I conceive, be very profitably employed in authorizing improvements in our translation of the Scriptures."—"The Convocation, if assembled for the dispatch of business, would have it in their power to benefit the Church by other methods besides the recommendation of what is new, and might be as less useful in preventing innovations, than in promoting alterations."—"On many occasions, a declaration of their opinion would be as effectual a remedy for an existing evil, as the enacting of a law. Not long since, Mr. Overton, a Clergyman, ventured to charge the great body of the Clergy of the Church of England with being Dissenters from the Church, assuming himself and those mi-

nisters and members of the Church who are usually styled *Evangelical* or *Copied*, to be the only true ministers and members of it."—"Since, however, the generality of men are more influenced by authority than they are by reasoning, it is greatly to be wished that this affirmation had been authoritatively reprobated. If the Convocation had solemnly pronounced it to be, what it undoubtedly was, a *libel* on the great body of the clergy, it would, in all probability, have been reiterated with much less confidence than it has been, and the mischievous effects which it was calculated to produce, would have been more completely counteracted."

"Lastly, the very idea, that the Convocation did, from time to time, deliberate whether the Church, by certain alterations, might not be brought nearer to perfection, would tend to produce the belief that she was either as near to perfection as possible, or that no alterations were advisable for the present; whereas, when every thing relating to the Church is suffered to remain the same, without even a deliberation about alterations, for a hundred years together, it will not easily be credited that she is so ready to admit improvements, and to go on towards perfection, as she professes to be."

"The methods of contributing to the safety of the Church which I have hitherto mentioned, relate to things which may be considered as *within* the Church, and which, therefore, would probably be employed with more effect, if they originated with the Convocation. There are others, in which the Convocation cannot, perhaps, with propriety take a leading part. Among these is the review, if it should be thought necessary, of the *Act of Toleration*. It is certainly to be wished that defection from the Church should be prevented by the cordial attachment which the people have to it, rather than by any other method. Other methods, however, may sometimes be necessary; and the question, whether it would not be advisable to lessen the facility with which licences to teach are now granted? is, in the opinion of many, a proper subject for the consideration of the Legislature. Certain it is, that these licences are often granted to persons who are totally unqualified for the office with which they are thus entrusted; and though, in matters of religion, great care ought to be taken not to interfere with liberty of conscience, it would be both impolitic and cruel to expose the people unnecessarily to dangerous delusions. Many regulations indeed of this kind might take place, without at all interfering with liberty of conscience, though they would, perhaps, be misinterpreted to do so; for,

with respect to the great mass of Dissenters from the Church, particularly the *Methodists*, Dissenters, whether of the Wesleyan or Whitfieldian class, *conscience* has less to do with their dissent than almost any other principle of human conduct. As it seems probable that many persons become licensed teachers for the sake of the privileges to which licensed teachers are entitled, it might have a good effect to grant licences of two sorts; one which should merely shield dissenting teachers and their hearers from the penalties of the statute 33 Cha. II. c. 1.; another which should excuse the teachers from serving in the militia, or on juries, &c. or confer on them any other privileges which might be deemed proper; and that the latter sort should be granted only on certain conditions. These conditions might be, that a year's notice should be given of an intention to apply for such a licence, that the persons who apply for it should either produce satisfactory certificates of their qualifications for being teachers of religion, or should be subjected to an examination in the Gospels of the *Greek Testament*; and that a place or places should be fixed upon, in which alone, till a fresh licence were applied for and obtained, they should be permitted to exercise their ministry. These regulations, particularly that relating to a test of qualification, which is the most important, and would probably be the most effectual of all, could not reasonably be complained of as an infringement of the *Act of Toleration*; for the great body of ignorant and self-appointed teachers, who now so much abound among the *Methodists* and *Baptists*, and especially among the former, were not in the contemplation of the Legislature when the *Act of Toleration* was first framed; neither, as I conceive, do such Dissenters as were intended to be protected by the *Act of Toleration*, at all wish that persons who are so unlearned, as not to be able to read the Gospels in the original language, should be permitted to become teachers of religion. In any case, it cannot justly be deemed an infringement on a useful or rational liberty to adopt measures, by which, without the probability of any ill consequences arising from them, the people will be rendered less liable to be misled from the Church, and become less exposed to delusions on the subject of religion.

"If the Church of England were to possess in the degree in which every friend of it must wish it to possess, that is, in proportion to the increasing population and prosperity of the country, a great deal would be requisite to be done in the building or rebuilding of places of public worship, and in augmenting, repairing, or securing the revenues of the

Church."—"With respect to the first of them, notwithstanding the general defection from the Church, which is complained of, there are instances in which, in consequence of increased population, the place or places of public worship provided by the Church of England, would by no means be sufficient to accommodate all the inhabitants, if they were inclined to attend her service; and cases might be mentioned, in which persons have in a manner been driven to dissenting assemblies by this circumstance alone. So also with respect to the revenues of the Church, there are many cases in which the endowment is not sufficient to provide for the regular service being performed even once on a Sunday; whereas it is desirable that full service (by which I mean the prayers and a sermon) should be regularly performed in every church and chapel twice on every Sunday."—"I know a case in which, for the public worship and religious instruction of the inhabitants of four contiguous parishes, divine service is performed only once on the Sunday. The tithes in this case, as in many others, are in lay hands; and the stipend which is allowed for the performance of Divine Service seems not more than adequate to the service actually performed.

"As the Church of England ought to be ever attentive to the intrinsic excellence of her service, so ought she also to take care that this excellence be rendered conspicuous to the people. This can no otherwise be effected than by providing that the various offices of the Church be constantly performed, not only with decorum and regularity, according to the directions of the Rubrics, but also with propriety and effect. It seems to me a matter of the most essential importance, that every person who is intended for the Ministry of the Church should, from the earliest period at which that intention is formed, and at which education can commence, be instructed in the art of reading or delivery, and constantly trained up in the exercise of it, under some judicious guide.—This, however, is not all: I must, under this head, express my wish that, by the institution, in each of our Universities, of a new professorship or lectureship, some permanent provision were made for the instructing of young men, who are intended for the service of the Church, in the practical knowledge of the various duties of their profession, and in training them up by exercises, as well as by precept and example, in the actual performance of those duties.—With the view of promoting an attention to what is here recommended, a public-spirited individual, who requested his name to be concealed, lately offered to present to the University of

Cambridge the payment of 200l. a year for five years, on the condition that an experiment should be made of giving *Ridley Lectures* in that University for that end. As the Heads of Houses declined except this liberal offer, the experiment could not be made with any hopes of success. (See the *Orthodox Churchman's Magazine* for November and December 1806, and for March 1807.) Another method, by which the dangers of Church may be averted, is, the care to profess Members, and especially those who are in situations of rank and influence, to show, by their conduct, that they consider the preservation and prosperity of it as a matter of importance. On investigation they would discover, if I mistake not, that true Religion is a much simpler, as well as a more sublime, than it is often conceived to be; and there is ample room, within the limits prescribed by the Church of England, to make as great advances, in both the theory and practice of it, as either need or can be made. Of this at least they may be certain: that it is not necessary to be *religious* in order to be *religious*; for there was a great deal of true Religion in the world before any thing like Calvinism was ever thought of.—The unity of the *Catholic or Universal Church* will be sufficiently preserved, so long as the different national Churches, of which the Catholic Universal Church is composed, shall acknowledge the divine mission of our Saviour, and the divine authority of Scripture: but the unity of a *National Church*, which is of a much stricter nature, can otherwise be preserved, than by the voluntary submission of all the individuals of the nation to the same regulations in religious matters, and their joining in the same forms of public worship. After what we have said under the last head, if what I have said shall be attended to, it will not be necessary to dwell much on the subject of *patronage*, or the principle on which *ecclesiastical preferments* ought to be distributed: The importance of the subject, however, induces me to say a word or two particularly upon it. In practice, the considerations upon which ecclesiastical preferments are disposed of must, I fear, be of a mixed nature; yet it is to be desired that regard to the welfare of the Church may still form a very considerable, if not a prevailing, part of the mixture.

The misfortune is, that the power of bestowing such preferments is often considered as a *right* which may be freely exercised according to the pleasure of the possessor, rather than as a *trust* which is to be performed in a particular manner, and with a view to certain implied purposes. In its original design, this power or privilege was

not a *gift*, which might be employed to the personal advantage of the individual who possessed it; but a *trust*, which was committed to him for the benefit of the publick. This design, therefore, ought ever to be kept in view, and, as far as existing circumstances will allow, conscientiously acted upon. It might be too much to say, that *family*, *friendly*, or *political* considerations ought to have no weight in the disposal of ecclesiastical preferments; but it is certain that they ought not to be disposed of from these considerations *only*; that is, without any regard to the qualifications of the persons on whom they are bestowed. This is a strong if not a conclusive argument against the practice, which too much prevails, of *purchasing* the power or privilege of bestowing ecclesiastical preferments. For, not to mention that the very circumstance of purchasing is apt to give the idea of uncontrollable right, the purchase is generally made, not with the view of bestowing the preferments on the most proper persons, but with the view of so bestowing them as rather to preclude consideration of the qualifications of those on whom they are to be bestowed. This is at least preparing the way for a temptation, with which it may not be easy to avoid complying; to bestow ecclesiastical preferments on improper persons, and to do an essential injury to the Church. I will not pretend to specify the qualifications of those who are the most proper objects of patronage. These indeed must vary, in some degree, according to the particular situation to which any one is to be appointed. It may be sufficient to say, in general, that, if a patron be desirous of employing his patronage to the greatest benefit of the Church, he must not be content with selecting the objects of it from those candidates for preferment who may happen to fall in his way, but must take some pains, and exercise some judgment, in the discovery of them.

“Such, Sir, is my idea of the dangers of the Church; and such are the methods by which, as I conceive, these dangers may be most effectually averted. As I had no desire of exciting apprehension, any farther than might be necessary to direct to the means of safety, I have stated no dangers which I did not think real, and have proposed no methods of averting them which I did not think necessary. Happy shall I be, if what I have said shall in any degree contribute to the employment of those methods; for sure I am, that whoever does a service to the Church of England, which I consider as the eye of the Christian World, does a service to the cause of true Religion. Nor am I, amidst the apprehensions in which I have

indulged, without sensations of a contrary nature. I see sufficient occasion for alarm, but no just reason for despair. The Friends of the Church of England may say, with the first Preachers of the Gospel, "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken." There are innumerable persons of great respectability in the middle classes of life, and there are many individuals of high rank and influence, to whom the Church of England is still "a delight, the holy and honourable of the Lord;" who have the judgment to see, and the candour to acknowledge, her excellence in herself, and her beneficial effects on the community. It is, in particular, a source of consolation to every Friend of the Church of England, and therefore to every Friend of true Religion, and it ought to be the subject of our daily thanksgiving to the Almighty, that we have a *King* on the throne, who is so firmly attached to the Church of England, and so attentive to her preservation and prosperity, as *GEORGE THE THIRD* has invariably shewn himself to be."

10. *Poems, by the Rev. George Crabbe.*
(Concluded from vol. LXXVII. p. 1033.)

WE return with pleasure to the continuation of this article; and much as we have admired the elegant diction of the former pieces, with the chaste and natural description of rural life contained in them, we have no less reason to be satisfied with the interest excited by the concluding Poems.

In "The Birth of Flattery," there is much poetical playfulness.

The story of "Sir Eustace Grey" is strongly impressive, and gives an affecting account of the progress of insanity on a proud and irritated mind.

"VISITOR.

"The poor Sir Eustace!—yet his hope,
Leads him to think of joys again;
And when his earthly visions droop,
His views of heavenly kind remain:—
But whence that meek and humbled strain,
That spirit wounded, lost, resign'd?
Would not so proud a soul disdain
The madness of the poorest mind?"

"PHYSICIAN:

"No! for the more he swell'd with Pride,
The more he felt Misfortune's blow;
Disgrace and Grief he could not hide,
And Poverty had laid him low:
Thus Shame and Sorrow working slow,
At length this humble spirit gave;
Madness on these began to grow,
And bound him to his fiends a slave.

"Though the wild thoughts had touch'd
his brain,

"Then was he free: so, forth he ran;
To soothe or threat, alike were vain;

He spake of fiends; look'd wild and woe;
Year after year, the hurried man
Obey'd those fiends from place to place;
Till his religious change began
To form a frenzied child of grace.

"For, as the fury lost its strength,
The mind repos'd; by slow degrees,
Came lingering Hope, and brought at length,
To the tormented spirit, ease:

This slave of Sin, whom fiends could seize,
Felt or believ'd their power had end;
"Tis faith," he cried, "my bosom frees,
And now my Saviour is my friend."

"But ah! though Time can yield relief,
And soften woes it cannot cure;
Would we not suffer pain and grief,
To have our reason sound and sure?
Then let us keep our bosoms pure,
Our fancy's favourite flights suppress;
Prepare the body to endure,
And bend the mind to meet distress;
And then his guardian care implore,
Whom demons dread, and men adore."

In "The Hall of Justice" our feelings are warmly excited for the poor wretched Vagrant, who, however great her errors, possesses a heart not insensible to compunction.

"True, I was not to virtue train'd,
Yet well I knew my deeds were ill;
By each offence my heart was pain'd,
I wept, but I offended still;
My better thoughts my life disdain'd,
But yet the viler led my will."

Again:

"Oh! by the God who loves to spare,
Deny me not the boon I crave;
Let this lov'd child your mercy share,
And let me find a peaceful grave;
Make her yet spotless soul your care,
And let my sins their portion have,
Her for a better fate prepare,
And punish whom 'twere sin to save!"

The concluding Poem, intitled "Woman," was written on Mr. Liddard's observation, as quoted by Mr. Parke in his "Travels into Africa." The subject is handled with great taste; and the female sex are most elegantly complimented.

"Man may the sterner virtues know,
Determin'd Justice, Truth severe;
But female hearts with pity glow,
And Woman holds affliction dear;
For guiltless woes her sorrows flow,
And suffering Vice compels her tear."

We have no hesitation in recommending a perusal of this interesting publication to the Amateurs of elegant Poetry.

* * On turning back to the former critique, we find one error; but perceive it is so in Mr. Crabbe's book. (In p. 1037, l. 32, "to caviil more," should, for the rhyme's sake, have been "to caviil now."

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1808.

By MAMAR JESSE, PEs, Esq. P. L. L.

BEHOLD 'yon lurid Orb, that seems

Berious thro' siltier's paths to
stray,

And, while with baleful light it gleams,

Appears to trace no certain way ;

No influence mild, with genial force,

Waits on its desultory course ;

But myriads view its streaming hair

Shed death and horror thro' the air,

While even Science' piercing sight,

Clear from the mists of visionary fears,

Anxious beholds the erratic Stranger's

flight, [spheres,

Left, mingling with the planetary

It shake the order of the mighty frame,

Destroy with ponderous shock, or melt

with sulphurous flame.

Such is, alas ! the dread that waits

On savage Inroad's wild career ;

While, trembling round, the peaceful

States

Survey its meteor course with fear.

And as the immortal mandate guides,

And points the Comet where to stray :

So thro' the battle's crimson tides

It points Ambition's fatal way ;

Subservient both th' Eternal's will perform,

As aet his high behest, the earthquake

and the storm.

But as with ray benign and bland

The radiant Ruler of the Year

Sheds plenty on the smiling land,

Where e'er his vivifying beams appear,

Now wakes the roseate bloom of Spring,

Fann'd by young Zephyr's tepid wing,

Or clothes the wide expanding plain,

With Summer's fruits and Autumn's

grain ;

Or, gathering from the watery shores

Sources of vegetable stores,

Renews scorch'd Earth's exhausted

powers

With balmy dews and gentle showers ;

So from the Patriot Monarch's care,

Whose breast no dreams of conquest

move, [love,

Founding his glory on his People's

And proud to boast unbounded empire

there,

The copious rills of Peace domestic stream ;

Warm glows fair Virtue's flame ; and

bright, Religion's beam.

O BRITAIN, may thy happy coast,

Tho' loud oppression rage around,

To the applauding Nations boast

One shore with peace, with mercy

crown'd :

Still may thy hospitable seat

To suffering greatness yield a safe retreat ;

For, when the Sacred fiat of the skies

First caus'd thy sea-encircled Realm to

rise,

* It bade it an eternal column stand.

* And, Olymp. VIII. Strophe 2...

Sacred to want and woe from every clime
and land.**DOLEFUL on the Death of ERASMUS**
*Translated.***F**IR'D with inexpiable rage,
While Rome and Carthage persever'd to
wageThe long-repeated fight,
Against their stout and valiant foeIntrepid chieftains aim'd the furious blow,
Exerting tenfold might ;Rous'd by a generous thirst for fame,
Swift to embattled fields the warrior came,And hurl'd his ponderous spear :
Thus He who rashly dar'd proclaimHatred to Cicero's illustrious name,
Spurning remorse or fear,Envious of Gallia's fair renown,
And rending from her brows the laureat

crown,

Stood to our shafts expos'd
While living ; but his vital threadNow Fate hath torn, we war not with
the dead :

The scene 's for ever clos'd.

Ye Muses, smite th' harmonious lyre
And let our emulative bards conspire

To sing this Veteran's praise.

Stern Death, his arm extending wide,
Sweeps from Germania's * widow'd land

the pride

Of these autumnal days.

Tho' Italy and France retain
As yet a few of Learning's chosen trainEach for himself an host ;
From the dark chambers of the graveIn vain did Science interpolate to save
This Sage, Germania's boast.

L. L.

*To Lieut.-col. S—, an old and invaluable
Friend, with a Purse.*

By JOSEPH BEDWORTH, Esq.

S*****K, through me a Daughter's
work receive,And may th' intention in the merr'y live ;
She knows the soundness which truefriendship bears,
Grew from your youth, and strengthen'dwith our years ;
And wishing in the link to hold a part,Presents this offering from a guileless
heart :By willing hands, this well-meant present
Gift of remembrance—it was made foryou ;
Trusting the guardian character of Friend

May to his child parentally descend.

* Erasmus, it is well known, was born at
Rotterdam, and styled himself *Rotterodamus* ; but the Low Countries were often
called Germany, while they formed part
of the Emperor Charles the Fifth's do-
minions. Epitaph

Epitaph upon General de PAOLI's Tomb in St. PANCRAZ' Church-yard, written by Sig. FRANCESCO PIETRA, a Gentleman of Corsica, and one of the General's most intimate Friends and faithful Followers.

D. O. M.

PASQUALIS DE PAOLI,

Supremi olim Codicem Ducis et Moderatoris,
memoriam sacrum:

qui, primâ et potione ætate in Corsicâ Insulâ peractâ
in Patriâ Libertate contra Genuensem Tyrannidem vindicandâ,

asserendâ, setandâ; et in Republicâ optimis legibus
institutisque ordinandâ arque administrandâ; deinde

Insulæ occupatione contra Gallorum invadentium
arma atque exercitus, strenuis conatibus et successibus
per bicanium sæpe retardatâ; Corsis tandem à nimium
impari hostium numero ad deditionem coactis, in
continentem Italiam, et mox in Angliam, tutissimum

omni tempore exagitantem Virtutis peragium, fecerit
illustri exul, anno elapsi sæculi LXX; ubi,

magnanimæ gentis plausu, à Georgio III.
Potentissimo et Optimo Principe, humanissime
in tutelam receptus, et regiâ deinceps semper
manificentiâ sustentus, reliquam vitam,
bonis omnibus in honore et ingenti estimations
habitus, explevit in pace.

Vir ingenti vi, animi magnitudine et constantiâ,
militari fortitudine et politicâ sapientiâ, pietate
in Deum, caritate in Patriam, liberalitate in suos
atque egenos, comitate in omnes, politionum literarum
culturâ, et morum amoenitate decore atque elegantia,
inter clarissimos omnis ævi et omnium gentium
perpetuò colendus!

Natus Rossini in Corsicâ nonis Aprilis
ann. Rep. Sal. MDCCXXV.

Obiit Londini nonis Februarii Ann. MDCCCVII.
Ætatis suæ LXXXII.

Inscription upon General de PAOLI's Monument in WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
D. O. M.

To the Memory of

PASQUALE DE PAOLI,

one of the most eminent and most illustrious characters
of the age in which he lived.

He was born at Rossini in Corsica, April 5, 1725;
was unanimously chosen at the age of 30. Supreme Head of that Island,
and died in this Metropolis, Feb. 5, 1807,
aged 82 years.

The early and better part of his life he devoted to
the cause of Liberty;

nobly maintaining it against the usurpation
of Genoeve and French Tyranny.

By his many splendid achievements,
his useful and benevolent institutions,
his patriotic and public zeal

manifested upon every occasion,
he, amongst the few who have merited so glorious a title,
most justly deserved to be hailed
the Father of his Country!

Being obliged by the superior force of his Enemies
to retire from Corsica,

he sought refuge in this Land of Liberty;

and was here most graciously received

(amidst the general applause of a magnanimous Nation)
into the protection of his Majesty King George the Third;
by whose fostering hand and munificence,

he not only obtained a safe and honourable asylum;

but was enabled, during the remainder of his days,
to enjoy the society of his friends and faithful followers,

Google

in illustrious and dignified retirement.

He expressed, to the last moment of his life, the most grateful sense of his Majesty's paternal goodness towards him, praying for the preservation of his sacred person, and the prosperity of his Dominions.

VERSES occasioned by the Report that the PRINCE OF BRAZIL, with the Royal Family of PORTUGAL, had determined, rather than submit to the Demands of the FRENCH, to embark for their Possessions in SOUTH AMERICA.

SAD Lusitania, by false friends betray'd,
Lament thy glories sunk, thy strength decay'd!

Lo! Gallia's sons triumphant from afar
Pour forth their armies, terrible in war;
Spread wide destruction o'er thy fair domain,

To aid the vengeance of inglorious Spain!
On Almada's tow'ring steep,
Frowning on the stormy deep,
See thy guardian Genius stand,
With full-swoln eye, and trembling hand!

"Alas, what sounds," he cries, "invade my ear, [fear!

The voice of anguish, deep distress, and
Was it for this my sons in happier days
Acquir'd immortal fame and deathless praise?

Was it for this, in many a dreadful fight,
The Moorish Chiefs contest'd their matchless might?

Was it for this, that Duro's rapid flood,
And Tagus stream, were purpled with
their blood? [new'd)

And when at length (the contest o'er re-
Our cruel Foes were finally subdu'd;

When Peace the warrior of his rage disarm'd,
And civil arts the happy people charm'd,
By Commerce taught to spread the swelling sail, [springing gale,

To mark the rising stars, to catch the
To traverse dangerous seas unknown before,
And realms remote with vent'rous keel explore.

Then Henry liv'd, by patriot views inspir'd,
By Science taught, by true Ambition fir'd.
Hail, great Emmanuel! thy illustrious name, [proclaim.

Let India's wealth, and Gama's voyage
Bless'd with each art, inflam'd by noblest views, [Muse;

Favour'd by Heav'n, by Fortune, and the
The Epic Lyre see Camoens boldly sweep,
Describe the terrors of the stormy deep,
Or paint with verdure crown'd Mozambique's plains,

Or pastoral Madagafcar's happy swains.
Great Bard! whose bold and lofty genius
soar'd

To heights by ancient Poets unexplor'd.
O for too, on whose persuasive tongue
The eloquence of Rome's great Consul hung,
Skill'd to perform the sage Historian's part,
To elevate the soul, to touch the heart,

To fire with noblest thoughts the Royal
Mind, [kind.

And make his Prince a blessing to man-
But, ah! how chang'd! by Luxury oppress'd,

A lifeless languor seizes every breast;
No patriot Chief with ardent spirit glows,
No Warrior dares to meet his Country's
foes;

Content to shed the unavailing tear,
And yield yourselves sad victims to despair!
Grant that our courage and our strength
may fail,

That Gallia's Forces will at last prevail,
Must we then yield, our spirit yet unbroke,
And bend our necks beneath a foreign yoke?
Submit to bear the haughty Victor's chain,
Plunder'd by Gallia, and despis'd by Spain?
Since no concessions can our foes appease,
Let us with fearless mind explore the seas;
With Liberty our guide, securely brave
The driving tempest and the raging wave,
Brazil's realms with joy our sails will
greet,

Her harbours open, to receive our Fleet;
Unfold the treasures of her happy soil,
Where fruits spontaneous scorn the labourer's toil,

And golden harvests deck the cultur'd field,
Orgroves of cotton their rich produce yield.
There shines the Sun with more propitious ray,

And gives a brighter and a purer day;
'Tis Nature wantons in her virgin prime,
In all her works majestic and sublime.
The mighty Orellana bounds the shores,
And sea-like Plata its vast waters pours;
Impregnated with gems, the mountains rise
Above all measur'd height, and seem to
touch the skies. [shed,

There citron-groves a grateful fragrance
And high palmetas lift their waving head.
All Poets dream, and all that Fancy feigns,
In wild luxuriance bless those happy plains.
Why this delay? With health, with vigour
bless,

My generous Sons despise ignoble rest.
Haste; let us go! and while our eyes pursue
Fair Lisbon's hills retiring from our view,
Each thought that leads you to return suppress, [bless!

For Heaven this enterprize will surely
We leave a country destin'd to become
Of Learning, Arts, and Sciences, the tomb;
A prey to wretches, by a Tyrant led,
To rapine, cruelty, injustice bred;
Reriduous Monsters! by no laws restrain'd,
Unmov'd by pity, by no kindness gain'd.
Let Europe feel the terrors they impose,
And meanly sink beneath a weight of woes;

We,

We, happier Exiles, in a distant clime
 Will live secure from wars, exempt from
 crime; [spite,
 And, blest with freedom, Gallia's arts de-
 While brightest prospects open to our eyes
 Of future empire, and a large increase
 Of Virtue, true Felicity, and Peace.

Dec. 10.

A. Z.

ON THE EXPATRIATION OF THE COURT
 AND ROYAL FAMILY OF LISSON,
 IN DECEMBER, 1807.

YON Fleet to majestic adown Tagus
 steering, [the strand!
 What multitudes flock to behold from
 On the deck of each vessel what crowds are
 appearing, [land!
 To wait fond adieus to their dear native
 Lusitania, thy Sov'reign, thy Princes now
 flee!

From thrones and dominions at length
 they are driv'n,
 For Freedom, dear Freedom, they'll plough
 the rough sea,
 Their convoy Britannia, the Agent of
 Heaven!

Yet, as thy lofty city, fair Lisbon, recedes,
 From many a bosom now pours a soft
 sigh!

For his Country full many a manly heart
 bleeds; [eye.

For those left behind tears bedew his sad
 For its long-hallow'd fane how the pious
 all mourn, [sign'd!

To hands sacrilegious a prey now con-
 And the Warrior his breast feels indig-
 nantly burn [sign'd.

For ramparts and fortresses tamely re-
 Fair Cintra! thy rocks and thy sweet-
 bow'ring shades,

The Bards with fond strains in long exile
 shall weep;

Where their lyres oft they strung to Lisbo-
 nian maids, [sleep.

O'er-hanging with rapture the precipice
 But chief must the Race of Braganza de-
 plore [have reign'd;

Those fertile possessions where long they
 Compell'd thus to leave, with their lov'd
 native shore, [tors gain'd!

The laurels, the crowns, by their ances-
 With shame, sure, ye Russians, your bo-
 soms must beat, [view;

As this august spectacle bursts on your
 A Nation of Patriots, borne by this Fleet,
 Flying far from proud Gallia, slavery,
 and you!

Behold how the Britons these Exiles re-
 ceive!

Transported, a full salutation they fire;
 With gen'rous emotion all doubt they re-
 lieve, [spire.

And courage and constancy steadfast in-

Saying, sure, to the Champions of Liberty
 dear, [be the care,
 Of Sydney's brave Squadron you'll now
 In triumph from rapine your course be
 will steer [will share.
 To regions where plenty with peace you
 Not always, they cry, Heaven's vengeance
 will sleep, [be;
 Nor always thus Europe subjected shall
 * That Nation ordain'd to rule over the
 deep, [shall free.
 The Kingdoms at length from oppression

AN ELEGY

ON THE DEMOLITION OF THE SPIRES
 OF LINCOLN MINSTER.

ADIEU, ye twin sisters, fair Spires,
 By learn'd Architects antiently
 rais'd;

Now remov'd, to indulge the desires
 Of Right Reverend Professors of Taste†.

Oft I've view'd ye with placid delight,
 As chaste ornaments, classic and pure;
 As of Gothic design the chief pride;
 Holy style, that will ever endure.

As apt emblems of man's social prayer,
 Offer'd up in Religion's abode, [air,
 Which like flame, mounting upwards in
 Quick ascends to his merciful God.

Ye Priests, more penurious than wife,
 More inclin'd to pull down than repair,
 Can ye find a more happy device
 To fill up yon blanks in the air?

Or must our proud Steeples remain
 Unfinish'd, unseemly, and rude;
 As if Churchmen, too anxious for gain,
 Had forgotten their duty to God?

'Twas in antient days Lincoln's chief
 pride,

That her Minster's design was complete,
 While to York that great boon was denied,
 Though an Archbishop's Seat.

Now she's humbled, and stripp'd of her
 charms,

She no more rears aloft her tall head,
 'Cause the men who should shield her
 from harms

Choose to traffic in timber and lead.

Farewell then, thou Temple sublime,
 Thou delight of Old Age and of Youth,
 Thou must soon fall a victim to Time,
 Since thy Guardians affix his fell tooth.

* Alluding to Faber's explanation of pro-
 phesy, which supposes that at the end of
 60 years a maritime Nation shall triumph
 over the Scourge of the World.

† When Laymen asked why the Spires
 were to be pulled down, the Churchmen
 answered, that the Minster would look
 better without them; from this opinion,
 as an article of Church taste, the Laity
 are certainly Dissenters.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1806.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *January 21.*

This day Parliament assembled, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation, when the Commissioners appointed to open the Session read the following Speech :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people. We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the Negotiations at Tilfit confirmed the influence and control of France over the powers of the Continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intention of the Enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace. That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark. To place these fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty. In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish Fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled; after his earnest endeavours to open negotiation with the Danish Government had failed, to authorise his commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service. — We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal was, happily, of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings. The timely and unreserved communication, by the Court of Lisbon, of the demands and designs of France, while it contributed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence, in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied. The Fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of ven-

geance against Great Britain. That Fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American Dominions the hopes and statutes of the Portuguese Monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprise, rejoicing in the preservation of a Power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain, and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendour. — We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the Enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late Allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those Powers have demanded and received their passports. This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed professed his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation; but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negotiate, were made known to his Majesty. No pretence of justification can be alleged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those Sovereigns; not even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their Ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding. — His Majesty has directed that Copies of the Correspondence between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the Negotiations at Tilfit, and the Official Note of the Russian Minister at this Court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's Mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the Answer returned to that Note by his Majesty's command; and also Copies of the Official Notes presented by the Austrian Ministers at this Court, and of the Answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you. It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish

Empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the Enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain. But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new wars against this country; his Majesty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the King of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.—It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command; to state to you that the Treaty of Commerce and Amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by Commissioners duly authorised for that purpose, on the 31st of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument. For an unauthorised act of force, committed against an American Ship of War, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the Maritime Rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty nevertheless, hopes that the American Government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of Peace and Friendship between the two Countries, which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.—His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that, in consequence of the Decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's Dominions to be in a state of Blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater rigour, which, he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation. His Majesty has directed Copies of the Orders which he has issued with the advice of his Privy Council upon this subject to be laid before you; and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

GENT. MAG. January, 1808.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public service as the urgency of affairs may require. His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the Enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the Commerce of his subjects, and upon their intercourse with other Nations, the resources of the Country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year. The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly increased, if as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary Supplies for the present year without any material addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that, if ever there was a just and national War, it is that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute. This War is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace: but such a Peace can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality. The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British Parliament. If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country, the characteristic spirit of the British Nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.—We are lately commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people; and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

The Commons having retired, Lord Galloway rose to move an Address to his Majesty. His Lordship entered into a comprehensive view of the various subjects contained in the Speech—he demanded the attack on Copenhagen as necessary to defeat a confederacy into which it was the intention of France to force Denmark, and as farther justified by the hostile sentiments which that Court betrayed towards

us, and by her armaments so infinitely exceeding her legitimate wants. He complimented Ministers and the Country on the success of the measures which had placed the Royal Family and Fleet of Portugal beyond the grasp of France; and rejoiced to find that Government was determined not to concede one point more to America.

Lord Kenyon followed on the same side, but in so low a tone of voice as not to be distinctly heard.

The Duke of Norfolk objected to the House being called on to approve the expedition against the Danish Fleet, without any document being produced to establish the justice or expediency of the measure; and, in order that inquiry might precede such decision, moved an amendment to that effect.

Lord V. Sidmouth strongly reprobated the attack on Copenhagen, which he characterised as wanton and unwise, dishonourable in its execution, and unproductive of advantage in its result. He combated the assertion of hostile disposition or indication on the part of Denmark, which had been urged in extenuation of our aggression towards her, on the ground that her forces were concentrated to oppose France, not England; that the abundance of her naval stores resulted from the circumstance of a given sum having been annually appropriated to their purchase without reference to their consumption; and farther, that this accumulation had been the effect of years; and at a period when Russia, which powerfully influenced Denmark, was in close amity with England, and would have restrained any measure or intention of hostility towards us.

Earl of Aberdeen thought the avowal of the Crown Prince in 1801, of his inability to resist the influence of Russia, furnished argument against his present independence.

Lord Grenville denied his having made any such admission. He thought the conduct of Ministers towards Denmark had promoted the views of the Enemy; and by the useless and unjust acquirement of a few hulks had united a gallant people against us;—and he reprobated the attempt to induce Parliament to sanction that dereliction of honour and policy, without producing the smallest evidence towards its palliation. He ridiculed the anticipations of the commercial resources of the Brazils; and concluded by recommending the speedy amelioration of the state of the Catholics in Ireland.

Lords Hawkebury and Mulgrave rested the defence of the Expedition to Copenhagen on the information received from Lisbon of the intention of France to employ the fleets of Portugal and Denmark for the invasion of Ireland; and on the

positive, though confidential intelligence, that one of the secret arrangements at Tilfit was to that effect.

Earls Lauderdale and Buckinghamshire supported the amendment; but it was negatived without a division; as was another, proposed by Lord Grenville, for reserving any pledge in regard to the question of a Russian mediation, until the papers relating to it were before the House.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Hamilton rose to move the Address to his Majesty; and the same was seconded by Mr. C. Ellis. There was nothing remarkable in the speeches of either.

Lord Milton expressed some surprise that the House should be amused with fine declamations on the prosperity of the country, at a time when we were at war with almost every country. He regretted that the King's Speech expressed no wish for Peace, at a time when the manufacturers of the kingdom suffered so severely by war.

Mr. Ponsonby did not propose any amendment; but took a general view of the points contained in the Speech. On the subject of the Copenhagen expedition, he said he could not comprehend on what ground we had a right to attack that Capital, from a supposition that Denmark was likely to be overpowered by France. It had been long the boast of this country, that in the course of the war against France, she conducted herself with honour, fidelity, and moderation. It now appeared that we had acted differently; and he should continue to be of that opinion until information was laid before the House that could justify the expedition. He regretted that no mention had been made of Ireland in the Speech.

Mr. Milnes defended the measures of Government. He admitted, that had the powers of Europe been suffered to enjoy their independence, or if Denmark could have remained independent, it would have been impolitic in us to adopt any measure by which the character of the country might be affected. He said, Ministers had exercised a wise discretion in judging of the necessity of the act in question. He quoted the opinion of Vattel, to shew that Government was justified in acting on reasonable presumption, or probability. The state of Europe shewed it was impossible for Denmark to preserve her neutrality. Surely it was not to be supposed that France would have spared her alone, after having destroyed the independence of every other nation.

Mr. Whitbread denied that the passage that was quoted from Vattel, in justification of the expedition to Copenhagen, could apply to the defence of a measure

to cruel and unjust in its principle, and which he feared would prove so baneful in its consequences to this country. By the attack, we had gained 15 useless hulks; but had excited an inextinguishable hatred in the breasts of the Danes, and given the whole maritime population of that country to France. It was urged, that the attack was made in order to prevent Denmark from joining France; but had it not shut us out from that country, and thrown its whole resources into the arms of France? Ministers asserted, that they had some information of the designs of Denmark: from his heart he believed they had none. If Denmark had leagued with Russia and France, was it not more likely that she would have connected her army in Zealand; to resist the attack of the power against whom she had formed a coalition? Upon this point they had assertion against assertion; and he believed the assertion of the Prince Royal of Denmark sooner than that of his Majesty's Ministers. Ministers, he said, had taken credit for the emigration of the Court of Lisbon: this he could not admit, though he believed the event would in time be beneficial to this country. It was not until the appearance of an article in the *Moniteur*, declaring the House of Braganza dethroned, that the Prince determined to emigrate; and Lord Strangford, after having quitted Lisbon, for the first time met the Prince on his voyage. It was with concern he observed, that there was no allusion whatever in the Speech to a prospect of Peace. He believed, that in the negotiation which had taken place lately with France, many opportunities of effecting Peace had been lost. He still thought that a Peace compatible with the honour and interests of this country might be obtained. If the disposition of Ministers should not incline them to peace, he would think the people justifiable in petitioning for the removal of such Ministers, to make way for others more disposed to peace. (*Hear, hear, hear! from the Treasury benches.*) Peace, in his opinion, was necessary to the salvation of the country; but he would rather that the country should perish, than submit to a dishonourable peace. We had fought 15 years against France; and reduced, not vainly or intentionally, all the powers of Europe, except Sweden, to a state of subserviency to France; to a power, the greatest the world ever saw, and governed by an individual better able to wield that power than any person the world ever produced.

Mr. Secretary Canning made an able and animated reply to the observations from the opposite side of the House. The secret intelligence received by Government

relative to Denmark, was what they never would disclose; and therefore it was impossible to give the information required by gentlemen who disapproved of the expedition to Copenhagen. The Ministers would sooner submit to have their conduct held up by gentlemen of Opposition to the execration of the publick, than suffer the secret to be torn from their bosoms. Was it possible, when there was no Capital on the Continent where the power of Buonaparte could not drag the offender against him to execution, that such a time should be fixed on for divulging the sources of secret intelligence? Was this Country to say to the agents, who served it from fidelity, or from less worthy motives, you shall serve us but once, and your life shall be the forfeit? He should contend, that the arrangements at Tilfit, and the measures which ensued, without any document, fully justified the measures of Government. With respect to the late supposed Negotiation for Peace, no tangible overture had been made by the French or the Austrian Government. Prince Stahremberg, with that generosity of character for which he was so distinguished, had made an offer of his personal services, to institute and establish a pacific intercourse. But that was not a mode of negotiation which could be satisfactory to a country like this. With respect to the differences with America, it had been thought right frankly and voluntarily to disavow the unauthorized act of hostility towards the Chesapeake. The provocation the Officer who had committed that act had received, went far to excuse him: but the right of searching ships of war had never been acted upon long, or to any extent, and in latter time it had not been acted upon at all. It was, therefore, thought right to abandon this unfounded pretension unequivocally. As to the late Orders of Council, retaliating the restrictions of the French Government upon our Commerce, he maintained our right to go as far as France, as by making France feel the effects of her own injustice, we could alone hope to bring her to more reasonable conduct.

After speeches from Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Windham, &c. against the conduct of Ministers with regard to Copenhagen; the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in justification of them. At one in the morning the House adjourned, after agreeing to the Address.

January 22.

Lord Hamilton brought up the report of the Address.—Messrs. M^r Donald, Hibbert, M. A. Taylor, Eden, Windham, and W. Smith, entered their protest against the measure.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Windham argued, that the Treaty of Tilsit could not have given occasion for the attack on Copenhagen, as that Treaty was signed on the 7th July, and the account of it did not reach this Country till the 8th August, whereas Admiral Gambier sailed from England on the 26th July, thirteen days before.

Mr. Canning replied, that although the correct copy of the Treaty was not received

till the 8th August, that the substance of that Treaty, and of the secret arrangements, had been received on the 1st August, long before the Note in which the mediation of Russia was offered, and answered on the 2d or 3d.

Messrs Fuller and Yorke approved of the conduct of Ministers, and thought them entitled to credit and confidence.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 2. This Gazette contains accounts of the following captures: La Sybille French lugger privateer, pierced for 14 guns (but had only one long gun on board, with swivels and musketry), and 42 men, by the Seine, Capt. Atkins; Amor de la Patria Spanish privateer belonging to St. Jago, of 3 guns and 63 men, by the Bacchante, Capt. Inglefield; L'Aigle French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men, by the Resistance, Capt. Adam; and Reciprocity French Privateer, of 14 guns and 45 men, by the Lion, Capt. Rolles.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 9. A Letter from Capt. Rainier, of H. M. S. Caroline, to Sir E. Pellew, Bart. dated Malacca Road Feb. 25, 1807, gives an account of his having captured the St. Raphael (alias Pallas), Spanish register ship, belonging to the Royal Company of the Philippines, mounting 16 guns, with 97 men, commanded by Don Juan Baptista Monteverde, having on board upwards of 500,000 Spanish dollars in specie, and 1700 quintals of copper, besides a valuable cargo; she sailed from Lima on the 12th of November last, bound to Manila. "Either from their temerity, or not knowing our force, they commenced firing; and it was not until they had 27 men killed and wounded that they hauled down their colours." The Caroline had seven men wounded, one of whom is since dead.

[This Gazette also contains a Proclamation for a General Fast, to be observed throughout England and Ireland, on Wednesday the 17th day of February next; and another Proclamation for a Fast in Scotland, on the 18th.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 16. Copies of Letters transmitted by Vice Admiral Douglas.

Ariadne, Jan. 7, Huntly Foot, W. S. W. 11 Leagues.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that this morning, being off Huntly Cliff about four leagues, I observed one of his Majesty's brigs to the Southward; at ten A. M. she bore up and made sail to the Eastward, and we perceived her to be in

pursuit of a lugger. We immediately joined in the chase, keeping the wind of the enemy, and at one P. M. having closed within gun-shot, we had the pleasure to see the lugger surrender to his Majesty's brig Ringdove, which was nearer to the chase than the Ariadne, and had fired several shot at her. She is a French lugger letter of marque (Le Trente et Quarante) commanded by Monsieur Fanqueux, carrying 16 guns, 6 and 9-pounders, 14 of which were mounted, with a complement of 66 men, 65 on board; has been 16 days from Dunkirk, and had not made any capture. She is one of the largest luggers out of France, and a very fine vessel, only three months off the rocks, well found, and I think fit for his Majesty's service. I have sent her to Yarmouth.

A. FARQUHAR.

Ariadne, Jan. 8, Huntly Foot, W. N. W. 6 Leagues.

Sir, I beg to inform you, that, after the capture of Le Trente et Quarante, we stood during the night towards Flambro' Head; and at day-light this morning another lugger was discovered in the W. N. W. to which we immediately gave chase: having, at the same time, made the signal No. 3, to the Ringdove, which was in company. Soon after eight we observed the lugger was chased by two brigs, one of which proved to be his Majesty's brig Sappho, and the other belonging to the Excise, called the Royal George, commanded by Mr. Curry, and to whom the lugger surrendered at about a quarter before ten A. M.; and I have satisfaction in adding that credit is due to Mr. Curry for the capture, although, from the situation of his Majesty's vessels, her escape was impossible. The prize is a French lugger Le Egle, commanded by Mons. Olivier, 16 guns mounted, 3 and 4-pounders, and a complement of 56 men; left Dunkirk 9 days ago, has made one capture, the brig Gabriel, of Yarmouth (in ballast), which she took last night off Scarborough, and scuttled her. I saw her still above water this morning, and ordered the Ringdove to examine her; and Capt. Andrews has since reported to me, that the Gabriel was sinking so fast

fast as to make it impossible to save her; the Master and crew were found on board L'Egle lugger, which I have ordered to Yarmouth with the other prize, and purpose seeing them in safety to that port.

A. FARQUHAR.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the French National Brig La Jaseur, of 12 guns and 55 men, and commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau (the Little Andaman N. W. eight leagues), after a chase of nine hours, by H. M. S. Burnaby, Capt. W. J. Lye.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Jan. 20. Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Beresford, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchall, Dec. 29.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the Island of Madeira, on the 24th inst. to his Majesty's arms.—We had, previously to the ships coming to anchor, sent to the Governor to surrender the Island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorized, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th Regiments encamped with their field-pieces, a little to the West of the town. In regard to unanimity and co-operation, it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with, and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments; and the utmost unanimity prevailed.—I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.—I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation which have been agreed upon.—Captain Murphy of the 38th regiment, Brigade-Major to the Forces, will be the bearer, and can communicate any further particulars your Lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his Majesty's most gracious consideration.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

ART. I. That on the signing of the present Treaty, the island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said Majesty, with all the rights and privileges, and jurisdictions, which heretofore belonged to the Crown of Portugal.—II. That it is agreed the said Island shall be evacuated and re-delivered to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its Colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Por-

tugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.—III. For the present the arms and ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British.—IV. Public property shall be respected, and re-delivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances, with the Island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the Island, reserving the use of all such Property, and the revenues of the Island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the Commissaries respectively appointed for that object.—V. All private property on the island of Madeira, belonging to the Prince Regent of Portugal, to be respected.—VI. The free exercise of all religious worship to be maintained and protected as at present established. VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of the Civil Constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered. Done at the Palace of St. Lorenzo, Funchall, Madeira, Dec. 26, 1807. PEDRO FACUNDES BACELAR D'ANTAS & MENERES, Governor and Capt. General. SAM. HOOD, Rear-Admiral, K. B. W. C. BERESFORD, Major-General.

[Sir S. Hood, in a Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, announces the surrender of the Island, and speaks in terms of warm commendation of the Officers and men of the Squadron (which consisted of the Centaur, York, Captain, Intrepid, Africaine, Shannon, Alceste, and Success), particularly Lieut. Henderson, bearer of the dispatch; and observes, "from the cordial good understanding that has subsisted between us, as well as between the whole of the Army and Navy, had there been a resistance, every thing we could have desired was to be expected from both services."]

Admiralty office, Jan. 23. This Gazette contains a letter transmitted by Adm. Montagu, from Lieut. Tracey, of the Linnet brig, giving an account of the capture of La Courier French lugger privateer on the evening of the 16th inst. off Cape Barfleur, after a sharp resistance. The lugger mounted 18 guns, with a complement of 60 men; the Second Captain of which was killed, and three seamen wounded; sails remarkably fast; out four days; made no capture. The Linnet sustained no loss.—Another letter transmitted by Admiral Rowley, from Capt. Spence, of H. M.'s sloop Pandora, announces the capture of the French lugger privateer L'Entreprenant, of 16 guns and 58 men, on the 13th inst. opposite Folk-

Rone, within two miles of the French shore, Cape Grifnez bearing South. From his being so very close to his own coast (the batteries firing over the Pandora), the enemy persevered in his attempt to escape, till our musketry had wounded the Captain, the Second Captain, and four or five men. She has been out three days from Calais, and has taken the Mary

brig of Sunderland. She is a very fine large new lugger, and sails exceedingly fast. The Active cutter joined in the chase, and assisted in removing the prisoners.—This Gazette also contains Addresses from Edinburgh and Glasgow, expressive of approbation of the conduct of the present Ministers.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte returned to Paris rather suddenly from his excursion to Italy.

A Decree has been issued by Napoleon, in resentment for our late Orders in Council, restricting the trade of Neutrals. This Decree, which is dated the 17th of December, and was published in the *Moniteur* of the 24th, states, that as the restrictive measures adopted by England has *denationalised* the ships of every European harbour, he will *denationalise* them in his turn; and in consequence he orders, that whatever ship shall allow itself to be searched by an English ship, or shall make a voyage to England, or pay any tax to the English Government, shall be deemed lawful prize, by being considered as English property. The decree concludes with a philippic on the *barbarous* system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers.

The English prisoners now remaining at Verdun are chiefly Naval or Military Officers, with the British travellers who were arrested by the order of Buonaparte. The main body of our captive soldiers and sailors are at Arras, and an adjoining town, to the amount of about 500. Mr. C. Sturt, when the last accounts left Verdun, continued a close prisoner in the dungeon of a castle, sleeping upon straw.

Switzerland, it is stated, is to be erected into a Kingdom, under (Berthier) Prince of Neufchatel; Portugal to be added to Spain; and Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, given to the Queen of Etruria in lieu of her present dominions.

A reform, we are told, is about to take place in the Catholic Church, by which the Celibacy of the Clergy will be dispensed with.

Paris, Dec. 24. The *Moniteur* of this date contains several Notes upon the news extracted from the English Papers. Upon a paragraph in one of them, relative to the rise of the Funds in consequence of the arrival of a Flag of Truce, it observes:

“No Flag of Truce has been sent from France to England. Vessels have been placed at the disposition of M. De Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, to communicate with England. Of what use would Flags of Truce from France be?

Do we not know that the present Ministry have proclaimed the principle of perpetual war? The refusal of the mediation of Russia, the massacre of Copenhagen, the present infamous Decree by which England assimilates herself to the Dey of Algiers,—do they not sufficiently make known that no peace is possible whilst this Club of furious Oligarchs shall be at the head of the English Administration?”

Respecting a paragraph relative to the recognition of Christophe as President of Hayti, the *Moniteur* remarks, “That the Brigands who have massacred the Whites at Copenhagen should ally themselves with the Brigands who have massacred the Whites at St. Domingo, would not surmise any one. Both are equally the enemies of Europe.”

On a paragraph in the English papers respecting the disposition of Russia not being favourable to us, the *Moniteur* observes:—“Search the Continent, the whole World, which the atrocious conduct of your oligarchs has roused against you, you will not find a Nation that does not curdle the British name. We must except, however, the Negroes of St. Domingo and the Dey of Algiers. The latter has explained himself categorically. He has declared your law founded upon justice and the law of nations.”

An article in one of the English Papers having stated that Mr. Hill, who is going to Sardinia, is the bearer of dispatches for the Austrian Government, announcing the acceptance of the Austrian and Russian Mediation; the *Moniteur* says, “that it is true that the Emperor of Austria, upon the first intelligence of the events at Copenhagen, demanded explanations from England; and, as the Emperor of Russia did, demanded how far she intended to make the world groan under the miseries of the present war, and whether she imagined that all the Governments of the Continent would longer suffer the vexations offered to their Commerce, and the violation of their flags? To this Declaration, worthy of a great Sovereign, what did England reply? She replied by the Decrees of the 11th November.” At London, as at Vienna, and at Petersburg, the people desire the termination of this infernal

internal war, which is profitable only to pirates; but the Ministers of perpetual war will laugh at the evils which Europe is suffering, until the avenging blow from the hands of the English themselves, tired with the odious part they are made to play, or from the hands of the Continental Powers*, shall at length rid the world of them."

Paris, Dec. 28. The *Moniteur* of this date contains several Decrees, dated from Milan on the 31st.—By the first, a Senate is appointed. The second increases the number of Counsellors in the Section of the Legislative Body in the Council of State. The third adds fifteen Dignitaries, fifty Commanders, and 300 Knights, to the number of Members of the Order of the Iron Crown, fixed by the Statute creating that Order.—On the 20th his Majesty appointed the Duke of Lodi President of the Commune to be extraordinarily convoked at Milan for the 23d.

MILAN, DEC. 19.—FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE.

We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, decree as follows;

Art 1. We adopt for our Son Prince Eugene Beauharnois, Arch-chancellor of State of our Empire of France, and Viceroy of our Kingdom of Italy.

2. The Crown of Italy shall be, after us, and in default of our children, and male legitimate descendants, hereditary in the person of Prince Eugene, and his direct legitimate descendants from male to male by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

3. In default of our sons and male descendants, and the sons and male descendants of Prince Eugene, the Crown of Italy shall devolve to the son and nearest

relative of such of the Princes of our blood as shall then reign in France.

4. Prince Eugene, our son, shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption.

5. The right which our adoption gives him shall never, in any case, authorize him or his descendants to urge any pretensions to the Crown of France, the succession to which is invariably fixed.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

A Decree of the 20th confers upon Prince Eugene Napoleon, the title of Prince of Venice.—Another Decree confers upon "our well-beloved Granddaughter, Princess Josephine, as a mark of our satisfaction to our good City of Bologna," the title of Princess of Bologna.—Another Decree declares the Chancellor Melzi, Duke of Lodi.—After the above Decrees had been read, the Emperor made the following speech:

"Gentlemen, Possidenti, Dotti, and Commercialisti, I see you with pleasure about my Throne.—Returned after three years absence, I am pleased at remarking the progress which my people have made—but how many things remain to be done, to efface the faults of our forefathers, and to render you worthy of the destiny I am preparing for you!

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to particular cities, paved the way for the loss of all our rights. The country was disinherited of its rank and its dignity; that country which in more distant ages had carried so far the honour of its arms and the *eclat* of its virtues. I will make my glory consist in regaining that *eclat* and those virtues.

"Citizens of Italy, I have done much for you; I will do much more. But, oh your side, united in heart as you are in interest with my people of France, consider them as an elder brother. Always behold the source of our prosperity, the guarantee

* We are again assailed by rumours of preparations in the Enemy's ports, and told that every vessel from the Baltic to the Atlantic, that is competent to the conveyance of troops, has been put in requisition for the long-menaced invasion of these Islands. A Gentleman, who, after a residence of some months in Holland, left Rotterdam on the 21st inst. declares, that there is not the slightest armament going forward either at that port or at Amsterdam. At Flushing and Antwerp, the ships built during the last year are equipping, and the accustomed activity prevailed in their Dock-yards, but nothing farther.

That Buonaparte may endeavour, by reviving our alarms for our internal safety, to restrain us from offensive operations, is probable; but we are inclined to think he will be cautious in again committing himself, by any serious demonstration, to an enterprise, for the accomplishment of which he knows his means to be inadequate. At the same time, however, that we would gladly dissipate unnecessary fears, we wish to urge the Country to increased exertions—Buonaparte is no common enemy, and his power is almost as unbounded as his ambition—he regards his followers no farther than as ministering to his passions, and has never suffered considerations for their safety to interfere with his projects of aggrandizement or revenge. To inflict injury on us, he may overlook the dangers, the sacrifices of the enterprise; and we should be amply prepared, either to punish the temerity of invasion, or, by the magnitude and energy of our armaments, to point out the impotence of his war, and his necessities for peace.

of our institutions, and that of our independence in the union of the Iron Crown with that of my Imperial Crown."

Milan, Dec. 22. Yesterday Deputations from the three Electoral Colleges were introduced to His Majesty, who was seated on his throne, with the Viceroy, the Grand Duke of Berg, and the Prince of Neuschatel, by his side. To the address of the Duke de Lodi, President of the College of Possidenti, he replied, "Gentlemen of the College of Possidenti, I am pleased with the sentiments you have expressed—the laws of property form the compact between the Sovereign and the People.—Rely always upon my protection."—To the address of the College of Dotti, he replied, "Gentlemen of the College of Dotti, your talents give you a great influence over the nation—employ them for the advantage of the Throne, and the Laws, which are the support of it. Your prosperity is equally necessary to my people and my glory. It will always please me to give you proofs of my benevolence."—To the College of Commerciali, he said,—"The greatness of a State is particularly advantageous to the prosperity of Commerce, so necessary to the good of agriculture. The Laws on which my Empire is founded are especially useful and honourable to you. I shall constantly watch over your interests. I am pleased with the sentiments you have just expressed."

In the *Moniteur* of the 7th instant, we find a translation of the English Declaration against Russia; to which are subjoined a great variety of comments.—The writer denies, *by authority*, that any secret engagement was formed, during the conferences at Tilsit, which in any way concerned England. The British State Paper commenced with an assertion, that his Majesty knew the hostile nature of the private engagements at Tilsit. This the French Commentator disproves, by our omitting to attack Cronstadt as well as Copenhagen; by our suffering the Russian fleet to pass the Straits of Gibraltar, and three Russian ships to sail through the blockading squadron in the Sound; by our requiring the mediation of Russia between us and Denmark; and, lastly, by an assertion contained in this very Declaration, which is supposed to be contradictory to the one above-mentioned. To all this, however, it may be replied, that if the secret stipulations of the Treaty of Tilsit only went so far as to declare the new system of maritime law, and to pledge the Emperor Alexander to assist Buonaparte in the enforcement of it, that must have been considered as a measure highly prejudicial to this country, though not sufficient to provoke immediate hostilities, till it appeared that both the contracting

powers were positively engaged in the execution of it.

The observations contained in the notes ensuing, relate to past events—the conduct of the Austrian war, the treaties existing between Prussia and Russia, the unexecuted treaty signed by D'Oubril; and, lastly, the little assistance we have afforded our allies. It is asserted, that if we had joined the Russians in Corfu with the 10,000 men who were defeated in Egypt, we might have occasioned an efficacious diversion at Constantinople: if we had added the 12,000 men who surrendered their arms in the streets of Buenos Ayres to the 15,000 who set fire to Copenhagen, we might have succoured Dantzic. "But," says the annotator, "what signifies it to the Cabinet of London, that two Nations of the Continent were slaughtering each other upon the Vistula? The treasures of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres engaged its avarice, and Dantzic fell." The arrival of the 6000 Hanoverians in the Isle Rugen, a month after the war was ended, occasions this question: "Is it not evident that so miserable an expedition was planned only with a view of occupying Hanover, if the Russian army had been victorious?"

All the other passages of the Declaration are commented upon in a similar way; and the Cabinet of London is accused of throwing the only obstacles that could be made in the way of a negotiation.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 26. Don Liniers has sent to his Excellency the Printe Generalissimo, the official account of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres. His Majesty, as a reward for the extraordinary proofs of loyalty given by that city, as well as for the services rendered by Don Liniers and by several officers, has declared that the city of Buenos Ayres is to have the title of Excellence, and that its magistrates are to be called Seigniors; that Don Liniers is to receive the rank of Field Marshal, and is appointed Viceroy; that all the officers who served under him are to be promoted; and that the Viceroy is to name the rewards which are to be bestowed on them.

It appears that the conduct of the Prince of Asturias underwent an official investigation relative to the plot of which he was accused, before he received the King's pardon; and the following account is given of the Prince's examination. Instead of acknowledging any offence, his Royal Highness is said to have vindicated himself in a very manly manner, and with considerable ingenuity. At the examination of the Prince, which took place before a Commission appointed to inquire into the conspiracy, four questions were put

put to him, which, with their answers, are stated to have been to the following effect:—*Q.* Is it true that your Royal Highness has conspired against the life of your Royal Father and King? *A.* I am a Christian; I fear God, and cannot but shudder at the mention of an accusation so horrible. Such a thought never entered my mind.—*Q.* What use did you mean to make of the cyphers of correspondence found in the lining of your coat? *A.* The cyphers you speak of were found the first day I wore that dress. Those who made the coat can best answer your question.—*Q.* For what purpose did your Royal Highness correspond with the Emperor Napoleon; and what was the object of that correspondence? *A.* I have no hesitation in owning that I have kept up a correspondence with that august Sovereign; but it contained nothing prejudicial to the interests of my country, and nothing that could provoke the displeasure of my Royal Father the King.—*Q.* Why did your Royal Highness order, and keep ready, four horses, under circumstances which indicated an intention to escape? *A.* It is true, the horses were ordered to be kept in readiness; but this was not done with the intention of flying from Spain, but for the purpose of joining the French army; after which I intended to make known to my Royal Father the unhappy situation to which the country is reduced, by the truly bad administration and despotic measures of the Prince of the Peace.

The American Minister at Madrid has received an express from his colleague at Algiers, stating that the Dey had taken offence at the non-payment of his annual tribute, and had commenced hostilities against the American shipping in the Mediterranean, to indemnify himself; that a few American vessels had been captured in consequence, but that they were to be released, and hostilities were to cease, provided a draft for 39,000 dollars was immediately honoured. The Minister at Madrid sent back an express, that the terms should be acceded to, which it was supposed would prove satisfactory.

PORTUGAL.

In addition to the particulars in the Gazette (see vol. LXXVII. p. 1156, &c.) the following intelligence has been brought by private letters:

After the embarkation of the Royal Family, the Solebay was employed in carrying marines to occupy Bugio Fort, a position of considerable importance to the British forces, and which has some influence over Fort St. Julian. Respecting the latter, it however appears, that the Commandant had received directions from

GENY, MAG. January, 1808.

the Prince Regent, under his own signature, that the girds should be immediately spiked; and it was supposed that the order had been complied with, previous to the embarkation of the Royal Emigrants.

Before the Portuguese fleet left their moorings, it was generally understood that they were to proceed to Madeira; but as soon as the fleet had got out of the Tagus, the persons on board were informed of the real destination of the Prince and Royal Family; and that such of them as did not wish to proceed to the Brazils, would be conveyed back to the Portuguese shore. About 200 only, and those of no property or consequence whatever, (out of the immense number determined to follow the fortunes of their Prince) availed themselves of this offer, and were accordingly put into boats, and carefully disembarked.

Not a single barrel of gunpowder was left in the magazines. An immense quantity of that article was conveyed away in the fleet; and such as could not conveniently be carried off, was thrown into the sea. The Russian fleet, therefore, which was greatly in want of this, as well as every other article, could not be expected to oppose any formidable resistance to our squadron.

When the Prince Regent took leave of Lord Strangford, he presented his Lordship with a very valuable ring. The centre stone is worth 100 guineas, and is set round with brilliants. His Royal Highness also gave him nine pipes of the choicest Port wine.

The Prince Regent, previous to leaving Lisbon, published the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL. (Translation.)

Having tried by all possible means to preserve the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful and beloved subjects; having exhausted my Royal Treasury, and made innumerable sacrifices, even going to the extremity of shutting the ports of my dominions to the subjects of my ancient and Royal Ally, the King of Great Britain, thus exposing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and consequently suffering the greatest losses in the collection of my Royal Revenues of the Crown; I find that troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to whom I had united myself on the Continent, in the hope of being no more disturbed, are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are even on their way to this capital; and desiring to avoid the fatal consequences of a defence, which would be far more dangerous than profitable, serving only to create an effusion of blood dreadful to humanity, and to in-

flame the animosity of the troops which have entered this kingdom with the declaration and promise of not committing any the smallest hostility; and knowing also that they are most particularly destined against my Royal Person, and that my faithful subjects would be less alarmed were I absent from this kingdom; I have resolved, for the benefit of my subjects, to retire with the Queen my Mother and all my Royal Family, to my Dominions in America, there to establish myself in the city of Rio de Janeiro, until a General Peace. And moreover, considering the importance of leaving the Government of these Kingdoms in that good order which is for its advantage and for that of my people (a matter which I am essentially bound to provide for); and having duly made all the reflections presented by the occasion, I have resolved to nominate as Governor and Regent of these kingdoms during my absence, my truly and beloved cousin the Marquis de Abrantes Francisco de Cunha de Menezes, Lieutenant-general of my Forces; the principal Castro (one of my Council, and a Regidor de Justicia), Pedro de Mello Bryner, also of my Council, who will act as President of my Treasury, during the incapacity of Luis de Vasconcellos e Sanzi (who is unable so to do at present on account of illness); Don Francisco de Ne-rocha, President of the Board of Conscience and Religious Orders; and in the absence of any of them, the Conde de Castro Mazim (Grand Huntsman), whom I have nominated President of the Senate, with the assistance of the Secretaries thereof; the Conde de Sampaio, and in his absence Don Miguel Perrera Forjaz, and of my Attorney-general Joas Antonio Salazar de Mendonca; on account of the great confidence which I have in them, and of the experience which they possess in matters of Government, being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in such a manner that my conscience shall be clear, and that this Regency will entirely fulfil its duty, so long as it shall please God that I should be absent from this capital, administering Justice with impartiality, distributing rewards and punishments according to deserts; And these Regents will further take this as my pleasure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the instructions signed by me, and accompanying this Decree, which they will communicate to the proper Department. (Signed) THE PRINCE.

Palace of the Ajuda, Nov. 27, 1807.

The French Papers announce the arrival of Gen. Junot at Abrantes on the 26th of November; and add, that the troops which entered Portugal marched ten

leagues a day through bad roads and continual rains.—After alluding to the retreat of the Prince Regent, which is attributed to intrigue, it is added, that on the 1st ult. the anniversary of the day when the House of Braganza rose against the Spaniards and hoisted its standard against theirs, the Braganza flag was replaced by that of the French. To this circumstance the following remarkable one is subjoined as a fact: A horrible earthquake occurred six hours before; but as soon as the French flag was hoisted, the tempest ceased, and the weather became serene!!!

It is asserted, upon the same authority, that the French found in the docks along the Tagus four sail of the line, six frigates, twelve brigs, and an arsenal well-stocked with timber and iron. It is not necessary to make a single comment upon this statement, which is so evidently an exaggeration, and which has been so completely falsified by the dispatches from Lord Strangford and Sir Sidney Smith.

Gen. Junot's Proclamation upon entering Lisbon stated in substance, that the French army entered that city to save the Prince and the country from the influence of England; but that the Prince, so respectable for his virtues, has suffered himself to be guided by the advice of some bad persons about him, and has thrown himself into the arms of his enemies; that these persons insinuated apprehensions for his personal safety; his subjects have been considered as nothing, and their interests have been sacrificed to the cowardice of some Courtiers.—“Inhabitants of Lisbon,” adds the General in Chief, “remain quiet in your houses, neither fear my army nor myself; we are only terrible to our enemies and to the wicked. The Great Napoleon, my Master, has sent me to protect you: I will protect you!”

ITALY.

Lucien Buonaparte has returned to his residence in the neighbourhood of Rome; having, it is stated, rejected the conditions on which his advancement to regal dignity was dependent. One of these conditions, it is added, was the repudiation of his wife, to whom he is tenderly attached.

The Government of Piombino and Lucca also issued an edict, on the 25th of December, 1806, in consequence of which every inhabitant is obliged, under the penalty of 100 livres, to declare, immediately, whenever any person is attacked with the Small Pox in his family. The informer who makes a discovery of any concealed patient is to receive 30 livres: and any house afflicted by the natural Small Pox is to be surrounded by guards, and every communication with the

the people within it out off. Any person endeavouring to escape from such a house is to be imprisoned forty days.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Dec. 15. Among the prizes which our cruizers are daily sending in, there arrived one yesterday evening in our harbour, which has occasioned our Crown Prince to perform a grateful and noble-minded action. One of the two prizes brought in by our cruizers, the brig *Paulina*, had on board the English Ambassador Garlick, on his return from Memel, where the King of Prussia had just refused to receive him. As soon as the Crown Prince was informed of this, he instantly ordered that a vessel should be prepared to convey this Gentleman (whose honourable conduct during his embassy justly gained him the esteem of the Government and the Publick), with his servants and effects, from the prize-ship to the Swedish harbour of Helsingborg. This was carried into effect immediately; and the Minister is already arrived there.

SWEDEN.

The Vaccine Inoculation has met with very great success in Sweden. On December 6, 1806, the King granted permission to the Board of Health to expend 900 dollars annually, in rewards to those physicians who have most contributed to the success of this inoculation. These rewards, though small, are in proportion to the wealth of Sweden.

RUSSIA.

It is reported, that an army of 25,000 Russians are on their march to attack Swedish Finland.

It is said that M. Novozilzoff, at a special audience, has, with his office of Director of the Academy of Sciences, requested permission to lay all his Russian honours at the Emperor's feet.

AMERICA.

The most important intelligence from this quarter relates to the intended retirement of Mr. Jefferson from the Administration of that Country. The Politicks of this Gentleman have of late created him numerous enemies; and we believe that the general opinion in America was, that he would not be again returned to the Presidency. He has, therefore, perhaps only anticipated the decision of the people, and resigned to avoid the disgrace of being dismissed. The following are the terms in which he has communicated his intended retirement;

"Gentlemen, I received some time ago from the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, an address from the two Houses, to which, on public considerations, it was thought advisable that the Answer should be deferred awhile. I now ask permission to con-

vey the Answer through the same channel, and to render you the assurance of my high consideration and respect. T. JEFFERSON.

To the Hon. P. C. Lane, Speaker of the Senate.—T. Sanders, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

"To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania."

"I received in due season the address of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, under cover from the Speaker of the two Houses, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I should consent to be proposed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do, for the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer: I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a subject so interesting as the election of the Chief Magistrate.

"That I should lay down my charge, at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the service of the Chief Magistrate be not affixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.

"Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of elections, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person, who, regarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolonging beyond the second term of office.

"Truth also requires me to add, that I am sensible of that decline which declining years bring on—and feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect; happy, if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of human nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

"For the approbation which the General Assembly of Pennsylvania has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished,

"Dec. 10, 1807. T. JEFFERSON."

A similar letter has been addressed to the Legislature of Maryland.

Peradful Shipwreck.—Capt. Ruffel, arrived at Salem on the 13th November from Peterburg, communicates the following distressing account of the loss of the English transport *Alexander*: Oct. 20, lat. 47, long. 51, W. fell in with a boat having on board 21 living persons, among whom were a woman and child in a most dreadful situation. They sailed from Monte Video on the 9th of August, in the *Alexander*, Capt. Howard, an English transport ship, No. 421. They had sailed under convoy of the *Unicorn* and *Thetis*. There were about 110 persons on board the *Alexander*; on the 20th October, the ship being in a very leaky condition, they were under the necessity of carrying short sail, by which means they lost the convoy; and on the 22d the leak so increased, that with both pumps going, and bailing at the hatchways, they could not keep her free. The Captain took a small boat for his preservation, and rowed around the ship several times. Meantime the long-boat was got ready and hoisted out, but unfortunately bilged in going over the ship's side. Thirteen sailors, 15 soldiers, one woman and a child, however, kept in the boat, and found means to keep her from sinking. They had not got far off, when the ship seemingly blew up, and foundered immediately. They afterwards spoke with the Captain in the small boat, who told them to steer N. E. and N. E. by N. as that course would carry them near the coast of England, from which he said they were but a short distance. They had only four biscuits in the boat, three gallons of spirits, and one pound of raisins. They had been in the boat six days, during which seven soldiers died for want (two of whom lay dead in the boat when she came alongside). They had cut one man up, and eaten part of his flesh; some remained in the boat when they saw the ship, but, on seeing her, they threw it overboard. Capt. R. and the Captain of another American ship took the remaining sufferers on board, and carried them to Salem.

The Jamaica Papers contain eight Resolutions, which had been brought up from a Committee appointed to inquire into the effects of abolishing the Slave trade, and which resolutions were read, and unanimously agreed to by a Committee of the whole House of Assembly, on the 29th of October last. The Gentlemen of the House of Assembly express their feelings very warmly, both on the subject immediately under discussion, and also on a variety of others which are connected with the state of the Island. The first Resolution states generally, "That the Act of the Imperial Parliament for abolishing the Slave Trade is pregnant with evils to this

Island, militating not only against its general welfare and interest, but threatening its total destruction as a British West India Colony."

After explaining the evils which are likely to result to the Colony from the Abolition Act, the Resolution diverges into a variety of other topics illustrative of the causes of the present distressed state of the British Planters, such as the relaxation of the Navigation Act, as far as it imposes restrictions upon neutral Powers, and the rigorous enforcement of it in relation to our own subjects; the consumption of a foreign brandy in the navy, and otherwise; the continuing a high duty upon coffee, &c. The Resolution concludes with a recommendation of the Committee, adopted by the House, to appoint another Committee "To prepare a most humble address to his Majesty, setting forth our grievances and oppressions, earnestly beseeching his Majesty's commands on his Ministers to adopt proper measures for our relief and redress."

The second Resolution states the Abolition of the Slave Trade to be, not only a breach on the part of Government of the conditions under which his Majesty's subjects embarked in the settlement of this Island, but a novel, unjust, and unconstitutional interference with its internal government and affairs; calculated to defeat and to subvert our laws, to deprive us of our dearest birth-right, the trial by Jury, to raise envy and jealousy in the breasts of the settled negroes; subversive of an ancient and admitted principle of the British Constitution, that no laws can be binding on those who are not represented in the Parliament which enacts them; placing not only our rights and properties, but also our lives, in the most imminent danger, and tending to promote disaffection in the minds of his Majesty's most loyal subjects."

The third Resolution claims for the Legislature of Jamaica the sole right of legislating for the Island; and declares, "That it is their duty, by all constitutional means, to resist the attempt that has been, and every attempt that may be made, to destroy or to abridge that right."

The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Resolutions contain a threat, that all supplies afforded to his Majesty's troops, for the building of barracks and other military purposes, will and must be suspended from and after the 31st of December, 1808: till which time funds are appropriated for that purpose.—The 8th and last Resolution sums up the whole of their grievances; and demands, "above all, an abandonment by the Imperial Parliament of every pretension to an interference with their internal government or affairs."

On the 15th of October, Curaçoa was visited by a tremendous hurricane, which commenced at one in the morning, with the wind at South-east. The sea suddenly rose to an uncommon height, burst into the water-fort, washed away the batteries, the custom-house, the ordnance-office, the wall of the church-yard, and the dead from their graves; besides destroying a number of private houses. At a small place called *Petro de May*, a short distance from the town, many houses were carried off by the sea. The point and reef batteries were partly destroyed, but little damage was done to the shipping. A place called *Little Curaçoa* was under water for several days, and was so much washed away, that it is scarcely visible. Some lives were lost, though we have not heard to what extent of number; but the scene was rendered doubly distressing by the concourse of human bodies which were washed from their graves, and seen floating about the harbour.

General Miranda is said to have made an important offer to the British Ministers; the substance of which is,—“That a British naval force, of from three to four sail of the line, should be sent to the Spanish main, to convoy and convey a land-force of about 7000 men. Immediately upon effecting a landing, it is proposed to proclaim the independence of the Spanish provinces; and to invite them to form themselves into a federal Republic, under the protection of England during the present war, and under the direct pledge and engagement, that the British Government should procure the acknowledgment of their independence in any treaty which might ensue for a general peace.”

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 26. A most daring and outrageous robbery was committed near *Pocklington New Inn*, Yorkshire. As Mr. Lee, a farmer, was returning from York market, he was accosted, between 7 and 8 in the evening, by two armed footpads near Mr. *Wilberforce's* gravel pits, desiring him to deliver up his purse, on pain of being shot. With much resolution, and trusting to his horse, he darted forward; but, unfortunately, not with impunity, for one of the villains fired, and lodged a pistol ball in the off shoulder of the horse, which immediately disabled him; whereupon the villains seized the farmer, and after beating him severely with the butt-end of their pistols, robbed him of above £31. Mr. L. after lying two hours in a deplorable state in the mud, was taken up by one of the Hull coaches. A reward of £50. is offered for the apprehension of the villains.

Dec. 30. The hurricane of last night was particularly felt at the hamlet of

Twyny, in Lincolnshire, where, for a while, it drove almost every thing before it. A peculiarly neat building, just erected by Sir J. Banks, intended as a bark-shed, 120 feet long by 30 wide, it completely destroyed. The tiles, walls, &c. were dashed to atoms, and the roof and every other part of the wood-work literally shivered into splinters. It also tore up many trees by the roots, levelled the hedges with the ground, unroofed houses, barns, stables, corn and hay stacks, &c. and injured, more or less, whatever was exposed to its fury.

Liverpool, Jan. 2. The *Glenfuechen* trading vessel, between this port and *Londonderry*, was wrecked and totally lost in the late gales, and all on-board perished. A trunk, with Brigadier-general Spencer's name upon it, washed on the coast of the isle of Anglesea, and protected by Mr. Jones, agent to the Earl of Uxbridge, has ascertained the melancholy fate of this vessel, on-board of which it is feared there were a number of passengers. The whole of Brigadier-gen. Spencer's baggage, and also of his family, was shipped on-board this vessel at Liverpool, to a very considerable amount, and not insured.

Jan. 4. An alarming fire broke out this night at the mansion of Mrs. *Freagrove*, at *Stowe Lodge*, Berks, which consumed the greater part of the interior of the house, during the absence of Mrs. F. who, with her son and three daughters, were on a visit about two miles distant from home; and whilst the servants were merry-making.

Jan. 5. A few days ago, as *James Graham*, Esq. of *Borrock Lodge*, was proceeding in his carriage to pay a visit to the Archbishop of York, at *Rose Castle*, in passing over *Hawkesdale-bridge*, one of the horses, being very spirited, made a plunge over the battlement, and hung suspended in that situation until, in order to prevent the carriage from being dragged over, the traces were cut, and the animal precipitated into the bed of the river, and killed on the spot.

Plymouth, Jan. 7. We are extremely concerned to have to report the loss of the *Anson* Frigate, of 41 guns, Capt. *Lydiard*, which was wrecked on Monday Dec. 8, in *Mount's Bay* on the coast of Cornwall. Capt. *Lydiard* (see p. 88) and the first Lieutenant were lost; the second Lieutenant was saved; the number of men preserved is not known, as many who got on shore deserted.—She sailed from Plymouth on Christmas Eve for her station off the *Black Rocks*, as one of the look-out frigates of the Channel Fleet. In the violent storm of Monday night, it blowing about W. to S. W. she stood across the entrance of the Channel towards *Scilly*, made by the *Land's End*, which they mistook

took for the Lizard, and bore up, as they thought for Falmouth. Still doubtful, however, in the evening Capt. Lydiard stood off again to the S. when a consultation being held, it was once more resolved to bear up for Falmouth. Running eastward and northward, still under the fatal persuasion that the Lizard was on the north-west of them, they did not discover their mistake till the man on the look out a-head, called out "breakers!" The ship was instantaneously brought to, and the best bower let go, which happily brought her up; but the rapidity with which the cable had veered out, made it impossible to sever it, and it soon parted in the hawse-hole. The sheet anchor was then let go, which also brought up the ship; but after riding end-on for a short time; this cable parted from the same cause, about eight in the morning, and the ship went plump on shore, upon the ridge of sand which separates the Loe-pool from the bay. Never did the sea run more tremendously high. It broke over the ship's masts, which soon went by the board; the main-mast formed a floating raft from the ship to the shore; and the greater part of those who escaped, passed by this medium. One of the men saved reports, that Capt. Lydiard was near him on the main-mast; but he seemed to have lost the use of his faculties, with horror of the scene, and soon disappeared. At a time when no one appeared on the ship's deck, and it was supposed the work of death had ceased, a Methodist Preacher, venturing his life through the surf, got on board over the wreck of the main-mast, to see if any more remained; and some brave hearts followed him. They found several persons still below, who could not get up; among whom were two women and two children. The worthy Preacher and his party saved the two women, but the children were lost. By three o'clock no appearance of the vessel remained.

We are also concerned to learn the loss of the Port brig, formerly the Buonaparte French-privateer, of 16 guns, Captain Donald Campbell, on the 16th of October, on the Island of Margaritta. Mr. Stroughton, Master, and ten men were drowned. The accident happened in a hurricane, in which she drove from her anchors. She had taken, the day before, the Spanish packet *Alarce* of six guns, from Ferrol, bound to the Spanish Main. Captain Campbell came home in the *Alexandria*.

Jan. 9. The King has been pleased to grant unto Elizabeth Latham, of *Queenby Hall*, in the county of Leicester, widow and relict of William Latham, late of the same place, esq. deceased, elder of the two daughters and co-heirs of Shuckburgh

Ashby, late of *Queenby* aforesaid, esq. also deceased, and now, in virtue of the family entail, sole possessor of the estate of *Queenby*, enjoyed for many centuries by her ancestors, his Royal licence and authority, that on this account, as well as for the particular affection and respect which she bears for her said family, she and her issue may take and use the surname, and bear the arms of Ashby only, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds office: and also to order that this his Majesty's concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms.—*London Gaz.*

Jan. 15. Last night a tremendous gale of wind arose from the North-west, accompanied with an immense swell of the sea and a spring tide, which making full upon the town and harbour of *Margate*, not only effected a considerable breach near the head of the pier, and shook the pier to its foundation from end to end, carrying the outer parapet nearly the whole length over into the harbour, but also demolished the jetty or defence against the sea on the West side of the High-street, and occasioned several small vessels then lying in the harbour, to break from their moorings, many of which were totally destroyed. Notwithstanding these disastrous circumstances occurring in the harbour to several of the small craft belonging to the town, yet, in evidence of the utility of the harbour, four vessels of upwards of 100 tons burthen each, one of them of the burthen of 194 tons, and another (in ballast) of the burthen of 230 tons, actually came into the harbour for shelter, and were safely moored thereon. The damages done by the storm to the pier and harbour, and to the West side of the High-street leading to the pier and harbour, amount to the sum of 15,000*l.* and upwards, exclusive of the very heavy losses sustained by individuals.—The store-houses on the pier, the harbour-master's house, the three heaps of cannon-balls, the short cannon, and upwards of 25 feet of the North side of the pier, were completely washed away. The cellars of the Foy-boat public-house, kept by Mr. Stannard, were filled with water, in consequence of which seven butts of porter burst, which blew up the whole of the flooring of the tap-room, bar, and parlour, besides considerably damaging the house. The large fishing-boats in the harbour, as well as the Good Intent packet, were stove to pieces. Two collier brigs and two yawls were carried over the wall on the Parade, close under the windows of the hotel: the last are mere wrecks, and the brigs have received considerable damage. The water overflowed King-street, as high as the Fountain Inn.

An anchor, weighing upwards of 16 cwt. lying on the Pier-walk, was washed behind the King's warehouse. A little before twelve o'clock, that part of the High-street leading to Mr. Hobart's Bathing-rooms, to the King's Head Inn, including Garner's library and dwelling-house, gave way with a most tremendous crash, and was instantly washed out to sea. The back part of the King's Head Inn, kept by Mrs. Cricket, was blown up by the force of the waves. The ground under the houses in Hazardous-row, to the depth of nearly 20 feet, is washed away. The sea has forced its passage up the valley as far as Shotten Dean, being nearly one mile in length. The shock was so sudden and unexpected, that numbers of women were carried, by men out of their houses, or they must inevitably have perished. The new road to Dandelion has been nearly destroyed. The houses of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Hurst, in the High-street, are expected to fall, as the earth up to the very threshold of their doors is carried away. The cliffs on the West side of Margate lost more ground on that night than they have ever been known to do in the course of twelve years. The confirmation and misery of the inhabitants beggar all description. We understand a Petition has been presented to Parliament for relief by the Commissioners of the Pier.

Deal, Jan. 15. Yesterday, the wind having shifted suddenly from about S.S.W. to N.W. it began to blow violently; and, during the night, increased to a perfect hurricane. The morning light presented a most distressing spectacle. Ships parting from their anchors, others drifting; some with the loss of topmasts and bowsprits, and some standing out of the Downs without either anchor or cable left; but providentially none have drove on shore; nor have we yet heard that any have been lost. This day the wind continued with increased violence, and brought in a most tremendous sea, which at one time even threatened the destruction of the town. The foundations of a great number of houses next the sea have been undermined, store-houses have been swept away with their contents, and the ground tier of the dwelling-houses filled with water. The sea, during the tempest, made a considerable breach between Sandown Castle and the battery No. 3, which has inundated the chambers, and forced such a torrent of water into the lower streets of Deal, that the cellars have been completely filled, and property to a large amount totally destroyed. In a row of houses adjoining to Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep that boats were obliged to be got down, and the mis-

erable inhabitants taken out of their houses from the chamber-windows. Several quays in the Beach-street, which had braved the fury of the elements for a series of years, have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.

At *Dorset*, the *Beaufoy* victualling hoy sunk at the pier-head. Three other vessels are also sunk, and many others lying-to in the Roads, without anchors or cables. The North pier-head, the harbour, and different parts of the town near the beach, are much damaged.

At *Yarmouth*, the gale was accompanied with a very heavy fall of snow; but no particular damage was done to the town, though the jetty and piers were much injured. The *Calliope*, which was building at *Winterton* beach, was entirely dashed to pieces; and two other ships belonging to *Leith* were driven on shore, and the rest put out to sea.

The account of the havoc committed at *Whitstable* by the late storms, has been communicated to us by a private Correspondent: "I am sorry to inform you of the distress of this place (though all along the coast we are fearful it is the same): the sea has laid us in ruins. Last night women and children were taken from their beds, in skiffs, out of the windows, and small vessels which catch the oysters were driven on shore. The coal-yards, which contained some chaldrons of coal, are entirely washed away; not a small coal left to be seen. The distress here is impossible to be described. *Hearne Bay* coal-wharfs are quite gone to sea, with the coals, &c.; and brigs are on shore with their hands in the greatest distress. The loss at *Whitstable* must be 5 or 6000*l*. Our wall has given way, which kept the sea from us, and this instant we expect much more damage (Friday, one o'clock). The tide will be high water at two: therefore, God knows the damage we may receive! What with the houses on the beach, the boats, and small craft, the wrecks are truly distressing. We know of no lives at present being lost. The wind is just the same, N. N. E.; blows hard. The carpenters' yards, with timbers, are washed away. Horses in the farm-yards at *Swalecliffe*, and in their stables, were up to their necks in water. Some were saved at Mr. Taffell's, *Swalecliffe Court Farm*. Pigs, &c. were the same."

Sheerness, Jan. 15. In consequence of a very dreadful gale last night from N. W. the tide flowed to a very unusual height; and, being the top of the springs, has by its irresistible force inundated all the level for many miles, by forcing down the barrier-walls. The damage that it has done to the estates near the town is not at present to be calculated.

Jan. 15. Considerable damage has been done to the quays, &c. at *Harwich*, by the very high tide last night and this morning; the highest that was ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. A poor man who lives in a small house near the New Rope Walk on the Marsh, was alarmed about 12 o'clock last night, by the water being up to his bed side; who, when finding his perilous situation, immediately with difficulty rescued his wife and child from (no doubt) a watery grave. A sentinel (posted over a coal dépôt in the town) was obliged to stand on some pieces of timber a considerable time to prevent being carried away by the current, he being completely surrounded by it before he was aware of his danger. Several pigs, &c. have been drowned, and many other damages done.

Jan. 16. The high winds last week did much damage in the vicinity of *Chepshaw*; many trees were blown down; the boat at the Old Passage was forced from its mooring, and received great damage, and upwards of a ton of lead from the roof of a house in the neighbourhood was carried to a considerable distance.

Jan. 19. A shocking murder was perpetrated this night, at a place called *Newton Bottom*, in the New Forest, on Margaret Howard, a fine young girl, the daughter of a little farmer, by a fellow of the name of Isaac Buzzard, a pig-dealer. The fellow had been admitted as a suitor to the farmer's daughter, and after a short acquaintance she proved pregnant. It was proposed by Buzzard that she should accompany him to a merry-making about two miles from her house, on Tuesday night, to which she consented; but the poor girl never returned; the assassin stabbed her in several places. She was found dead on the ensuing morning. The monster was taken on Thursday, working on a navigation cut, thirty miles from *Newton Bottom*, after a stout resistance; and he confessed the horrid crime.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

A house, No. 1, situated in *Frederic-street*, near the Turnpike in the Hampstead road, belonging to Mr. Wakefield, fell into a heap of ruins between five and six o'clock this morning, which was inhabited by six families and several children. It was built about fifteen years ago, but the outer wall was only nine inches thick, and the chief support of the interior was a four inch wall, there being very little timber. It was discovered to give way by a person who lodged in the garret, and also by a milkman on the outside; and the inhabitants being alarmed, they hastily escaped in a state of naked-

ness; and in two minutes after, the fabric became a heap of ruins.

Saturday, January 2.

A few days since the following accident happened at the house of Mr. Dormer, a baker, in *Crown-street*, *Seven Dials*. A fire-work maker, who lodged in the house, having placed some gunpowder in boxes to dry in the cellar, one of the baker's men going down, suffered a candle to communicate with the powder, which exploded, and blew the flooring of the shop into the street. The man was scorched, in a dreadful manner. He was conveyed to the *Middlesex Hospital* without hopes of recovery. When the explosion took place, a trunk stood in the back cellar filled with powder, in a state of preparation, which fortunately did not explode.

Monday, Jan. 4.

This afternoon a man of a respectable appearance obtained an interview with the Hon. Mr. Villiers, at his residence, in *Cranbourn Lodge*, *Windford Park*, and applied for his interference to procure him an audience of the King, stating, that he had several plans to lay before his Majesty, and to expose a number of abuses and corruptions in *Woolwich Warren*, &c. Mr. Villiers soon discovered he was deranged, promised to get him introduced to the King, and give him a letter to a Gentleman at *Windfor*, who would settle his business. He accordingly wrote a letter to Mr. Dowsett, one of the resident Public Officers at *Windfor*, describing the conduct of the man, and his opinion of him. The poor man afterwards confessed, that he had broke out of a private mad-house on *Bethnal-green*, to which place he has been sent from *Bow-street*.

Friday, January 5.

This day, about four o'clock, Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham, arrived at *Guildhall*, for the purpose of receiving the swords voted by the City of London for their respective services; the former on the Plains of *Maida*, and the latter at the attack upon *Buenos Ayres*. They were received at the Chamberlain's Office by the Chamberlain, and the following Aldermen, Shaw, as *Locum Tenens*, Sir John Eamer, Flower, Rowcroft, Prinsep, Hunter, Boydell, Birch, and Messrs. James and Samuel Dixon, the Mover and Secondor of the Thanks of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

The Chamberlain addressed Sir John Stuart as follows:

"Sir John Stuart,

"I give you joy; and, in obedience to an unanimous Resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do give you Thanks for your very gallant and heroic conduct at *Maida*, thereby

thereby proving to the world, that the boasted prowess of the French arms cannot stand, when fairly tried, before the intrepid bravery and steady discipline of British soldiers. And, as a farther testimony of the high esteem which the Court entertains of your very meritorious services, I present to you this sword. Sir, in the present situation of public affairs, it is highly gratifying to a Briton to perceive, that the superiority of British courage and discipline, under the guidance of able and experienced Commanders, has been gloriously displayed in almost every region of the habitable globe. Egypt witnessed it under the immortal Abercrombie: India has recently experienced it under the conduct of a Lake: and since the action on the Plains of Maida, the descendants of those who, led by the Cæsars, once made a conquest of this island, will be ready to confess, that nothing can withstand the courage and discipline of British soldiers, when under the direction of a consummate General."

The Chamberlain then addressed Sir Home Popham as follows:

"Sir Home Popham,

"I give you joy; and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you Thanks for your gallant conduct and important services in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactures of Great Britain, and depriving her enemy of one of her richest and extensive colonies in her possession.—And by a unanimous Resolution of the said Court, I am to present you with this Sword, as a testimony of the high esteem which it entertains of your very meritorious conduct.—Sir, when the news arrived of your achievement in South America, it was received by the nation with an extacy of joy; the Artificer saw an increase of demand for the productions of his ingenuity; the Merchant began to extend his commercial views; and every Philanthropist most rapturously exclaimed with the Poet—

"Oh! stretch thy reign, fair Peace, from
shore to shore, [more;
Till conquest cease, and slavery be no
Till the freed Indians, in their native
groves, [loves;
Reap their own fruits, and woo their sable
Peru once more a race of kings behold,
And other Mexicos be roof'd with gold.

"Such, Sir, were the delightful visions in which the nation indulged upon the fulfilment of a plan suggested by the wild mind of that great Statesman, whose loss we deeply feel, and whose death we still deplore, and carried into effect by the prowess

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of yourself and your gallant associates in arms.—The scene, it must be confessed, is now most lamentably changed. Yet, though the nation has looked in vain for that extension of commerce, and that diffusion of British civilization, in the hopes of which she had so fondly indulged herself, she will ever regard the capture of Buenos Ayres, both from the ability with which it was planned, and from the energy and intrepidity with which it was effected, as an action worthy of being recorded in the brightest page of her history."

"Gentlemen,

"You have given ample proofs of your zeal in the cause of your country, and of your abilities to render it the most essential services: the same cause has still further claims upon your exertions. The foe with whom we have to contend has declared his determination to deprive us of our most valuable rights, and to sink us below the level of an independent nation; but, I trust, such threats are vain. You, Gentlemen, are sensible that when a nation has lost her honour, she has little else worth preserving. You will convince our inveterate enemy, that however detestable your country may be to obtain a Peace, she can never be forced to accept such a Peace as shall either diminish her rights, or tarnish her glory."

Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham then severally returned thanks, in short but appropriate answers, expressive of their high sense of obligation to the Corporation of London for the honour done to them. They promised to use their swords; thus bestowed upon them, in defence of the rights of their King and Country; and after putting on their swords, they returned to the Mansion House, and partook of an elegant dinner, provided for them by the Lord Mayor. Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham both came girded with swords. When they retired to the private parlour, to exchange them for those presented, while putting them on, Sir Home Popham said, "This," meaning the old sword, "was presented to me by the East India Company;" Sir John Stuart observed, "With this I fought on the Plains of Maida." The old swords were confided to the care of the Marshal. Sir Edward Hamilton was present at the ceremony. The Copies of the Freedoms voted to these knights were sent to Alderman Boddell's, to be framed and glazed. Above 60 persons were present at the dinner, including the Master and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

As the concerns of the Opera House have lately engaged much of the attention

of the fashionable world, we subjoin the following detail of the salaries of some of the principal performers:—Madame Catalini, to perform twice a week in a Serious or Comic Opera, 5,250*l.* in addition to which she is to have two clear benefits.—Madame Duffek, to perform in Serious Operas, and to take the part of Principal *Buffa*, in case Madame Catalini is ill and unable to perform, 500*l.*—Signiors Riggi, Morelli, and Rovedino, 500*l.* each.—Signiors Braghetti and De Giovanni 200*l.* each.—Signoras Colombati and Woolrich (late Miss Mortellari) 100*l.* each.—Mr. Weichsel, as Leader of the Band, 315*l.*—Mr. Ferrari, for presiding at the Harpsichord, 200*l.*—Mr. D'Egville, as Principal Ballet Master, 800*l.*—Principal Dancers, Monf. and Madame Deshayes, 2100*l.* an allowance for their dresses, 300*l.*—Mons. Moreau, 400*l.*—Mademoiselle Preste, 650*l.*—Monf. Robert, 125*l.*—Misses Crausfield and Gayton, 150*l.* each.

Monday, Jan. 19.

The festival in honour of the Birth of Her Majesty, who completed her 63d year on the 19th of May last, took place this day. There were a number of noble families present from various cautes; we regret to state that indisposition and family losses prevented the attendance of some of the houses of the first rank and consequence in the kingdom. Her Majesty, we are happy to state, enjoys an uninterrupted course of good health. The only infirmity of which she complains is a pain in her feet.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

This day upwards of 100,000*l.* in dollars were conveyed from the Bank to Northfleet, and put on board the *Amelia* frigate; soon after which she sailed. This treasure is a remittance to the King of Sweden.

The same day, 100,000*l.* in gold were shipped on-board the *Surveillante* frigate, sir George Collier, at Portsmouth, as a loan to the Portuguese government at the Brazils. Francis Hill, Esq. secretary of legation to the Court of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and Mr. Chamberlayne, secretary to the mission, and acting consul-general, and their suite, take their passage to the Brazils in her. She will sail in a few days.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

At a meeting of Bank Proprietors this day, the following proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated the 19th inst. was read by the Governor, and after some explanations, unanimously agreed to; *viz.*—That 800,000*l.* should be withdrawn from the fund appropriated for the payment of unclaimed dividends, for the use of the Publick. That an alteration should take place in the rate of the management, which would be a saving to the

Publick of 70,000*l.* *per annum*; and that three millions sterling should be advanced to Government, without interest, the repayment to be secured by Exchequer Bills, to be made payable six months after the signing of a definitive Treaty of Peace. The amount to be paid into the hands of Government on the 5th day of April next.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Sparkler gun-brig, of 14 guns, Lieut. Dennis, off the coast of Holland, on the 15th inst. Dispatches communicating this ungrateful intelligence were received this day at the Admiralty. Of the crew, 14 were unfortunately drowned.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Board-room, for the Trial of Gen. Whitelocke, was yesterday, prepared in the Great Hall, or dinner-room, in Chelsea College. About one third part of this spacious apartment is allotted for the Court. Immediately under the large picture of King Charles, the workmen have erected two apartments covered with green cloth, for the prisoner and prosecutor to retire into occasionally. The bar is between the seat of the Advocate General and the apartments before-mentioned. The table at which the officers who compose the Court Martial sit, is covered with green cloth. A small table is placed on each side of the large table, for the Counsel employed by the prosecutor and prisoner. The floor is covered with matting, and the hall is warmed with German stoves. The witnesses are to go to the Board-room by the Western square; and on their entrance in the hall, they are conducted on the side along an avenue partitioned off, and covered with green cloth, which leads to the body of the Court. The carriages going to the Court Martial drive round the wall of the West square. This morning, precisely at eleven o'clock, the Members of the Court Martial assembled in Chelsea College, and immediately proceeded to the Great Hall, in which a considerable number of gentlemen were assembled to witness the ceremony. After the names were called over, and the usual formalities gone through, General Whitelocke entered the hall, and took his station on the left of the President. The General was dressed in the uniform of a General Officer, the sword excepted. He was in custody of Col. Burnett, aide-de-camp to the King. Generals Hope and Calvert then took their places on the right of the chair. General Hope's right arm was in a sling. General Whitelocke looked less corpulent than usual, but assumed a dignified composure. On his arraignment, he pleaded, in an audible voice, *Not Guilty.*

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 6. HIS Grace William Duke of Manchester, sworn Captain-general and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica.

Foreign Office, Jan. 7. Francis Hill, esq. appointed his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Court of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Dunelm-street, Jan. 8. William-Anne Villettes, esq. Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, appointed Lieutenant-governor of the Island of Jamaica, and Commander of the Forces, with the local rank of General in the Island of Jamaica.

Downing-street, Jan. 16. Sir George Prevost, bart. appointed Lieutenant-governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, vice Sir John Wentworth, bart.; and to be Commander of the Forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-general in Nova Scotia only.

Whitehall, Jan. 16. Rev. William Leigh, LL.B. recommended, by letter, to the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, to be chosen Dean of the said Cathedral Church, vice Rev. Dr. Nathan Wetherell, dec.—Rev. Samuel Birch, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (son of the worthy and patriotic Alderman B.) presented to the united Rectories of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch Haw, in the City of London, vice Rev. John Newton, dec.—Rev. William Long, LL. B. presented to the Rectory of Pulham St. Mary, with the Chapel of St. Mary-Magdalen thereunto annexed, in the County of Norfolk, vice Rev. Thomas Bowen, dec.—Rev. Michael Stirling, presented to the Church and Parish of Cargill, in the County of Perth, and Prebiter of Dunkeld, vice Mr. J. P. Bannerman, dec.

Carlton-house, Jan. 18. Rev. Frederick-William Blomberg, M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, appointed Clerk of the Closet to his Royal Highness, vice Rev. Dr. Lockman, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 19. Rev. Charles Digby, M. A. appointed a Prebendary of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, vice Rev. Dr. John Lockman, dec.—Rev. Edward-Christopher Dowdeswell, D. D. appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, vice Right Rev. Edward-Venables, late Bishop of Carlisle, translated to the Archbishopric of York.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 20. His Grace Edward-Venables, Lord Archbishop of York, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Whitehall, Jan. 26. Rev. Samuel Goodenough, LL. D. Dean of Rochester, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Carlisle, vice Right Rev. Dr. Edward-Venables Vernon, translated to the Archbishopric of York.—Rev. Walter

King, D.D. appointed a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, vice Rev. Dr. Nathan Wetherell, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Cole, D. D. elected rector of Exeter college, Oxford, vice Richards, dec.; and Rev. Mr. Read, elected sub-rector, vice Cole.

Rev. James Griffith, M.A. senior fellow of University college, Oxford, elected master thereof, vice Wetherell, dec.

Rev. Francis North, to the mastership of St. Cross, Hants, vice Lockman, dec.

Rev. Charles Neve, B. D. White-Lady-Aston V. co. Worc. vice Vernon, resigned.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Beaux Stratagem—Furibond.
2. The Jew—Ditto.
4. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
5. Lionel and Clarissa—Ditto.
6. The Earl of Warwick—Ditto.
7. The Country Girl—Ditto.
8. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
9. The Wonder!—Ditto.
11. Pizarro—Ditto.
12. False Alarms—Ditto.
13. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
14. The Duenna—Ditto.
15. The Busy Body—Ditto.
16. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
18. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
19. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
20. The Cabinet—Ditto.
21. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
22. Something To Do—Ditto.
23. The Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.
25. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
26. The Cabinet—Ella Rosenber.
27. The Rivals—Matrimony.
28. Love for Love—Furibond.
29. The Travellers—Ella Rosenber.
30. [K. Charles's Martyrdom, no Performance.]

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Dramatist—Harlequin in his Elements.
2. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—D^o. [ment.]
4. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
5. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
6. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
7. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
8. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
9. The Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
11. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
12. The Wanderer; or, The Rights of Hospitality—Ditto.
- 13, 14, 15, 16. Ditto—Ditto.
18. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
- 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. The Wanderer—Ditto.
25. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
26. The Wanderer—Ditto.
27. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
28. The Wanderer—Ditto.
29. Othello—Ditto.
30. The Messiah.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 532, b. l. 30, for "crochets," read "crockets."

P. 535, l. 37, "*abame*" (printed "*borne**) in vol. XXXIX. p. 356, b.) is probably "*trawne*," or "*auburn*."

P. 598, b. l. 29, for "*Kezlia*," read "*Kezia*."

P. 1093, b. l. 9, read "*Ermland yarn*."

P. 1169. We are sorry to learn, that the *Additions* to the Article which (in p. 984) records the death of the late worthy Rector of Whitechapel, are incorrect, in the age, Christian name, times of taking his degrees, and of being presented to the Northamptonshire Rectory; and of the probable cause of his death. The supposed *Corrections* were from a Correspondent who, we are certain, intended nothing like *disrespect*; but who was led into some part of the mistakes by a too hasty glance at the List of Oxford Graduates. — We should have been glad if Mr. S. had enabled us to state more than that Mr. Robert Wright took the degree of M. A. in 1772.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, in the Phoenix park, near Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. a son.

1807. Dec. . . . The wife of the Rev. T. Deacon, curate of Tottenham, a son.

Dec. 21. At Barroch-house, Caithness, the wife of John Sinclair, esq. of Barroch, a son; who was baptised William-Henry-Charles-James-Fox-Erskine.

29. At Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaston, a son.

Lately, at his house on Walcot parade, Bath, the wife of Capt. Langford, a daughter.

At Sir W. Farquhar's, in Conduit-street, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hook, a daughter.

In Stratford-place, the lady of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, a daughter.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Hood, of the 2d Regiment of Guards, a son.

The wife of G. Cashel, esq. of Cecil-street, Strand, a daughter.

1808. Jun. 2. Lady G. Stewart, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Alfrec, of Maidstone, Kent, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Hor. Hammond, of Great Maffingham, a son and heir.

3. At Parkhill, Staffordshire, the lady of Sir George Pigot, bart. a son.

The wife of John Hill, esq. of Hardwick, a son.

In Earl-street, the wife of W. R. James, esq. a daughter.

At the seat of Hugh Moore, esq. at Eg-lantine, near Hillsborough, the wife of

Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. for the city of Dublin, a son.

4. At Leybourn-grange, the seat of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. the wife of Lieut.-col. Hawley, a daughter.

At Freeland-house, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Hore, a daughter.

5. In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of William Holland, esq. a son.

In Downing-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, a daughter.

6. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Col. Wilder, M. P. for Arundel, two sons.

At Southwood-house, near Ramsgate, the wife of Charles B. Cotton, esq. a daughter.

9. At Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, Lady Elizabeth Norman, eldest sister of the Duke of Rutland, a son.

10. At Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of A. K. Mackenzie, esq. a daughter.

11. The Hon. Mrs. William Wodehouse, a still-born child.

15. At Deal, the wife of Capt. Hodgson, of his Majesty's ship Trusty, a son.

16. In Bedford-square, the lady of Sir Edmund Carrington, a son.

18. In Russell-square, the wife of Thomas Tooke, esq. a son.

20. At Orton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

At Brightelmstone, the wife of G. D. Goodyear, esq. a daughter.

21. At Uffington, the wife of the Rev. Brownlow-Villiers Layard, a son.

The lady of Sir William Pole, bart. of Shute, Devon, a son and heir.

22. In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of John Angerstein, esq. a son.

24. In Mansfield-street, Portland-place, the wife of Plaisiow Trapaud, esq. a daughter.

25. At Old Windsor lodge, the wife of Joseph Estridge, esq. a son.

26. In York-street, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of the Hon. Edward-John Turnour, youngest son of the late Earl of Winter-ton, a son.

27. At his house in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weedon Butler, jun. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Capt. Sir Thomas-Matterman Hardy, bart. of his Majesty's ship Triumph, to Miss Berkeley, daughter of Vice-admiral the Hon. George-Cranfield B.

At Dublin, T. Needham, esq. banker, to Miss Thompson.

Mr. Kerr Porter, a celebrated Panorama Artist, to the Russian Princess Stabatoft.

R. Smart, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, to Mrs. S. Colman, widow of Lieut. W. C. of the Royal Navy.

At Caernarvon, Major William Ironmonger, who was wounded in the disastrous attack

* So it is in Annual Register, 1769, 2d part, p. 184; and, I think, in Granger, her own natural hair is said to be grey. C. S.

attack on Buenos Ayres, to Miss Pennant Thomas, youngest daughter of Rice T. esq. of Coedheljen, co. Caernarvon.

Johua-Sydney Horton, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Princess of Orange, to Mrs. Whorwood, widow of the late H. M. W. esq. of Headington-house, co. Oxford.

Jan. 1. In Rutland-square, Dublin, by special licence, the Hon. Hector-John-Graham Toler, second son of Lord Norbury, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Brabazon, esq. and niece of Sir Anthony B. bart. of Newpark, co. Mayo.

By special licence, Sir Simon Bradstreet, bart. of Stacumnie, co. Kildare, to Miss Clara Murphy, of Fleet-street, Dublin.

At Gainborough, Charles Tennyson, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances-Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, co. Lincoln.

At Dale, co. Pembroke, Stephen Rigaud, esq. son of the Royal Academician, to Miss Davies, of Brome-hill, in the same county.

Thomas Herring, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Nathaniel R. esq. of Durham-place, Hackney.

2. John Campbell, esq. of Poland-street, Oxford-street, to Miss Essex, of Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

At Richmond, Surrey, Captain James Sharp, of the Bengal Establishment, to Clarissa, youngest daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

4. George Shee, esq. eldest son of Sir George S. bart. to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Young, esq. of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Weymouth, Capt. J. R. Franklin, in the East India Company's Service, to the eldest daughter of John-Butler Butlers, esq.

At Bristol, John Cobham, esq. of that city, to Miss Tobin, dau. of James T. esq.

5. Mr. Thomas Edwards, bookseller, of Halifax, to Miss Caroline-Matilda Lister.

At Islington, William Garfit, jun. esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. Wm. Draper, of Islington.

Mr. Baker, surgeon, of Midhurst, to Miss Diggins, of Chichester.

6. At Vienna, the Emperor of Austria, to the Princess Maria-Beatrix, to whom he had been some time betrothed.

7. At Burford, co. Oxford, the Rev. Henry Mears, of Hannington, Wilts, to Miss Stephens, of Kencot.

9. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, A. R. Sutherland, M. D. to Miss Mills, dau. of John M. esq. of Parliament-street.

Mr. William Bailey, of Newport-street, to Miss Jane Humphrys, of Red Lion-sq.

At Brislington, John-George Dome, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Jn. Eames, esq. of Langton court, Bristol.

10. At Ramsgate, Kent, Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. and K. C. to Miss Thrall, eldest daughter of the late Henry T. esq.

11. At Hanwell, William Holmes, esq.

of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss George, of Waxlow-house, Middlesex.

12. Francis Adams, esq. of Clifton, to Mary-Shute, fifth daughter of John Manley, esq. of Bloomsbury.

At Lichfield, A. J. M. Bulstrode, esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Lister, esq. of Armitage park, uncle to the present Lord Ribblesdale.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham, Thomas Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne, co. York, to Miss Coates, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony C. of Goldborough, near Knaresborough, and niece to John-Russell Rowntree, esq. of Stockton.

At Campbelltown, in Scotland, John Mitford, esq. captain in the Irish Revenue, and nearly related to Lord Redefdale, to Miss Emily Street.

13. At Bath, J. F. Gyles, esq. of Lansdown crescent, to Miss Morgan, of Bathwick.

Miles Stringer, esq. to Miss Steward, of Blackwall, Essex.

At Greenwich, Kent, Lieut. Tule, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sparring, daughter of Lieut. S. of the Royal Hospital there.

15. At Lord Beauchamp's seat, in Worcestershire, the Hon. George-William Coventry, eldest son of Lord Deerhurst, and grandson of the Earl of Coventry, to the Hon. Emma-Susannah Lygon.

16. William Frend, esq. fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, and actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Company, to Miss Blackburne, daughter of the Rev. Francis B. and grand-daughter of Archdeacon B.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Taylor Combe, esq. of the British Museum, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward-Whitaker Gray, M.D. and sister to F. E. G. esq. late of Oporto.

17. At Edinburgh, William Scott, esq. of Wimpson, Hants, barrister-at-law, to Ismene, youngest daughter of William Glendonwyn, esq. of Glendonwyn.

19. At Tiverton, Devon, George-James Riddell, esq. of Beauchamp-house, to Laura, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wood, of Tiverton.

20. At Windsor, Capt. Anson, of the Staffordshire Militia, to Miss Ramsbottom, dau. of John R. esq. banker, of that town.

At Pontefract, co. York, James Banks, esq. of Wakefield, cousin and only surviving heir-male to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph B. bart. to Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of the late L. Bolder B. esq. of South Cave, and sister to Lady Carrington.

21. Rev. William Marshall, of Bath, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Benjamin Cole, esq. of the same place.

25. The Earl of Pembroke, according to the rites of the Greek Church, to the Countess Woronzow, at the Greek Chapel in Mary-la-Bonne; after which they were re-married, by special licence, by the Bishop

Bishop of Salisbury, at the dowager Countess of Pembroke's, in Cavendish-square.

26. James Osborne, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Stephen W. esq. of Bermondsey, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1807. **A**T Serungapatam, of a fever *July 21.* and bowel complaint, which he bore with manly and Christian fortitude, Capt. Robert Barclay, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the 1st Battalion of Pioneers. With excellent natural and acquired talents, this gentleman preserved a warm and friendly heart. As an officer, the uniform success of his efforts, on every occasion where they were called in the field, best speak to his merit; and as a valuable member of society, the universal sorrow excited by his loss sufficiently establishes, for the consolation of his relatives, this certainty, that, as he lived beloved, so has he died deeply regretted.

Oct. 27. At the Cape of Good Hope, Andrew Barnard, esq. secretary to that Colony; a situation which he had filled, with great credit, from the commencement of Lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the Peace of Amiens, and to which he was again appointed by the late Ministry, under the government of Lord Caledon. Mr. B. was son of the late Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Limerick, in Ireland, and married Lady Anne Lindsay, sister to the Earl of Balcarras, and to the Countess of Hardwicke, who survives him. He was a gentleman justly respected and esteemed by the whole Colony.

3. At Surinam, David Hay, esq. of the Customs there.

Nov. 1. On the island of Dominica, in the West Indies, Thomas, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Wilmot, builder, of Temple-street, Bristol.

In Portland, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mrs. M. Prince, wife of Thomas P. jun. esq. of that island, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Christopher Hales, bart.

3. At Kingston, in the island of St. Vincent, William-Hall Durham, esq. barrister-at-law there.

7. At Rome, in her 67th year, the celebrated female Artist, Angelica Kauffman. She was a friendly agreeable woman, her countenance expressing no genius, but great good-nature. By indefatigable industry and good fortune she acquired a property of two hundred thousand dollars, which she has left to a relation, whom she had sent for from Germany to attend her. Her house displayed much taste. A hall, which is quite full of statues and busts, conducted to her apartment, where she had a choice little col-

lection of antient paintings, carefully protected by silk coverings. Among these was a St. Jerome, which, according to her account, was by Leonardo da Vinci. Among some fine heads by Vandyke and Rembrandt, hung her own portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and well known by the engraving executed by Bartolozzi; but age had entirely effaced all similarity between it and the original. The following are the principal performances which this industrious Artist had by her at the time of her decease: "The Prophet Nathan leading David to express his Opinion of the rich Man who had robbed his poor Neighbour of his only Sheep," and exclaiming "Thou art the Man!" The figures are as large as life; Nathan's head very fine, and replete with manly dignity. This, without dispute, was the best of her historical pieces. She succeeded in giving David a somewhat majestic but yet ambiguous physiognomy, exactly such as the pious King may be supposed to have had. He starts, and drops with terror the harp on which he is playing; but his motion appears in the picture rather a shrug of the shoulders than a start. For the rest, this picture is in her ordinary manner, pleasing and elegant. Her "Hagar and Ishmael" appears to be far inferior in merit; Hagar seems engaged in a cold and ceremonious conversation with the Angel, whose extended arm is evidently faulty. In heroic subjects she was totally destitute of energy. "The Departure of Coriolanus," a scene from the French Tragedy of that title, is represented with great elegance. Her picture of "Three Girls singing from Notes" is very pleasing. Subjects of that kind seemed to suit her talents. Her *forte* appeared, however, to lie in portraits; and perhaps females are best adapted to this branch of the art; for they have received from Nature a susceptibility to seize and express every trait of the countenance, and every peculiar gesture. It is a gift with which, as the weapon of the weaker sex, Nature has evidently provided them. The whole-length "Portrait of a Scotch Nobleman," in the picturesque habit of his nation, particularly attracted the eye. Beside him is a lovely boy, completely naked, representing Bacchus; but, unfortunately, extremely faulty. In some other portraits, in which she had confined herself to the heads, she had been uncommonly successful. Among the rest there was an unfinished one of "Canova the Statuary." She had been in England some years, and was, at an early period of the Royal Academy, elected an Academician. The late Mr. Alderman Boydell published a great number of engravings, by different Artists, after her works. Amongst these were,

"The Flight of Paris and Helen;" "Venus presenting Helen to Paris;" "The Judgment of Paris;" "Papius Prætextatus;" "Achilles lamenting the Death of Patroclus;" and "Penelope awakened by Euryclæa;" all of which were engraved by that excellent but unfortunate Artist, Ryland. He also engraved the picture of "Queen Eleanor sucking the Poison out of the Wound of her Husband, King Edward, in the Holy Land," after this Artist; a companion to it, of "Lady Elizabeth Grey imploring Edward IV. for her Husband's Lands;" and her fine painting of "Venus Regina." Her portraits of the "Duchess of Richmond," and of "General Stanwix's Daughter," were also engraved by Ryland. Besides these, the Alderman also published engravings from several other Historical Subjects by Angelica; as, "Ariadne abandoned by Theseus;" "Ulysses discovering Achilles;" "The Parting of Calypso and Ulysses;" "Achilles discovered by Ulysses;" "Hector reproaching Paris," &c. &c. &c. She painted for the Shakspeare, published by Boydell, two pictures; the one representing "Valentine, Protheus, Silvia, and Julia, in the fifth act of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,'" and the other, "Dionæ, Cressida, Troilus, and Ulysses," in the fifth act of "Troilus and Cressida." These were engraved by Schiavonetti in the dotted manner, a style of engraving which has done more to destroy the beauty of that excellent art than any other thing which could have been devised; the stroke or line engraving being the only branch which can produce that effect which Historical Subjects so much require; and which a work, under the direction of the Rev. Edward Foister, intitled "The British Gallery of Engravings," has recently and happily for the Arts in this country shewn that that style does not want Artists in London to execute it, if proper encouragement be shewn them. Angelica also painted a great number of fancy subjects, particularly in ovals and circles; forms in which she seemed to delight; but which, probably, were the means of confining her powers in a narrower compass than might otherwise have been the case. Alderman Boydell published upwards of 60 plates from subjects painted by her. Angelica had resided at Rome some years, justly known and justly celebrated. The illness which preceded her dissolution was long and painful, but it was sustained with pious fortitude and exemplary resignation. In Rome, where the love of the Arts is the sole sentiment that has survived the shipwreck of its glory, the death of this distinguished person caused an universal sensation. People of all ranks were emulous

to testify their respect for her memory. Her funeral obsequies were performed with decorous pomp, and with more than usual solemnity. Several of the Nobility, more than one hundred Ecclesiasticks in the habits of their several orders, and the Members of all the Literary Societies at Rome, walked in the procession. The pall was supported by young ladies, dressed in white; and immediately after the body some of her best pictures were displayed, borne on the shoulders of the mourners. J. S.

8. At his estate, Dumbarton, Jamaica, William Redwar, esq. eldest son of the late Henry R. esq. of Spanish-town, Jamaica.

24. At Bridge-town, Barbados, of the yellow fever, Nevile Fane, esq. of his Majesty's frigate Blonde, fifth son of the late Hon. Henry F. of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln.

25. At St. John's, Antigua, after a few days illness, Major-gen. C. Archer, commander of the troops there.

Dec. . . At Boughton, near Coxheath, in Kent, Michael Reeves, a poor man. He went out for the purpose of getting some beer, to give his family a Christmas treat, when, the night being very dark, he mistook his way, fell over the cliff, and was literally dashed to pieces.

Dec. 7. Mr. S. C. Edwards, distiller, of Redcliff-street, Bristol.

19. At Hillersdon, near Collumpton, Devon, D. Sweet, esq.

23. At Kimsauns, near Perth, aged 86, Andrew Hall, kirk officer, beadle, or sexton of that parish. He succeeded his father, or, in his own words, came to the post in the year 1742; and it is a circumstance not only remarkable but unequalled in the History of the Church of Scotland, that his grandfather, father, and himself, held that office, in regular succession, for upwards of 160 years.

24. A Coroner's Inquest was this day held at Langham, Rutland, on the body of Richard Stacy, a mason, who was found drowned in a well near his house. A few days before, he had absconded from his wife and family, leaving them to battle with the world for subsistence as they best could, and enlisted himself into the Militia at Leicester. A compunctious feeling, however, for the unprotected state in which he had left his family, is supposed to have occasioned his return to Langham: arriving at the door of his house, and overpowered by a sense of his unworthiness, in a moment of delirium he threw himself headlong into his well, and was taken out lifeless.

25. Suddenly, Joseph Gerard, of Plesington, near Blackburn. He had supped with the family on muscles the night preceding his death, and retired to bed apparently well; he awoke about four o'clock in the morning, in the greatest agony

and was a corpse by five. An inquest was held on the occasion the following day, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this sudden catastrophe; when the attending Surgeon deposed, that, in his opinion, the death of the deceased was owing to the muscles he had ate the night before; this testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, and also by the symptoms which usually accompany those who are what is generally called *MUSCLES RUNG*. It is well known, that disagreeable effects frequently attend the eating of this species of fish; and it is observable, that this disorder operates on some individuals oftener than on others, owing to an idiosyncrasy of constitution. Persons thus affected ought to abstain from sleep, till the symptoms subside; for it is probable that the noxious effects produced by the fish act with much greater force on the system during the time of sleep than when awake. The most efficacious remedy for the removal of this troublesome disease is an emetic early administered.

At the family residence, at Goytre, in Monmouthshire, aged 21, Maria, wife of Henry Witherington, esq. and daughter of the late Col. Bird.

26. At Scampling-house, where she was for the benefit of sea-bathing, Miss Blake, only daughter of Daniel B. esq. of Hamels-park, Herts.

27. This evening, the body of a well-dressed woman was picked up by a waterman, while floating in the Thames, below Chelsea. On being conveyed to the shore, a guinea, a seven-shilling-piece, and some silver, were found in her pockets, with a pocket-book, which led to a knowledge of her last abode. The name of Sarah-Anne Warburton was written on the inside of the book, with an address in Crown-street, Westminster. It was ascertained that the deceased had left her service, as a lady's maid in a family in Gloucester-place, on the 14th, to go, on the 16th, to another in Sloane-street, Chelsea, but had not since been heard of. From the appearance of the body, it had been several days in the water.

28. At his house at Clontarf, near Dublin, after a lingering and painful illness, the Hon. Richard Gore, second son of Arthur, late Earl of Arran, and brother to the present Earl of Arran. His estates devolve to his only son, Arthur Gore, esq. He had been many years a member of the Irish Parliament, for the borough of Donnegal, where his conduct was marked by disinterested patriotism. He had visited most of the Courts of the Princes of the Continent; and he neglected no opportunity of storing his mind with the most useful information. He was followed to the grave by a great number

of most respectable friends and relations, who, by their personal attendance, and long train of equipages, seemed desirous to evince their respect and regret.

30. After a short illness, aged 82, the Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D. D. dean of Hereford, master of University college, Oxford (to which he was elected in 1764), and prebendary of Westminster.

Near the South gates, Leicester, aged 70, Mrs. Marshall.

31. At his house at Falmouth, George Crocker Fox, a highly-respectable member of the Society of Friends.

At Ludewigslust, her Serene Highness Louisa reigning Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born Princess of Saxe-Gotha, March 9, 1756. Her death is much regretted by the Court and whole Country.

1808. Jan. As two boys, named Putland, brothers, the oldest about 12, and the other about 7, were getting limpets from the rocks near Cuckmore haven, the tide unexpectedly overwhelmed and drowned them.

Mrs. Gill, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of Tugby, co. Leicester.

At Hincley, much esteemed and regretted for her amiable disposition, Miss Ward, bookseller and stationer.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. B. butcher, of Northgate-street, Leicester. She had assiduously attended her husband and the whole of a numerous family during an afflictive and severe typhus fever; and, after sustaining the loss of a son, fell herself a martyr to the disease.

At Leire, co. Leicester, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Mafon, upwards of forty years rector of that place.

Aged 91, Mr. James Fisher, of Lincoln, plumber and glazier.

Aged 53, Mr. Jeffreys, governor of the House of Industry at Lincoln.

At her house in Cork-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Turner, mother of Gen. T. who is on his return from Monte Video.

Jan. 1. This day the body of Captain Lydiard, of the Anson frigate (which was wrecked, see p. 77), was picked up at sea, and taken to Falmouth for interment; where his remains were attended to the grave by Vice-admiral Cotton, and all the other Naval Officers at that port, many of the Military (amongst whom was Gen. Spencer), the Mayor and Corporation, and most of the respectable inhabitants of the town. A party of Marines from the men of war, and a party of the Oxford Militia, fired three volleys over the grave.

At Evington, in her 87th year, Mrs. Davenport, an affectionate relative and sincere friend.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Anne-Richmond Webb, eldest sister of the late John-Richmond W. esq. of Milton Lilbourne, Wilts.

Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. Anthony A. worked-manufacturer, of Bristol.

In her 59th year, Mrs. Thompson, wife of John T. esq. of Wiltbeth.

In West-street, Hackney, aged 39, Captain-lieutenant and Quarter-master James Scott, of the First Regiment of the Royal Tower Hamlets Militia.

Mr. Robert Waugh, merchant, Dowgate-hill, third son of the late Joseph W. esq. of the same place.

After a lingering illness, Mr. William Lovell, paper-hanger, in Fleet-street.

2. At her son's house in Vapping, aged 78, Mrs. James, mother of Mr. William J. ship-builder, of Bristol.

At Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Samuel-Ribson Mansfield, lately a surgeon there, where he had practised more than 40 years.

Abraham Field, esq. New Broad-street.

At Trowbridge, Tho. Drinkwater, esq.

At Ambersham, near Midhurst, Sussex, aged 60, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. L. farmer. Though in an humble situation of life, she possessed virtues that would have adorned any station. If length of days were measured by the use we make of time, she might be said to have attained to the years of the Patriarchs of old; as she was scarcely ever known to pass an idle moment. To the neighbouring poor she was a mother; to her equals a friend; respected by her superiors, and beloved by her husband and children. Long, very long, will her death be regretted by all who knew her.

At Hammermith, Mr. Thomas Brown, of St. Paul's church-yard.

At her son's house, in the King's road, Chelsea, Mrs. Jane Draper.

Mr. John Bott, saddler, Worship-street, Shoreditch.

At Amisfield, in Scotland, Francis Lord Elcho.

In Ireland, P. Coury, esq. M. D.

3. At Southall, Robert Donald, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. James Moir, of the Circulating Library at Kingstown, Bristol.

At Horfield-house, Miss Catherine Poggen, grand-daughter of Mrs. Pearce Hall, of Bristol.

At his house in the Wardwick, Derby, aged 57, John Harrison, esq. solicitor.

At Islington, Mrs. Goodwin, wife of George G. esq. of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Elbow-lane, silk-manufacturers.

At his house in Lower Brook-street, in advanced age, Gen. Leland, one of the Representatives for Stamford, co. Lincoln, in the present and three preceding Parliaments, and Colonel of the 67th Regiment of Foot. In the course of his life the General encountered much rough and hazardous service for the advancement of

his Country's interest and honour. He was a Captain of Grenadiers under the immortal Wolfe at the siege of Quebec; and in other parts of the world had bled for the glory of his native land.

At Ballywalter, in Ireland, aged 98, Mr. Hieroules M'Dowd; who lived to see 31 grandchildren and 51 great-grandchildren.

4. At his parsonage-house at Wotton, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, D.C.L. archdeacon of Chichester, rector of Wotton and Abinger, chaplain of a sircute in Hants, and Gresham professor of Civil Law. He was of St. John's college, Oxford; B.C.L. 1763; D.C.L. 1790. To Wotton he was presented by Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart. in 1778; to Abinger, by the same patron, in 1803. He was appointed archdeacon in 1801, by the present worthy Bishop of Chichester; and he fulfilled the Bishop's expectations, by the strictest attention to the duties of his office; he visited every parish in person; he examined the state of the church, and of the parsonage-house; if the church duty was neglected, it could not be concealed. He very much improved the parsonage-house of Wotton, in which he resided. As a magistrate, and as a most sociable and hospitable neighbour, he will be long remembered with respect and pleasure. He married a sister of Mr. Alderman Newnham (to whom, in 1781, when lord mayor, he was chaplain); but had no child. She died a good many years ago.

Rev. William Atkinson, late of Dillington, Cumberland. Returning home from Sledmere, where he had been marrying a couple, to his father's house at Langtoft, he unfortunately perished on the road, near Busrow-pook, on the Wolds, in Yorkshire, where the body was found.

At Cheltenham, Catherine, lady of Sir Robert Herries, bart. daughter of the Rev. Francis-Hender Foote, of Boughton-Malherb, by a sister of the late Sir Horatio Mann, bart. envoy at Florence. She bore a long illness with the utmost patience and resignation; and all who knew her, and her many virtues, will long lament her.

In King-street, Westminster, aged 76, Mr. Geo. Fairborne, the King's locksmith.

In her 38th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Adcock, druggist, St. Mary-Axe.

This evening, as Mr. Josiah Rutter, book-binder, of Pemberton-row, Gough-square, Fleet-street, was walking near the New River, Idington, he accidentally fell in, and was drowned.

At a coal-work, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, at Borrowfounness, in Scotland, James Livingstone, one of the colliers. Having mounted a ladder, to perform some repair on the machinery overhanging the pit, by a sudden failure of

the prop which supported the ladder, he was precipitated to the bottom (an abyss of 99 fathoms), and literally dashed to pieces. He has left a widow and three children in a helpless situation; for whose assistance the fellow-labourers of the deceased, much to their credit, immediately set on foot a subscription, they themselves contributing according to their ability, and being zealous in their application to the generous and humane inhabitants of Bournemouth and its vicinity.

In the Crescent at Bath, Edward Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton, Hants. He was a gentleman of great taste, genius, and liberality; a cherisher of real merit (though found in the precincts of a cottage); a pleasant and instructive companion, and a sincere friend. Eton College had the honour of his education; few surpassed him in classic elegance or mathematical precision. About the year 1775 Mr. H. purchased the Leafowes, in Shropshire, which he greatly improved, and evinced much taste in the erection of the house, which he adapted to the native simplicity of that celebrated *ferme ornée*. His elegant Dedication to the Bard of the place appeared in our vol. LXV. p. 459. Several complimentary poems were written on his improvements at the Leafowes; see our vol. LXIV. p. 303; and vol. LXXVI. p. 493. In 1780 he was high sheriff for the county of Salop. On purchasing Bevis Mount, a seat of the late Lord Peterborough, Mr. H. disposed of the Leafowes, after a residence of many years. It is much to be regretted that he never turned his thoughts to obtain a seat in the British Senate, for which he was so eminently qualified by nature, education, and fortune. P.

5. Aged 63, at his house, Place-green, Chislehurst, Kent, after a month's severe illness, lamented, for his many virtues, by a very respectable circle of friends and relations, William Kynnier, esq. Profound grief for the death of a most worthy friend, Mr. Callender, of Lime-street (recorded in our Obituary, p. 1151, of last volume), operating on a sensibly-debilitated constitution, is, with reason, considered to have been an accelerating cause of the present loss. Unambitious of glitter, but, by the early application of his own strong talents to liberal commerce, providentially established in a state of high independence, Mr. K. by a decided manliness of disposition, and a most amiable suavity of temper, invariably retained the esteem and friendship of every gentleman whose acquaintance either a general mercantile pursuit or a private social intercourse had at any time procured. A man whose obligations to the deceased are of the most interesting nature, who owes to

him the greatest earthly blessing that a husband can experience, humbly and solemnly devotes this tribute to his honoured memory. Mr. K. was born on the 6th of January, 1743; and was buried at Chislehurst on the 12th of January, 1808. Peace to this good man's soul! Though low in earth, alas! our friend be laid,

And all the solemn obsequies be past,
Think not Oblivion e'er her gloomy shade
On our affection for his worth shall cast:
No; where the relics of this good man sleep,
Long shall fond Memory repair, and weep.

WEDGEM BUTLER, Jun.

At his seat, Idsworth park, Hants, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In public spirit, personal honour, and gentleman-like liberality, Mr. J. was equaled by few, and surpassed by none.

This evening, Mr. J. Smith, returning from Hull to his house on the Humber bank (which was overflowed by the tide), near the Pottery, missed his road, and, falling into the Humber, was drowned.

At Dartmouth, Devon, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Tho. Holdsworth H. esq. late of Oporto.

At Saxham college, near Bury, in his 72d year, William Dawson, esq.

Near Newington, — Turner, a clerk in a wholesale house in St. Giles's; who went out with the porter belonging to the same house, this morning, to shoot small birds. The porter was leaping over a ditch, when the butt of the gun dashed against the bank, by his missing his step, and the piece went off. The deceased was standing on the bank, ready to get over the ditch also, and he received the charge about the head and shoulders, of which he survived only a few minutes. A bystander witnessed the accident, and corroborated the porter's testimony.

Thomas Perkins, esq. of Thorshaugh-street, Bedford-square.

At her father's house, in Bedford-street, in her 17th year, Harriet, daughter of Sir John Caldwell, bart. of Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh.

At Newcaste-under-Lyme, in his 70th year, Mr. Smith. He had recently retired from business, and also from the situation of Distributor of Stamps for the Northern District of the County of Stafford. His connexions through life were numerous, and of the greatest respectability. His unwearied industry and inflexible integrity, joined to his urbanity of manners, will be long remembered by many. He was a loyal and a good subject; and in the faithful discharge of the important duties of a husband, parent, relative, and friend, few ever equaled him.

At Eldon-house, in Fifehire; Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. He is succeeded in his estates by the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, bart. late Chief Justice of Bengal.

6. Aged 26, Miss Webber, only daughter of Benjamin W. esq. late of Oporto. Mrs. Curlew, of King-st. Covent-garden.

Suddenly, in Oxford-street, about one o'clock in the morning, Miss Anne-Mary Solly. It appeared, by the statement of a watchman, who was near her when she died, that she was walking at a brisk rate, and suddenly fell down, and expired in a few minutes. She was a woman of genteel appearance; lived in Wigmore-street; had been at a dance in Swallow-street; and it is supposed that her exertions there hastened or caused her death.

At Croydon-grove, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Walker, of London, banker.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Hunter, esq. of Kew.

At Hackney, Mrs. Bowerbank, wife of Thomas B. esq.

Aged 62, the Rev. John Dalton, of Pitcombe-house, near Bruton, Somerset.

In his 44th year, the Rev. Z. Stichall, M. A. of Wisbech.

7. In the prime of life, Miss King, of Stowmarket, bookseller.

At his house, without Monk-bar, York, aged 78, Thomas Simpson, esq. late secretary and treasurer of Sion college, London.

At Taunton, Mrs. S. Leigh, sister of the late Mr. L. attorney, of Burden, Somerset.

At her house at Brompton, justly regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Stephanoff, celebrated, as an artist, for the beauty and high finish of her fruit and flower paintings.

Mrs. Richard Winter, of Long Acre.

Aged 77, Mr. Wm. Flexney, formerly a bookseller in Holborn, and the first publisher of the Poems of Churchill, who has commemorated him in "The Journey." "Let those who energy of diction prize, For Billinggate quit Flexney, and be wife."

8. At Edinburgh, in his 23d year, of an inward complaint, Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of the Duke of Gordon; in consequence of whose death the noble Houses of Gordon, Bedford, Richmond, Manchester, and Cornwallis, go into deep and sincere mourning. Early in the morning of the 15th, his remains arrived at the New inn at Aberdeen, from Edinburgh. At one o'clock, by invitation of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the principal inhabitants of the town, together with the Professors of both colleges, and the Military Officers, met in the Town-hall, whence, after hearing an excellent and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Dr. Shillibee, they proceeded, with the corpse, to the utmost extremity of George-street, a distance of nearly a mile. All the Military in town were out, and lined the

streets through which the procession passed, the different Bands playing pieces of sacred musick. Minute-guns were fired from the Battery and Castle-hill; and the different bells tolled in rotation. The whole procession was conducted in the greatest order, and had a most solemn and melancholy appearance. His loss is most generally regretted, as was strongly manifested by the numbers who were seen in tears as the procession passed the streets. The body was deposited in the family burial-ground, within the cathedral of Elgin.

At Southampton, Edward Colman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 84th Regiment of Foot; an officer much and justly regretted and esteemed.

Suddenly, at Bath, Mrs. Neale, relict of the late James N. esq. of Hackney.

At Bath, aged 74, Richard Ivyleafe, esq. of Weston, and father of Richard I. esq. of King-square, Bristol.

At Stapleton, near Bristol, in his 26th year, J. Chivers, esq.

At Staircross, Devon, in his 89th year, Robert-Lydfon Newcombe, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

Aged 76, Mrs. Bradshaw, mother of Mrs. Bromhead, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Hull, of a consumption, aged 22, Lieut. Thomas Boyd, of the East Suffolk Militia. He only survived his youthful wife (who also died of a consumption) 14 days, and to whom he had been married but 15 months.

This day, two children, belonging to J. Wells, of Shottington, in the parish of Chilham, having been locked in by their mother, who had occasion to go out for a short time, approached too near the fire, whereby their cloaths caught the flames, and burnt them in so dreadful a manner that the youngest, two years old, died in a few hours, in the most excruciating agonies; and but faint hopes were entertained of the recovery of the other.

The body of John Cater, a young man, missing from Sow, near Coventry, in November last, was this day found drowned near the river Avon, in the parish of Rytton. It is supposed that it had been in the water from about the day he left his father's house, and that when the last flood happened the body floated, and, upon the water subsiding, was left in the place where it was discovered. There were no marks of violence about the body, nor were the cloaths at all torn; but the face was rather disfigured.

At Edmonton, Middlesex, aged 90, Mr. Bragg, formerly master of the Fleece public-house in that town. He has left property, to the amount of 700l. a year, to a nephew, servant to a brewer.

In his 72d year, Mr. Battier, of Gould-square, near the Minorities.

The Hon. Miss Sophia Anne Walpole, fifth daughter of Lord Walpole, of New Burlington-street.

9. At the house of the dowager Lady Frankland, in Edward-street, Portman-square, Miss Harriet Frankland, the only unmarried daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F. bart. and sister of the present Baronet, of Thirkley park, Yorksh.

At his house at Mill-pond-bridge, Bermondsey, aged 63, T. Carter, esq. in the commission of the peace for Surrey.

At Liverpool, aged 62, Mrs. Timmins, widow of the late John T. esq. of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford.

Suddenly, Mr. Jacques Husbands, of Hinkley, co. Leic. formerly of Coventry.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Chamberlin, of Yaxley, Hunts.

Mr. Lee, of the Ram inn at Newark.

At Gainborough, aged 55, Mr. Samuel Fowler, merchant.

After a few hours illness, at her father's, at Bicknor-court-house, co. Gloucester, much beloved and respected, Miss Wyrhall, daughter of George W. esq.

The following melancholy accident happened on-board his Majesty's sloop Eclipse, on her way to Portsmouth: One of the sailors, who was assisting in repairing some firelocks, with the armourer, outside the midshipmen's birth, was examining the lock of a gun, which appeared not to have been in use for some considerable time, and which was not primed, when it unfortunately went off. The ball took the direction of the midshipmen's birth; after passing through two deal boards, it went through the body of Mr. D. S. M'Creary (one of the midshipmen), and through the right thigh of the captain's clerk; passing between the legs of the pilot, it lodged in the arm of a servant-boy. Mr. M'Creary survived the accident only seven hours; but the clerk and boy are doing well.

10. At her house, in Upper Guildford-street, aged 81, Mrs. Ludington, mother of Thomas L. esq. and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Broade, of Southwick-hall, near Oundle, co. Northampton.

Aged 86, Mr. W. Edwards, bookseller, at Halifax, in Yorkshire; a character of considerable eminence in his profession, and of no common estimation for the energies of his mind. He brought up several sons to his own profession, all of whom have acquired very high celebrity.

In his 70th year, Mr. John Marshall, woolstapler, of Leicester, having survived his wife, to whom he had been married 47 years, only ten days (see p. 88).

At Whitwick, co. Gloucester, aged 65, the Rev. Cornelius Winter, near 20 years minister of the Dissenting Congregation in that town; a man of the most unblemished reputation; exemplary piety, benevolence, and kindness.

Rev. James Merth, rector of South Walesham St. Laurence, and of Rockland, both in Norfolk, and both in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge.

At Wilton-house, near Taunton, co. Somerset, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of the late Jonathan-Morton P. esq.

In Alfred-Place, Bath, aged 80, Philip Coffy, esq. Admiral of the Red. He was at the Rooms the preceding evening, and played at Whist.

In Williamson-square, Liverpool, Ralph Williamson, esq. formerly captain in the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, and late captain in the 26th Regiment of Foot.

At Portsmouth, aged upwards of 30, Mr. Thomas Harper, master of the transport New Diligence. His death was occasioned by taking a quantity of arsenick, which killed him in a few hours. No cause can be assigned for his taking away his life; he seemed bent on doing it, as he confessed that he had previously taken a great quantity of laudanum.

11. In Spital-square, advanced in years, Mr. William Complin, many years an apothecary of established reputation in Goodman's-fields.

At Kingston-house, Berks, in her 41st year, Dame Jane Mackworth, wife of Sir Digby M. bart.; leaving a family of 11 children to lament their loss.

Aged 75, Mr. Maile, of Hunningdon, more than 20 years mayor to that Corporation.

Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, at the Mackworth Arms inn, at Swansea, Mrs. Mansel, relict of the late Edward-William-Richard M. esq. of Stradey, daughter of the late Sir Edward-Vaughan M. bart. and sister and sole heiress of Sir Edward-Joseph-Shewen M.

Aged 67, Mr. C. Chelveston, grocer and corn-factor, of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, Mrs. Curtois, mother of the Rev. Mr. C. of Willingham.

At Topsham, Devon, in her 87th year, respected and regretted, Mrs. Miller, relict of Henry M. esq. of that place.

At Berry-Pomeroy, near Totnes, Devon, of consumption, Mr. W. Lane, jun.

12. At Brompton, Middlesex, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, wife of Joseph C. esq. formerly of East Molesey, Surrey.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Howard, relict of Henry H. esq. of Glossop, co. Derby.

At Brucknell, Berks, Mrs. Macklin, of Fleet-street, London, relict of the late very eminent Printer.

The lady of Sir John Blais, bart. of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk.

At Ramsgate, by shooting himself, in an unfortunate fit of despair, Edward Piers, esq. a captain in the Army, and brother

brother to Sir John P. Burt. He was going to Madeira, for the recovery of his health, which had long been in a bad state.

13. At Maidstone, in Kent, aged 78, Thomas Argles, esq.

At the Bath inn at Swansea, William-Peter Colley, esq. second son of the late Thomas-Brown C. esq. of Burdett's park, in Wiltshire.

At Penleigh, near Westbury, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure, Gilbert-Trowe-Beckett Turner, esq. He sustained his illness, which was very severe, and lasted 14 days, with peculiar firmness, and awaited his dissolution with a resignation and patience truly pious. In 1796 he served the office of Sheriff for Wilts.

At his seat at Boyston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in his 80th year, Sir George Strickland, bart.

Much lamented, Mrs. Martha Atkinson, of Farm-street, Berkeley-square.

The body of ——— Knight, mate of a merchantman, was picked up, this day, between London and Blackfriars bridges. He had left his ship on the 20th, to visit a relative at Battersea; quitted that place, after drinking pretty freely, about nine o'clock the same evening, and was not heard of afterwards.

In Portland-place, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, the Hon. Margaret-Stuart-Wortley Mackenzie. This lady, once so celebrated for her beauty, and, during the whole course of her life, by the numerous virtues that adorned it, was descended from the ancient and noble House of Glencairn, being the only surviving dau. of Lieut.-gen. Sir David Cunningham, of Livingstone and Milneraig, by Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, and grand-daughter of George Earl of Aberdeen. Early in life she was married to the Hon. James-Stuart-Wortley, son of the famous John Earl of Bute, and brother to the present Marquis of Bute; by whom she has left issue one son and two daughters: James-Stuart-Wortley, married to Lady Caroline Crichton, daughter of the Earl of Erne; Miss Wortley; Louisa, married to Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, and nephew of the Duke of Northumberland.

14. After six weeks illness, Miss Bodock, eldest daughter of R. B. esq. agent to the Royal Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

Lieut. Robert Brown, commander of the Britannia prison-ship at Plymouth.

Suddenly, at Eastbourne, Suffex, where his Regiment was quartered, Ralph Grenside, major of the North York Militia, in which he had served 40 years. He was in very good health and spirits, playing at cards at his lodgings with some friends, at nine o'clock the same evening.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Robert C. of the George inn, Aldermanbury.

15. At Brecon, in her 16th year, Miss Frances-Dorothy Cherry, second daughter of Mr. C. manager of the theatre there.

Mr. George Swift, of Holy Croft, Sheffield. Being a member of the Society of Odd Fellows, he was attended to the grave by about 200 of his brethren, which attracted a vast crowd of spectators.

At Ormskirk, aged 78, the Hon. Charles-Lewis Mordaunt, brother of Lieut. gen. M. cousin to the Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and in the commission of the peace for Lancashire. He was descended from a noble Norman family, which came to England with William the Conqueror; and, although an eccentric, was ever alive to the feelings of humanity, and the sufferings of his more unfortunate fellow-creatures; the petition of distress was never presented to him in vain. He was interred at Halsall on the 18th instant.

16. At Ash, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mrs. Hopkins.

In her 27th year, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of the Rev. Edward T. V. vicar of St. Martin's in Leicester.

17. In Green-Park-place, Bath, Lady Blunden, wife of Sir John B. bart. of Castle-Blunden, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

Rev. Henry Turner, vicar of Burwell, and of Landwade, co. Cambridge, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759, B.D. 1767. The vicarage of Burwell is in the gift of the University of Cambridge; that of Landwade in the gift of Sir C. Cotton, bart.

At East Acton, Middlesex, in his 30th year, Jonathan Wathen, esq.; who had long been eminent as a surgeon.

At his house at Hampstead, after a few days illness, aged 81, Philip Slater, esq. formerly a considerable druggist in the Poultry.

In Gray's-inn-lane, Mr. J. Golden, mason, pavier, &c.

In Grosvenor-place, the infant son of Col. Wilder, M. P. for Arundel; and, on the 20th, Frederick, another son, in the third year of his age.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this night, of a typhus fever, in the 30th year of his age, Viscount Trafalgar, the only son of Earl Nelson, and nephew of the immortal Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. He was a most amiable and promising youth; and by his death the national honours and estate of Nelson will, on the decease of the present Earl, pass from the male to the female line, through Mrs. Bolton, the gallant Conqueror's sister, who has three sons and as many daughters, and whose son Thomas, a minor, is the next in remainder. His Lordship's remains were removed, on the 25th, from Warne's Hotel, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to St.

St. Paul's Cathedral; for interment, attended by; in the first coach, Mr. Bolton, uncle to the deceased, as chief mourner, Mr. Alexander Davison, and Mr. Hazlewood. In the second coach were domesticks of the deceased. Earl Nelson's, Mr. Alexander Davison's, and Mr. Hazlewood's carriages followed, each with two servants behind, with black silk hatbands and white gloves. At three o'clock the procession arrived at St. Paul's; the body was taken into the Choir; and the funeral service performed by the Bishop of Chester. At a quarter past four the body was lowered into the vault, near the remains of the ever-to-be-lamented Nelson. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with silver coronets and nails.

18. At Leicester, aged 64, Mr. John Maule, surgeon, the oldest member of the profession in that town, and deservedly esteemed as an able practitioner, a kind father, and a sincere friend.

19. John Warburton, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

20. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, aged 74, Mrs. Dagge, widow of John D. esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

In her 28th year, Rachel, wife of the Rev. Joseph L'Ode, of Haynesford, Norf.

21. At his seat in Cheshire, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, co. Louth, in Ireland. He was the son of John Pennant, esq. of Penrhyn; and was created a baron Sept. 26, 1783. In 1765 he married Anne-Susannah, only child and heiress of Lieut.-gen. Hugh Warburton, of Warrington, in Cheshire.

At his house in Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, aged 68, John Rolon, esq. late one of his Majesty's honourable Privy Council of the island of Jamaica, and custos rotulorum of the parish and precinct of St. Catherine.

23. At his house in Buckingham-place, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 42, Mr. Robert Freebairn, an eminent landscape-painter. He was the youngest and last pupil of the celebrated Wilrow, who died before his education was completed. Soon after the death of his master, Mr. F. went to Italy, to pursue his studies; where he remained ten years, and formed a style founded on the scenery and effects of Nature in that country, from which he never willingly departed; his intention seemed to be to produce beauty, and, when his subjects admitted it, as much grandeur as was consistent with that pri-

mary quality. Hence his pictures usually excite pleasing rather than the stronger sensations. During his stay in Italy he was honoured with the patronage of Lord Clive, now Earl Powis; which was continued on his return to England, and strengthened with that of Lord Suffolk, Mr. Pean of Stoke park, &c. &c. As his style of painting was finished, his productions were not numerous; he was principally employed in painting pictures that were ordered by his patrons. Hence the pictures that remain unsold are but few; and as they are in the possession of his family, it is presumed that they will soon be taken into the collections of the Admirers of elegant Art, and thus form a provision for his widow and four children, to whom his premature death will prove an irreparable loss.

24. John Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Hempstead Court, co. Gloucester, after a painful and lingering illness, in her 28th year, Mrs. Lysons, wife of the Rev. Daniel Lysons. She was elegant in her person and manners: obliging and amiable in her disposition; pious, humane, and extensively charitable. As a wife and a mother, exemplary. She has left four children to lament her loss; two sons and two daughters. To quit this world, when every inducement that can be desired invites our stay, appears indeed a hardship; but the true Christian must submit without murmuring to the most awful dispensations of Providence; and consider death, not as the extinction of existence, but as the dawn of that blissful state in which alone (for those who lived like her) happiness and immortality are inseparably united.

25. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Eliza Coyimore, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. It appeared, on the Coroner's Inquest, from the evidence of Rachel Curry, a servant of the deceased, that she was alarmed about 12 o'clock by the barking of her mistress's lap-dog; and on going up stairs, she found the deceased in the sewing-room, with her head inside the fender, and her cloaths in a blaze. Immediate assistance was procured, but to no purpose; she languished till next morning, and then expired. Verdict, died accidentally, and by misfortune.

26. In her 28d year, after a short but painful illness, much lamented, the wife of R. Smith, esq. of Dartford, in Kent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 28, 1807, to January 26, 1808

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	897	Males	1061	2 and 3	281
Females	836	Females	1064	5 and 10	101
Whereof have died under 2 years old		Between		10 and 20	50
Peck Leaf 34. 6d. 7. 35. 4d. 36. 2d. 37. 8d.				20 and 30	106
Salt £. 1. os. od. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.				30 and 40	156
				40 and 50	198
				50 and 60	245
				60 and 70	267
				70 and 80	241
				80 and 90	232
				90 and 100	7
				101 0	105 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 16, 1868.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	71	10	00	0	40	3	35	11	57	5
Surrey	72	0	47	0	40	8	39	0	54	6
Hertford	67	10	43	0	43	6	32	6	49	0
Bedford	63	11	48	0	41	1	31	2	53	5
Huntingd.	63	8	00	0	41	10	29	0	53	5
Northam.	63	8	40	0	39	5	29	10	55	8
Rutland	73	6	00	0	45	0	33	0	68	0
Leicester	69	10	00	0	40	0	30	5	52	9
Nottingham	74	0	46	0	43	9	30	10	59	2
Derby	76	2	00	0	45	8	31	0	60	2
Stafford	73	2	00	0	42	8	33	0	60	0
Salop	69	1	48	2	35	11	31	6	00	0
Hereford	65	6	41	6	33	7	29	10	56	0
Worcester	70	0	00	0	37	5	36	1	52	3
Warwick	74	4	00	0	40	6	25	1	54	3
Wilts	64	0	00	0	34	10	32	2	58	8
Berks	71	2	00	0	38	8	34	6	57	2
Oxford	64	11	00	0	34	7	36	5	59	7
Bucks	66	8	00	0	38	2	33	1	52	0
Brecon	64	0	44	9	33	7	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	64	9	00	0	33	7	32	1	00	0
Radnor	61	6	00	0	32	0	26	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68 11/45 11 28. 7/29 9/55 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0/00 0/00 0/00 0/00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	71	0	46	6	42	2	35	9	52	9
Kent	70	0	47	0	42	9	37	6	52	6
Suffex	66	2	00	0	40	4	32	10	51	0
Suffolk	68	5	00	0	40	9	31	10	53	1
Cambrid.	64	10	42	10	38	0	29	4	55	3
Norfolk	64	10	43	11	28	9	32	10	52	8
Lincoln	69	4	42	0	41	2	30	11	60	6
York	66	6	44	6	38	7	28	11	60	1
Durham	66	8	00	0	40	0	26	10	60	0
Northum.	63	2	44	11	40	8	33	6	00	0
Cumberl.	74	1	54	8	39	1	27	8	00	0
Westmor.	76	2	56	0	38	2	28	6	00	0
Lancaster	71	9	00	0	41	4	29	1	53	0
Chester	68	0	00	0	00	0	29	2	00	0
Flint	74	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	78	1	00	0	33	3	26	11	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	26	6	26	4	00	0
Carnarvon	78	4	00	0	38	8	23	4	00	0
Merionet.	74	8	00	0	48	0	23	0	00	0
Cardigan	75	0	00	0	32	10	18	6	00	0
Pembroke	59	6	00	0	35	4	21	10	00	0
Carmarth.	64	8	00	0	34	1	20	16	00	0
Glamorg.	69	1	00	0	30	8	24	0	00	0
Gloucester	63	3	00	0	33	9	27	0	54	10
Somerset	71	11	00	0	36	5	25	4	58	2
Monmouth	63	11	00	0	34	8	27	6	00	0
Devon	68	10	00	0	35	10	26	6	00	0
Cornwall	72	2	00	0	36	0	22	2	00	0
Dorset	68	10	00	0	33	7	30	1	54	0
Hants	67	3	00	0	38	6	20	6	57	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
69 3	46 1	48 10	29 2	35 10	74 6	39 9	

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 25:

Fine 55s. 60s. to 68s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.—Pollard 28s. to 32s.

Return of FLOUR, January 9 to January 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 12,236 Sacks. Average 59s. 7d. 1/2—0s. 1d. 1/2 per Sack lower than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, January 11 to January 16, agreeable to the new Act:

Total 7809 Quarters. Average 71s. 7d. 1/2—1s. 5d. 1/2 lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 16, 43s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

January 20, is 39s. 7d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, January 23:

Kent Hops.....	5l.	0s.	to	6l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l.	0s.	to	7l.	0s.
Suffex Ditto.....	4l.	10s.	to	5l.	10s.	Suffex Ditto.....	4l.	0s.	to	5l.	15s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l.	16s.	to	5l.	6s.	Farnham Ditto.....	5l.	0s.	to	10l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 23:

St. James's—Hay.....	4l.	0s.	od.	to	6l.	2s.	od.	Average 5l.	1s.	od.
Straw.....	2l.	0s.	od.	to	2l.	9s.	od.	Average 2l.	4s.	od.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	4l.	4s.	od.	to	6l.	0s.	od.	Average 5l.	2s.	od.
Clover.....	5l.	10s.	od.	to	6l.	16s.	od.	Average 6l.	3s.	od.
Straw.....	1l.	14s.	od.	to	2l.	4s.	od.	Average 1l.	10s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, January 25. To sink the Ossal—per Stone of 11b.

Beef.....	3s.	6d.	to	3s.	0d.	Pork.....	4s.	0d.	to	2s.	0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	4d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.
Veal.....	3s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.	Beasts 2300.	Sheep and Lambs	17	00	00	

COWS, Jan. 22: Newcastle 47s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. Sunderland 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 96s. Curd 00s. CANDLES, 12s. per Doz. Mould 1. 18s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 11b. St. James's 4s. 4d. Clare Market 4s. 4d. Whitechapel 4s. 3d.

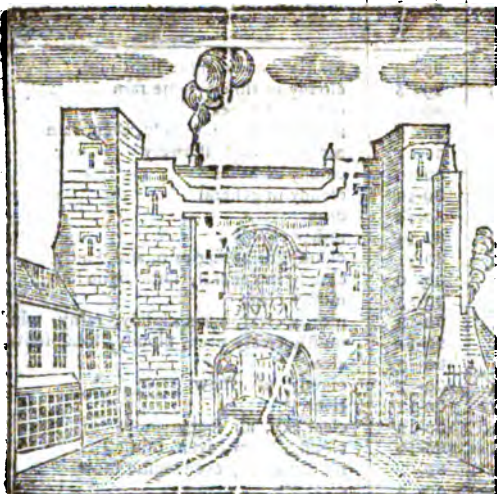
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1808.

Month	Spec. Cent.	Spec. Cent.	Spec. Cent.	Long	Short	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Temp.	Eng. Bank	English
Stock	Red	Cent.	Cont.	Ann.	Ann.	Stock	Bonds	Bills	Stock	Ann.	anum.	Spec. Cent.	Spec. Cent.	Tickets	Priest.
1 No Bond	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
2 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
3 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
4 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
5 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
6 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
7 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
8 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
9 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
10 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
11 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
12 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
13 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
14 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
15 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
16 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
17 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
18 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
19 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
20 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
21 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
22 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
23 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
24 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
25 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
26 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
27 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
28 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
29 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
30 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	
31 Sunday	63 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	17 1/2	that	that	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	that	that	1 1/2 pr.	62 1/2	20 10	0 Full Money	

Printed by J. Nicolls and Son, Red Lion Passage. N. B. The final dividend on the Short Annuities began paying on the 9th instant. Sir JAMES BURNESON and Co. Stock-Brokers, 71, Hattem, 27, Cornhill, and 29, King-Market.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EXAM.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dial & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Baths, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carl. —Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.



Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester—Exeter
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Hali-fax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast., Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
North—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2. Portf.
Reading—Salib.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Shelborne, Surry
Shrewsb. —Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakesh.—Warw.
Winch.—Worc.
YORK 3, Jersey

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and of CUCKFIELD and GORING CHURCHES, Suffex ; &c. &c.

By SILVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London ;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1808.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for January 1808. By Dr. POLZ, Bristol.

Phenom. M. sh. G. heat.	Barom. Inches 20ths.	WEATHER.
39 43	29- 0	mostly cloudy, some light rain.
37 40	29- 5	cloudy at times, some rain
32 39	29-11	cloudy at times
32 39	30- 2	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, even. rain
42 40	30- 1	mostly cloudy, showery
38 48	30-10	cloudy at times
43 48	30-12	cloudy in general
43 48	30-14	ditto
43 46	30-14	rather cloudy
42 46	30-11	cloudy, drizzling rain, and windy
45 47	30- 6	cloudy in general, some light rain
36 40	30- 5	mostly clear
36 42	30- 3	mostly clear, even. cloudy, rainy, windy
43 43	29-11	mostly clear, even. cloudy, some snow, very high wind
26 30	30- 7	clear
23 30	30- 7	cloudy, aft. snow
24 30	30-11	clear
16 28	30-12	clear sky, air foggy
23 36	30-12	cloudy, foggy, even. rain
32 37	30-	mostly clear, even. some snow
18 27	30- 2	clear
19 26	30- 7	clear
32 41	30- 5	cloudy, drizzling rain
35 40	30-	cloudy at times, even. rain
32 37	29-15	cloudy at times, some rain and hail
25 35	29-11	cloudy at times, very light snow
27 34	29-13	cloudy, light rain, even. high wind
41 43	29-12	cloudy, frequent rain, very high wind
35 41	29-17	morn. clear, aft. cloudy and windy
44 49	26-18	cloudy, rainy, high wind
43 58	29-19	mostly cloudy, some rain, windy

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at 8 A. M. are 33 18.31. Those of July 1807, were 31 10.31; in 1806, 37 2.31; in 1805, 33 5.31; and in 1804, 39.4. The quantity of rain fallen this month is 1 inch 5-100ths; that of the corresponding month in 1807 was 2 inches 28-100ths; in 1806, 5 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 44-100ths; in 1804, 4 inches 43-100ths; and in 1803, 2 inches 29-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL Table for February, 1808. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
Barom.	Weather	Day of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	Barom.	Weather	Day of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.
in. pts.	in Feb. 1808.				in. pts.	in Feb. 1808.			
26 37	cloudy	Feb. 11	29	40	29,75	cloudy	11	29	40
46 40	fair	12	28	29	,50	great fall of	12	28	29
34 42	fair	13	28	30	,80	fair [snow	13	28	30
46 40	showery	14	24	30	30,01	fair	14	24	30
49 52	cloudy	15	19	33	29,98	snow	15	19	33
48 52	cloudy	16	34	42	34	cloudy	16	34	42
48 50	stormy	17	32	39	30,02	cloudy	17	32	39
38 42	fair	18	42	43	,03	rain	18	42	43
32 41	fair	19	33	41	,28	fair	19	33	41
41 47	fair	20	30	38	,45	fair	20	30	38
42 50	stormy	21	29	37	,50	fair	21	29	37
46 49	cloudy	22	30	39	,46	fair	22	30	39
38 39	rain	23	32	38	,37	cloudy	23	32	38
32 39	cloudy	24	35	37	,57	cloudy	24	35	37
28 35	fair								

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1808.

Dreadful Fire in Red Lion Passage.

IT is our melancholy task to relate, that on the fatal Night of Monday the 8th of February, the Printing-office and extensive Warehouses of *John Nichols and Son*, Printers of this Magazine, with an immense Stock of Books, the accumulation of nearly 50 years, were overwhelmed in one calamitous ruin, by a most awful fire, which commenced, about a quarter before ten, in the ground-floor of a large warehouse situated near the centre of the building. The workmen of every description had quitted the house, one compositor alone excepted, who was preparing to depart, when, terrified by the appearance and the smelt of a tremendous smoke, he ran hastily down stairs, with the alarming cry of *Fire!* The doors were instantly burst open; but the fire had so rapidly spread, and the smoke and stench were so intolerable, that no one could possibly enter. A good pump was on the spot; but, from the excessive heat of the flames, it was not possible to get near it. The Firemen, with the powerful Engines of their respective Offices, and those of St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's, and the surrounding parishes, were rapidly on duty; but it was some time before a plentiful supply of water could be obtained.

All attempts to save either the Warehouses or Printing-office, or any part of the property they contained, were soon found ineffectual; but their exertions were more fortunate with the Dwelling-house, which, though it had an immediate communication with the other buildings, was providentially preserved from destruction, by the well-directed efforts of those who had the management of the principal engines, as were the adjoining houses of Mr. Smith (the Red Lion), of Mr. Edwards a printer, and the Scottish Corporation, inhabited by Mr. Dobie; with their Hall, in the occupation of Messrs. Mayer and Pook, furriers. One small garret in the Dwelling-house was in use as a composing-room, in which a few

of the Printing materials have been preserved, and are now the only remnant of an Office in which they have been for nearly a century collecting. In the Dwelling-house were also preserved a considerable number of valuable books, with a single copy of several of the articles that formed the stock in trade, and a matchless collection of early printed News-papers, which Mr. N. had for many years with great trouble and expence been collecting and arranging. Great part of the household furniture was also saved by hasty removal; but, what is of infinitely more consequence, no life was lost, nor material personal injury sustained by any individual; a circumstance in great measure owing to the prompt and active assistance of the Volunteer Corps of an extensive circle; by whose vigilance, depredation was in a great degree prevented.

Amongst the Books destroyed are many of very great value, and some that can never be re-placed. Not to mention a large quantity of handsome quarto Bibles; the Works of Swift, Pope, Young, Thomson, Johnson, &c. &c. the Annals of Commerce, and other works which may still be elsewhere purchased; there are several consumed, which cannot now be obtained at any price. The unfold copies of the Introduction to the second volume of the Sepulchral Monuments; Hutchins's Dorsetshire; Bigland's Gloucestershire; Hutchinson's Durham; Thorpe's Registrum & Custum de Rossense; the few numbers which remained of the Bibliotheca Topographica; the third volume of Elizabethan Progresses; the Illustrations of Ancient Manners; Mr. Gough's History of Pleshy, and his valuable account of the Coins of the Seleucidæ engraved by Bartolozzi; Colonel De la Motte's Allusive Arms; Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondences; and last, not least, the whole of Six Portions of Mr. Nichols's Leicestershire and the Entire Stock of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1782 to 1807, are irrecoverably lost. These were Works that had been completed.

Of those in the press, the most important were, the concluding Volume of Hutchins's Dorsetshire (nearly finished); a second Volume of Manning's and Bray's Surrey (about half printed); Mr. Bawdwen's Translation of *Domestick* for Yorkshire (nearly finished); a new Edition of Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven; Mr. Gough's British Topography (nearly one Volume); the sixth Volume of Biographia Britannica (ready for publishing); Dr. Kelly's Dictionary of the Manks Language; Mr. Neild's History of Prisons; a genuine unpublished Comedy by Sir Richard Steele; Mr. Joseph Reed's unpublished Tragedy of Dido; four Volumes of the British Essays; Mr. Taylor Combe's Appendix to Dr. Hunter's Coins; Part of Dr. Hawes's Annual Report for 1808; a Part of the Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth; two entire Volumes, and the half of two other Volumes, of a new Edition of the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer; &c.

* * With respect to Insurance, it may satisfy a very natural curiosity, to be told that, although that necessary precaution had not been neglected, yet the sum insured is far below the value of the property destroyed. In the case of a Printing-office, considered as it is with a vast stock either printed, or in the progress of printing, it is quite impossible by any computed sum, or by the looser mode of a general insurance, to repair the damage to the parties concerned. Much, it is true, that can be brought within the compass of calculation, may be replaced by insurance; but much also, and by far the greater part of what was consumed in the present instance, can never be made up to the sufferer. Books printed a few years ago, and which continue to be sold at their original prices, cannot now be re-printed under an increased expence of at least one third in paper and every article employed; and the public demand having been already in some measure answered, the proprietor would have to look for a future generation of purchasers to make up his loss. Nor is this all: for who that has ever experienced this infliction of Providence has not felt at the same time that the produce of an industrious life has been almost annihilated; that the chain of useful labour and painful research has been broken; and that he has to begin the world without the vigour of youth, or the prospects of accomplishment? But it is unnecessary to accumulate regret, or to anticipate reflections which will probably occur to every Reader, and which have already produced the most

consoling effects of sympathy, and the most substantial proofs of friendship. J.N.

MR. URBAN,

THE consistent belief of the rational Christian, and the superstition of the Fanatic, are so opposite, and the difference that there is in their natural operation on the human mind is, so great, that I conceive it to be of the utmost importance to hold up the one to the admiration, and the other to the abhorrence and detestation of the public; especially, when it is considered, that the introduction of *one* superstition debases the mind, and opens a way for the reception of every absurdity that ever disgraced human nature. With this view, I herewith send you the following collection of well authenticated facts—and hope they may tend to call forth a proper flow of gratitude to the Fountain of all good, that we live in an age and country where we have been taught to distinguish truth from error, and to prefer the modest attire of rational religion, to the meretricious garb of enthusiasm and superstition.

There is a sect of Indians who *purify* themselves with the urine of beasts, and yet consider themselves *polluted* by the mere accidental touch of a heretic. This sect wear a net over their months, lest by accident a fly should be swallowed, and they should thus interrupt the progress of a purified spirit in its purgatory—but, with all this humanity, they hesitate not to let a heretic perish with hunger, rather than relieve him.

It was a custom at the festival of the Lupercalia at Rome, for the first officers of state and the principal Nobles to present themselves *naked* in the streets, carrying thongs of leather, with which they ran among the multitude, and struck at those who happened to be within their reach. As this stroke was thought to be a sovereign remedy for barrenness, great number of the female sex were regularly seen rushing through the crowd to receive it.

The Tartars shave their heads, with the exception of a tuft, about the size of a crown piece, which is suffered to grow to the length of seven or eight inches. It is by this tuft, that the Angel of the Tomb is to carry the elect into Paradise.

The Mahometans of the present day are divided into seventy-two sects. One maintains that Ali is the true successor, another takes the part of Omar. The

method

method of washing is one of the grand points of schism between the partizans of these leaders. Suppose two Mahometans to meet on a journey, and to accost each other with brotherly affection—the hour of prayer arrives; one begins his ablution at his fingers, the other at the elbow, and instantly they are mortal enemies.

In a recent expedition, the English found certain idols of the Lamas, filled with sacred pastils from the water-closets of the high priest. Mr. Hastings and Colonel Pollier are living witnesses of this fact, and worthy of credit. This ceremony is connected with the system of the Metempsychosis admitted by the Lamas.

In the history of superstition, perhaps no instance of self-denial can be adduced so totally unaccountable as that of Symeon Stylites in the fifth century, who ascended a column which he had built, 5 feet diameter and sixty feet high where he spent the thirty last years of his life. Habit and exercise instructed him how to maintain his dangerous situation without fear or giddiness, and successively to assume the different postures of devotion. After resisting the heat of thirty summers, and the cold of as many winters, the patient hermit expired, without descending from the column.

“All superstitions,” as a late popular writer remarks, “agree in ascribing to the object of worship an arbitrary character; a disposition to derive pleasure from somewhat separate from the happiness and welfare of the worshiper. The Heathen believed in many Gods; the Hebrew and the Christian have been directed to believe but in one; but the superstitious professors of all these religions have agreed together, in entertaining the notion of a Supreme Power, who is pleased with services that have no tendency to promote the improvement and happiness of the servant. As he wanted not the fruits of their fields, or the blood of their animals; neither has he any need of the posture of our bodies, or the breath of our mouths, or the sedentary devotion and inactive admiration of our minds. He wants no compliment from our tongues, though accompanied by the consent of our hearts, any more than a bullock from our house, or a he-goat from our folds. But the promotion of happiness among his works communicates real satisfaction to the

Father and Friend of all. He that eateth not “the flesh of bulls,” feasts on the felicity of his creatures; He that drinks not the blood of goats is gratified by the effects of goodness. Whoever wipes another’s tear, lifts another’s head, or binds another’s heart, performs Religion’s most beautiful rite, its most decent and most handsome ceremony. The use of the offices of devotion is, to excite in the mind the feelings of devotion; the use of the feelings of devotion is, to produce the duties of life.”

The following is one, among the many instances that might be adduced, of the effect of Christian principles upon the mind. Acacius, Bishop of Aguda in Mesopotamia in the beginning of the fifth century, sold all the Gold and Silver plate belonging to his Church, to enable him to redeem seven thousand Persian slaves, who were actually perishing with want. Having effected their deliverance, he supplied their necessities with liberality, and then dismissed them to their native country, to inform their king of the true Spirit of that Religion which he persecuted.

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

JOURNAL CONTINUED FROM P. 27.

YES, the Captain’s arrival ended an awkward situation; awkward, because, from the decease of the Surgeon, his place could only be filled by me; and yet days had elapsed, and no notice taken or the least intimation sent from Batavia about my appointment.

This was the first loss of an Officer in the voyage; and our Captain now discovered, if not sooner, that his own Commission, though conferring command of the Vessel and her crew, did not contain any delegated power to fill up vacancies. Such was a strange omission of the Admiralty; and surely, if intended, quite a reverie to the double pay, &c. granted to the Dolphin for a mere post-haste run in seas already known! Capt. C. concealed this curtailment of power, and wisely showed in his appointments an authority sufficient. I am anticipating here what only became thoroughly known to us all ultimately in England.

The Captain, as I said, came; he trusted the removal of his Batavia complaints to my care, at the same time presenting a warrant of Surgeon in lieu of the late William Brougham Monkhouse; and said some handsome things, the more

attering from him who was endued by Nature very sparingly with courteous and complimentary manners.

'Tis a tedious affair, when an Old Man would tell an old story: The sure consequence of getting on too fast is the necessity of going back for a new departure. I should have said that up to the Ship's arrival at Batavia, Hunger and Health had held both Doctor and Doctor's Mate as persons of very little use: in particular myself the Captain seemed to consider as one of the King's hard bargains, an eternal Idler, and like a sh wheel to a coach, of much the same service to a Ship. We could challenge however one general affection, in which medical help had been courted from stern to stern. *But some favours are easily forgot.*

The most early precept from a Surgeon to his apprentice is, *Keep your patient's secret.* That has been observed strictly; but deaths, reaching almost to the letter Z, allow my reverting now without reproach to a matter long since objected to the guilty Nation—the effect of French intimacy, *Bougainville and crew*, with the too bewitching Islanders of Otaheite.

Your Naval Readers will laugh at a command from our quarter-deck I have never heard in his Majesty's ships since, or ever read of before or since—

“Call the Boatswain, there.”

“Mr. Gatherny, pipe all hands to the Doctor.”

Your humble servant was the party referred to; and my report to the Surgeon (ashore with the Captain, &c.) went down to no particulars. Two words conveyed information enough. “All alike.” I gained no ground however by this exploit, certainly not with our Commander, who being himself on the Island, if involved in the same mishap, had recourse to my Principal at his elbow.

Another disagreeable thing amongst ourselves, an unfounded suspicion in the mind of Captain C. pressed hard upon all the petty-officers, quorum pars parva fui. That suspicion shall be recorded in Mr. Urban's pages. 'Tis now as a story of the generation past, and only brought forward after a retention of that maxim, *nonum prematur in annum*, more than four times told. No pointed allusions, if in my power, can give pain at this æra; for self, alas! is the poor remainder of all the parties implicated.

A barbarous outrage had been done about 12 months before upon the Captain's Clerk, who managed the villainous department with such a degree of cunning, as did not at all tend to whitewash his old and known character. Various roguery had broke him years before from the post of Purser in the Navy, and by his own acknowledgment the triple-tree might have born faithful witness to wickedness well rewarded. Adept as he was in the paltry manœuvres of the bread-room, coarse jests frequently spoke out insolence of office. *Hungry men can bear no jokes about short allowance.* He nestled by himself, and had made no man his friend. He gloried in recounting anecdotes of his own disgraces, and drunk or sober exhibited to the life a low-bred foul-mouthed black-guard. Some presentiment of evil must have been uppermost from a consciousness of universal hatred; for, whilst at an anchor during our long stay at Otaheite, when the Captain and better half the ship's company were ashore, he was always afraid to sleep in the great cabin alone.

(*To be continued.*) W. P.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 26, 1807.

AS I observe you have lately noticed some Portraits, much to my satisfaction, I trouble you with an account of one which I have lately seen; it is the Picture of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, co. Stafford, in the possession of Mrs. Ackroyd, of Mayfield, in that county, a lineal descendant. The painter is unknown. His dress is after the fashion of the times; and on a scroll beneath is the age 54, anno 1697, with the following inscription on it, *verbatim et literatim*:

Could we, at here his figure, see his mind,
Words would be speechless; where a soul
we find

So high, so humble, knowledge without
pride; [his guide,

With knowledge, zeal: who makes virtue
Not the times; who chose rather to be
good [stood,

Than great, or rich; who so well under-
Yet practis'd not court arts: for all, his
friends [ends.

Found that he lov'd 'em for themselves, not
Just beyond reach of bribes; so constant
still [that ill,

As Fortune wants that Good, Nature
Which he can wish, or fear; and so doth
live

As he doth lack a foe e'en to forgive.

The picture is also encircled with the following inscription: "Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, Surveyor of his Ma'ty's Court of Wards and Liverys, anno Dom. 1632."

In the Pedigree of the Rudyerds in Mrs. Aekroyd's possession, Sir Benjamin is described as follows: "Beniamyn Rudyard, Miles, Surve's de Curia Wardia Ao. 1619;" with a blank for his wife, who is thus described, with her husband, in Lysons's *Environs*, article the Parish Register of Twickenham, co. Middlesex: "Elizabeth, la-die wife of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, buried Sept. 22, 1625."—He was a frequent speaker in the Parliaments of James the First and Charles the First.—Several of his speeches are in print. Anthony Wood speaks highly of his poetical talents."

See also a remarkable incident of him in Sir Tho. Herbert's *Memoirs*, &c. &c.

But to return to the picture, the painter of which is unknown: whether it might not be Myens, as the Editor of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, art. Essex, says, "there is a picture of Sir Benjamin Rudger at Audley house," supposed to be painted by Myens. Query, is this Sir B. Rudger, Sir B. Rudyerd? In Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c. is "Daniel Mytens, of the Hague, was an admired Painter in the reigns of King James and King Charles, and was Painter in Ordinary in 1625. He left England about 1630; as none of his works are to be found after that year." Now, the date of the year (1627), with his age in the scroll beneath the picture in Mrs. A.'s possession, corresponds with the above period; the date of his Surveyorship I suppose to have been added at a subsequent period; and by the pedigree he appears to have been some time in that office; and perhaps it might cease with the power of his unfortunate Master, to whom he was eminently attached, as well as the real interests of his country, patriotically labouring in Parliament to prevent that dreadful rupture he foresaw.

Walpole also mentions, art. Hoskins, "A Colonel Sotheby has a head of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd by John Hoskins, a valuable master in the reign of King Charles I." Where is this picture to be seen?

If any of your Correspondents can throw any light by which the Artist can be discovered, it will be very

acceptable; but I am inclined to think, from the account given by Mr. Fuseli in his edition of *Pilkington*, that the Picture is by the latter Artist. R.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 22.

I N reply to the Questions of your 'Constant Reader,' in vol. LXXVII. 1192, respecting some old, and long dormant or extinct, Irish Peers, I fancy he will find it very difficult, if not almost impossible, to obtain any information concerning them (unless he can procure it from the present Representatives of their Families) from Lodge or Archdall, or from any old Peerages he may be able to pick up. There are indeed some scraps of information upon the subject in three articles in your Magazines for February and March 1797. And I will communicate to him, by your permission, an observation which I copied long since from some Author, I know not at present whom: "There are in Ireland 4 Classes of titular Peers—those who forfeited in the troubles of 1641—those who were deprived by O. Cromwell's Act of Settlement in 1652 for their steadiness to King Charles II. and never restored—those who forfeited in consequence of their Attachment to King James II. and—those to whom he gave titles after his expulsion."

Page 1207, b. There must be some blunder, which I have no means of correcting, in the account of the Population of Sutton Coldfield: a parish which contained in 1698 310 houses, must have contained in 1721 more than 360 inhabitants.

P. 37. In reply to your Correspondent Lerus, James Lord Torphichen succeeded his father Walter 14 Nov. 1763, and still retains the title. The title of Lindores was disallowed by the House of Peers 16 April 1793. John Earl Wandesford died in the beginning of the year 1784, and his titles were extinct. Kenneth Earl of Seaforth appears in the *Kalendar* for 1786, but is omitted in that of 1787: but when he died I cannot with certainty discover. Rodolphus the present Lord Viscount Taaffe, succeeded his grandfather Nicholas, 30 Dec. 1769.

Bernard Lord Viscount Bangor died 20 May 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nicolas, who is under a commission of lunacy. Cadwallader Davis Lord Blayney died 3 April 1784, and was succeeded by his brother Andrew Thomas. B.

MR. URBAN, *Muslin*, Feb. 10.

I BEG to be permitted to inform your Correspondent B. that the error which he

he has detected was occasioned by hastily transcribing from a *Synopsis Communium Locorum*, instead of the original Author; that the name *Ovid* was inserted by a mistake, the explanation of which would not be worth his attention; that the lines so incorrectly copied are from the Poem of *Claudian* in *Eutropium*, lib. 2, line 7 and 8; and that I am concerned to find my inadvertencies have engaged to much of a Gentleman's time, who, doubtless, could have employed it to a much better purpose.

GEORGE CRABBE.

MR. URBAN, *Basingstoke, Feb. 5.*

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 37, asks an explanation of the Latin word *Horæ*, in the title of Dr. Paley's book, "*Horæ Paulinæ*."

The word, doubtless, refers to the "Hours" devoted by the Author to the study of "Paul's Epistles," the remarkable coincidences of which with the Acts of the Apostles constitute the subject of the book. The title is in imitation of other authors who have given similar ones to their literary works.

It is probable the first hint of such titles might be derived from Roman Catholic books of Devotion, which, referring to their "*Horæ Canonicae*," or "*Hours of Prayer*," were entitled "*Horæ*;" such as "*Horæ B. Virginis secundum usum Sarum*." I have in my possession a Popish Prayer-book, entitled "*Heures a Trois Offices, à l'usage de Rome*."

The following list of titles of books and essays may, perhaps, be a matter of some little curiosity to some of your readers:

Camerarius, "*Horæ Subsecivæ*."
Cellarius, "*Horæ Samaritanæ*."
Lightfoot's "*Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ*."

Hall's "*Horæ Vacivæ*."

Watts's "*Horæ Lyricæ*."

Searle's "*Horæ Solitariae*."

Paley's "*Horæ Paulinæ*."

" "*Horæ Solitariae Paulinæ*."

Faber's "*Horæ Mosaicæ*."

" "*Horæ Vestimentæ*."

Butler's "*Horæ Biblicæ*."

Butler's "*Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ*."

Jefferson's "*Horæ Poeticæ*."

" "*Horæ Typicæ et Propheticae*."

" "*Horæ Psalmodicæ*."

Hutton's "*Horæ Ecclesiasticæ*."

" "*Sacred Hours*."

Drake's "*Literary Hours*."

" "*Leisure Hours*."

Brewster's "*Hours of Leisure*."

Lord Byron's "*Hours of Idleness*."

Permit me, in my turn, to ask to what language does the old word *Liten*, used in some parts of the kingdom for a church-yard, belong? and also the reason of the word *Force* being used in the North of England for a *Water-fall*? J. J.

MR. URBAN,

AS it appears to be the object of some of the opposition papers to represent Mr. Secretary Canning to the public as a person of humble or degraded origin, permit me thus to contradict so dissonant a charge. Mr. Canning is the representative of the elder branch of the Cannings of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, in Ireland, where they have been seated previous to 1689; to what earlier period the family may be traced I am not genealogist enough to say, but a book now before me (King's "*State of the Protestants*") proves that Colonel George Canning was one of the Protestant gentry attained by the Parliament of James II. held at Dublin after his abdication, which attainder was of course reversed on the re-establishment of the Protestant interest under William III. The above George Canning married (as may be seen in Archdall's *Peerage*) into the family of Stratford, Earl of Aldborough. The estate of Garvagh is now enjoyed by George Canning, member in the imperial parliament for the town of Sligo, and who married lady Georgina Stewart, sister of Lord Castlereagh and niece of Earl Camden. C.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform Clericus that a durable barn floor may be made of well-burnt polished brick on edge, placed in the herring bone form, or a pavement of stone three inches and a half in thickness; or oaken plank two inches and a half in thickness; or even of well-tempered indurated loam, of a proper substance not than less 8 inches, and laid upon dry materials, or bottom, will, any of them, make a durable barn-floor, provided it is kept free from wet, waggon wheels, and horses feet.

Yours, &c. AN AGRICULTURIST.

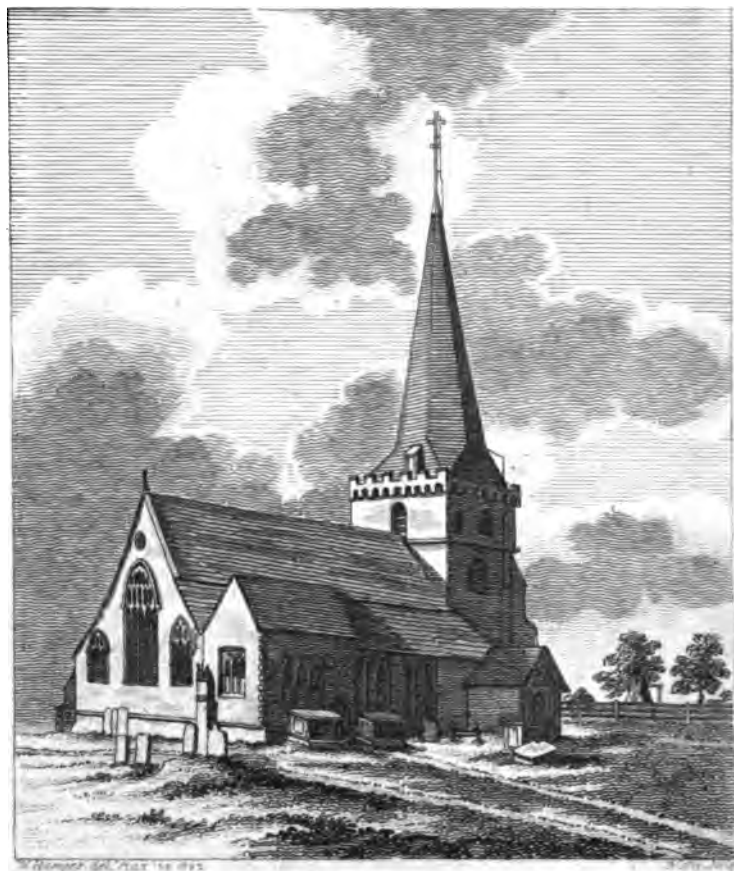
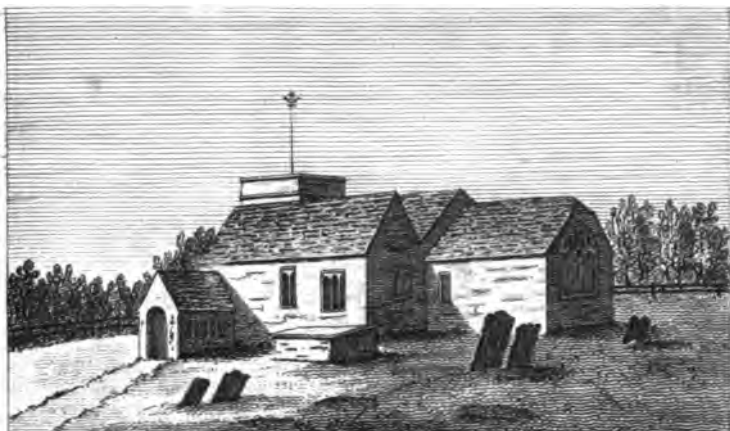
MR. URBAN,

CAN any of your Correspondents inform me what relationship existed between Thomas Addison, Esq. who was resident in Ireland in 1722, to the celebrated Joseph Addison; the latter was twice in that country in an official situation.

P. 1192, for Drummany, read Drumrany; for Baron *Balgar* read *Balyan*. To the list there mentioned you may add Ttetyr, Baron of Mullingar, which, as well as the other titles there stated, were I believe not barons of parliament, but *soi-disant* lords—excepting lords de Monte Mariscoe and Balyan.

C. C. (p. 1205) does not mention how the issue of Lord Southwell should quarter the Compton arms, whether with or without Berkeley; he is right as to the resignation of the Carrick title, though I conceive it was then customary to rank from the original creation date, though the title was changed. G. V.





CUCKFIELD CHURCH, Sussex, N.E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

I SEND you an accurate sketch of the Church of UPHAM, Hants. (See Plate I.) It consists of a Nave (at the Western extremity of which is the Tower, which is modern and of brick) a side Aisle, and Chancel.

Upham is a village about five miles from Winchester, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commanding very extensive and beautiful views, particularly to the South, on which side a sweeping prospect of the Isle of Wight presents itself. Hence likewise on a clear day, and by the assistance of a telescope, Salisbury spire may easily be discovered.

This village is chiefly remarkable for having been the birth-place of Dr. Young, whose father was at that time rector. In the chancel is a grave-stone bearing an inscription to the memory of the wife of the celebrated Organ-builder Father Smith. Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan. 10.*

IN addition to your numerous views of Sussex Churches, allow me to present one of CUCKFIELD in that county.

Cuckfield is a well-known little town, pleasantly situated on the middle road to Brighton, at the distance of 14 miles from that fashionable watering-place, and about 40 miles from the Metropolis.

From its elevated situation, the Spire has been several times injured by lightning; in consequence of which, an electric conductor is now affixed, to secure it from the farther depredations of that subtle fluid. The majestic range of South Downs is seen to advantage from the Church-yard. A few notices of the antient history of Cuckfield may be found in "*Magna Britannia et Hibernia*," vol. V.; but it is to be regretted that the late Sir William Burrell's Collections for a History of the county of Sussex are not laid before the publick. Topographical books are deservedly rising in estimation; and so interesting a work as the above would surely be received with adequate patronage and support. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

I PURPOSELY abstain from touching upon the Claim to the Barony of Chandos, for, however respectable the pages of your Magazine may be, I confess that I do not think them precisely calculated for the discussion of such a Gen^r. Mag. February, 1808.

subject. I hope, however, I shall be forgiven for troubling you with a very few words upon a point (not necessarily connected with the Claim) on which I am convinced that your Correspondent *Sudeley* has been greatly misinformed. He has represented the late Claimant as having been "weak, undiscerning, and indolent." That he was less active, perhaps, by nature than many men, and that even the coarser term of *indolent* might (without reproach) have been applicable to him during the latter period of his life, when the bitterness of chagrin, and a complication of the most painful maladies that suffering humanity could endure, had tended to subdue his spirits, and unstring his nerves, I am not disposed to deny. But I never can admit that the epithets of *weak* and *undiscerning* were truly applicable to his mind. I have seen him, Sir, in sickness and in health; in cheerfulness and in sorrow; amidst the flattering illusions of hope, and the gloomy certainties of disappointment: and, under all those vicissitudes both of bodily and mental affection, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that his understanding was strong, and his judgment good. But he had, Sir, what was far better even than this intellectual character; he had a disposition remarkably humane, and charity devoid of ostentation; and I can venture to say, in that part of the kingdom where he resided, and where his merits and demerits must, of course, be the most known and the best understood, that few, very few persons indeed, have been so sincerely, so deeply, and so generally lamented.

Yours, &c.

C. S. P.

LETTER XLVII. ON PRISONS.

"Redire, cum peris, nescit pudor." SENECA.

THE following History of the Prisons in Wiltshire is so copious in appropriate remarks, as almost to render superfluous any additional observations from my pen: but I cannot well refrain from noticing the prevalent shameless inattention, in allowing the prisoners of each sex, and those of different degrees of criminality, to associate together, in a manner calculated to destroy every moral sentiment of decency, and to render more corrupt those who enter such

* When Modesty is once extinguished, it knows not a return.

receptacles of depravity. This, however, is not to be wondered at, as the Gaol of *Salisbury* is seldom visited by the *Magistrates*. This City claims the residence of many of the Clergy. How often impressively, and with tenderness, does the Author of the Christian Religion recommend to his followers, to visit the Prisoner as the reasonable exercise of true piety! J. C. LETTSOM.

DEVIZES, *Wiltshire*, Town Gaol and County Bridewell. Gaoler, *Joseph Draper*. Salary, 100*l.* see the Remarks. Fees, none.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Leddiard*. Duty, every Sunday. Salary, 20*l.*—Surgeon, Mr. *Gibbs*. Salary, 15*l.*—Number of Prisoners: 1801, Dec. 15, 2 debtors, 41 felons, &c. 1 lunatic. 1804, July 27, no debtors, 29 felons, &c. 1806, Oct. 15, 2 debtors, 22 felons, &c.—Allowance to debtors, none, unless certificated as paupers. To felons, &c. one pound 12 ounces of best wheaten bread, in loaves to that amount from the baker's, and which I have always found of full weight.

Remarks.—The debtors sent to this Prison are committed by the Court of Requests for the adjacent Hundreds of *Bradford*, *Melksham*, and *Whorlston*. The expence attendant upon their commitment sometimes becomes highly aggravated, frequently exceeds the original debt, and is such as almost to preclude the possibility of a compromise. One of the commitments which I copied in 1801, was as follows: "Debt, 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, 1*s.* 9*d.* additional costs, 11*d.*" And the further charge, if the defendant be carried to prison from *Calne*, which is only seven miles distant, 10*s.* 6*d.* Now, as debtors of this description are never enabled to pay the original debt, and costs, and charges, they must suffer confinement for 20 or 40 days, as prescribed by the Act, to the injury of health, or the destruction of morals. They are not here, as in many county gaols, confined amongst other debtors; they ought not therefore to be sent to Bridewells; but so long as this system of imprisonment is cruelly permitted, they should be sent either to the county gaols, or to one purposely built, with an allowance of proper society, of food, and bedding. Here is no separate ward or court-yard for debtors, who therefore must associate (if at all) with felons and criminal offenders. At my last visit, in October 1806, several in the women's ward appeared to be of the most lewd, profligate, and abandoned

sort; yet, confined to such association, I found a poor hard-working woman debtor, and a man who had been committed hither from the Court of Requests, and lived in common with the criminals. In this Prison are six court-yards. The principal or felons' is 38 feet by 30. Their day-room 18 feet by 17, and 7 feet high, lighted by one iron-grated window. Over this, their sleeping-room of the same size, 7 feet 6 inches high, with a chimney and ventilator, and good beds and bedding furnished by the keeper at 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* each per week. On a level with the felons' day-room is a work-room 26 feet by 14, and 7 feet high, with three iron-grated windows: the floor is excavated, and contains two hemp-blocks. Over this is their night-room, of equal size, 6 feet 9 inches high; also with three iron-grated windows, inside shutters, and two ventilators, and containing 14 beds. From this court-yard you enter into a lobby, 21 feet by 10, and 9 feet 6 inches high, leading to 12 cells, six on each side of a passage, five feet wide. The cells are 10 feet by 7, lighted by an iron-grated window; and each fitted up with two ventilators, a crib bedstead, straw-in-canvas bed, and one blanket. These cells are encircled by a narrow court-yard.

Adjoining to the women felons' ward is a court-yard of 50 feet by 20, and a day-room 21 feet by 16 feet 9 inches, and 7 feet 2 inches high. In this ward were nine women and two children confined. Above it is their sleeping-room, of the same size, with two iron-grated windows, five beds, and a chimney-piece. The Infirmary, 22 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, and 7 feet 4 inches high, consists of two rooms above each other; the higher one, with a boarded floor, appropriated to the women, the other stone-floored, assigned for the men: they have each a fire-place, with two iron-grated glazed windows, and are well ventilated. In the men's infirmary was one poor lunatic; the infirmary court-yard is 23 feet by 27. The court-yard belonging to those committed for misdemeanors is 38 feet by 32, and has two hemp-blocks placed under the arcades. Their day-room, 38 feet by 16, and 7 feet 6 inches high. Sleeping-room 25 feet by 16, and of the same height as the former; each having three iron-grated windows and two ventilators. The Chapel is small and neat: the women have a separate gallery

gallery to themselves, opposite the pulpit. There is a day-room in every court-yard, with fire-place in each, *but no fuel allowed*. The sleeping-cells are well ventilated, and fitted up with a wooden bedstead, straw in sacking case, and a blanket each, for every prisoner, laid on the boarded floors. Notwithstanding the work-rooms and hemp-blocks, there is seldom any employment in this prison; yet the keeper told me he had at one time 64 prisoners under his care. If they can procure work, they receive half of their earnings, and the County has the other half, deducting only one penny in every shilling, which is allotted to the keeper for his trouble. Out of his salary of 100*l.* *per annum*, the keeper furnishes conveyance of all prisoners to and from the Quarter Sessions. These are held successively, at the Devizes in January, Salisbury in April, Warminster in July, and Marlborough in October. Also conveyance to the Assizes, held at Salisbury in March and July. At the Summer Assizes in 1801, the number of prisoners conveyed by him out of his salary amounted to *twenty-six*. He likewise, from the same, provides straw, mops, brooms, pails, and brushes, for lodging the prisoners and keeping the gaol clean; and he has no allowance for a turnkey.

His expenditures in 1803 were, I understand, as follows:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
At the Lent Assize - -	8	1	6
Easter Sessions - - -	9	9	0
Trinity Sessions - - -	9	10	6
Summer Assize - - -	5	16	6
Michaelmas Sessions - -	6	6	0
Christmas Sessions at Devizes, and for turnkey, straw, mops, &c. -	36	0	0

75 9 6

Leaving a clear salary of only 24 16 6

L. 100 0 0

The Corporation provides no bedding for debtors, nor is any fuel allowed even in winter.

Of the six court-yards, that only which is for the felons can be viewed by the keeper from his windows. The area of one of them is nearly occupied by sleeping-cells. Each court-yard has a sewer, and water. The prison is white-washed once a year. Here is a bath of stone, with a boiler for supplying water warm or cold. An oven also is provided for purifying the pri-

soners' cloaths: but, according to the keeper's account, it has never been used. No rules and orders. The Act for preserving Health is printed, but not hung up; but the Clauses against the use of Spirituous Liquors are. A palisaded fence was wanted before the back-door of the keeper's house. If a latticed partition and door were made in the criminals' court, about six feet from the keeper's door, it would prevent prisoners from rushing out, of which, as he told me, he was sometimes afraid. As this ill-constructed building, however, is expected to be taken down, and ground is purchased to erect a new one in a better situation, a more ample description of every particular is needless.

SALISBURY County Gaol, and Bridewell. Keeper, formerly James Waight, now *John Willis*; salary, 150*l.* Fees, as *per Table*; besides which the Under-sheriff demands 6*s.* 8*d.* for his *Liberate!* Garnish for debtors on the Master's side, 2*s.* Common side, 1*s.*—Chaplain, late Rev. John Malham, now *Rev. Mr. Harrison*. Duty, Sunday, prayers and sermon; salary 50*l.* (see Remarks).—Surgeon, heretofore Mr. Still, now *Mr. Fisher*. Salary 21*l.*

The average number of prisoners in the last 6 or 7 years: debtors, 14; felons, 16; petty offenders, 6. Allowance (see Remarks), formerly to debtors, none; but in 1804 the Magistrates humanely granted to the poor or common side 1*lb.* of bread each *per day*, and at Easter Sessions increased it to 1*lb.* It is sent in loaves to that amount from the baker's, and I found them full weight. Felons and petty offenders have a loaf daily of best wheaten bread, weight 1*lb.* 10 oz.

Remarks.—The prison of this City, called *Fisherton Anger Gaol*, takes its name from the parish in which it stands, near a fine stream; and is also one of the County Bridewells. On the outer gate, towards the street, is painted, *Pray remember the poor Debtors' box*. Their court-yard, which is separated from that of the felons by a double-iron palisade (placed at such a distance as to prevent their conversing with each other) is sufficiently large to admit of the debtors' playing at tennis, fives, &c. There is no day-room either for them or felons, but two might very conveniently be made where the cart-house and stables now stand.

For Master's-side debtors there are four

four rooms in the keeper's house; one of which, 17 feet square, has a fire-place in it, and four beds at 2s. 6d. per week; two sleep in a bed. If any debtor has a room and bed to himself, he pays 5s. per week. Common side debtors have only one room to eat and sleep in; size, 20 feet by 16; formerly without bedding, or even straw: but in 1804 the County kindly allowed a straw-in-canvas bed, and two blankets, to every poor debtor gratis. There is a fire-place, but no firing allowed: the room was extremely dirty, not having been white-washed for many years. Over this are two rooms (to which the ascent is by a stone stair case from the court-yard) set apart for infirmaries; they also have fire-places, but were equally dirty as the former, and filled with lumber. In the smaller one women-debtors are confined. At my last visit in 1807, I found this room clean, and a woman in it.

The felons' court-yard is separated from that of the debtors, on one side by a wall, and on the other by palisades, as above noticed. It is 65 feet by 34; and at the upper end of it are four small arches, for the prisoners to stand under, if it be rainy when they are let out. Their sleeping-wards are close to the river, and consist of three stories: that on the ground-floor has 12 cells, of about 10 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6, and 9 feet high to the crown of the arch. Each cell has two wooden doors, the inner one, with an iron-grated aperture, of 7 inches by 4; and on the opposite side of the cell is an iron-grated window, with inside shutters. Each cell contains a wooden bedstead, straw-in-sacking bed, and one or two blankets. The floors are of brick, and the cells open into a narrow passage, hardly three feet wide. The next story contains 16 cells, and the upper story the same number. In the centre of each story is a sewer, with a water-pipe well supplied, to prevent its being offensive. On the two upper stories the turnkeys have their sleeping-rooms; and at the top of the whole building is an alarm-bell. The Chapel is on the debtors' side of the prison, and has a pew for the gaoler, but no gallery. The debtors are placed on one side, the felons on the other, and the women in the middle; in sight of, and almost close to each other. Any debtor refusing to attend Chapel is locked up during divine service; and it is the custom here

to lock up every debtor in his room from two o'clock on Sunday till four, that the turnkey may go to church. Since the appointment of a new Chaplain, the sacred service has been regularly performed. Previously, however, great complaints were made of remissness in this respect; which, exclusive of other considerations, was doubly cruel, as it deprived the prisoners of wholesome air, by thus being locked up the whole day. In fact, this gaol has received little improvement since Mr. HOWARD visited it in the year 1788; and it still retains all the severities of the old school. This, however, is the less to be wondered at, as the gaol is seldom visited by the Magistrates. The old keeper (now dead) paid no attention to my remarks in the several visits I made for years together. Security from escape by main force seemed to be his chief, and indeed his only object. At my last visit, his widow said, "that during the whole time her husband kept the gaol, which, I think, was 26 years, there had not been one escape." From what I had seen this did not surprise me; but I was never able to learn the number of deaths within its walls; nor, indeed, could I procure any book or account relative to it. There were no Rules and Orders; and it was with much difficulty that in 1802 I could make out the following useful document, which is now not legible.

"TABLE OF FEES.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For entering and discharging every action, on process, <i>capias</i> or <i>latitat</i>	1	0	0
Entering and discharging of every second action	0	10	0
Entering and discharging every <i>capias</i> <i>ullegat</i> .	0	10	0
To the under-keeper, or turnkey, each action or writ	0	1	0
Felons' fees are abolished."			

There does not appear to be any examination made either into receipts or disbursements in this gaol; the whole seems to rest with the keeper. I could obtain no account of the several monies arising from donations to the prison, since my visit in 1802, to the last. The Gaoler said they were lost, or destroyed. From the only book extant, I copied as follows:

31st Dec. 1806. Balance due to the prisoners	18	0	2½
1807. Collected by the turnkey's box	10	8	6

Rev. Dr. Elkins, dean of Sarum	1	1	0
A Lady unknown	1	1	0
Interest of Mrs. Smith's Legacy	1	15	0
Grand Jury, Lent Assize	1	13	6
Mr. Beeby, expences of a prosecution	1	1	0
John Paul Paul, esq. High Sheriff, 1806	5	5	0
7th May. Members for the county 5l. 5s. ditto for city 5l. 5s.	10	10	0
Grand Jury, Summer Assize	1	5	6

L. 52 0 8½

Of the chaplain's salary of 50l. twenty pounds *per annum* is paid by Lord Weymouth, as the bequest of Thomas Thynne, esq. who long since bound for the payment of it the manor of Wrobley and Ross, in the county of Hereford. The bequest was recognized by his Lordship in a deed of settlement, dated November 3, 1709. The Bishop of Salisbury sends every Christmas forty shillings worth of meat, and twenty shillings worth of bread. The Earl of Pembroke pays a legacy of 5l. a year out of the manor of Swallow-Cliff in this county, part to the chaplain himself, *viz.* a guinea for a hat; and the remainder to be by him distributed amongst all descriptions of prisoners. The one pound fifteen shillings, being the interest of 50l. left by Mrs. Smith of Salisbury, is likewise divided amongst them. No memorial of any legacy is displayed or hung up in the gaol. Every Christmas one of the turnkeys goes through the city and adjacent parts with the box before-mentioned. The collection, when I was there in 1802, amounted to 9l. 18s. 4d.; and it is regularly laid out by the keeper (as he informed me) in purchasing meat for the felons.

I cannot close this narrative without a few remarks on the *felons' gaol*. Their cells are very damp, and the lobbies, or passages, only three feet wide. Young novices in vice and inveterate offenders, vagrants, and faulty servants, are alike promiscuously confined here; and when let out for airing, it is *but for one hour only* out of the 24. I happened to be there during that hour in the wintry month of January 1802. There was a heavy fall of snow, sleet, and rain, and it was most extremely cold; and yet, upon

opening their door, the prisoners (17 felons, and 7 for misdemeanours) rushed out into the midst of it, eagerly gasping, as it were, for a mouthful of fresh vital air. Some of them were cruelly ironed with a sort of fetters called *Bolts* and *Sheers*: under the former of these the prisoner cannot move either foot four inches before, the other; but the latter having a joint in the middle, he may walk, though with difficulty, but his feet both night and day are kept 13 inches asunder. I saw here *no proportion of punishment* for the several offences, and, consequently, no suitable distinction of guilt. A runaway apprentice, only 13 years of age, was amongst those let out for air and exercise, and, like the rest, associated with a number of the worst description. No county clothing is yet allowed; and of course I found the prisoners miserably ragged and dirty. No bath supplied, although one might so easily be made from the adjacent river of fine water; no oven to purify infected or offensive apparel. I understand the Earl of Radnor has determined to bring the subject of clothing before the next Quarter Sessions. The debtors' lodgings are very highly charged, at 2s. 6d. *per week*, for two sleeping in a wretched old bed, destitute of curtains, and four beds in one room. Since the appointment of the present gaoler, the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are stuck up, but not the Statute for preserving the Health of prisoners. It has given me great pleasure to find by the papers, that this abominable gaol is to be presented as a nuisance, and that the County intend soon to erect a new one; for whose government it is devoutly to be hoped that good Rules and Orders will be not only established, but enforced.

MARLBOROUGH, *Wiltshire*, County Bridewell and Town Gaol. Gaoler, *William Alexander*. Salary 70l.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Tucker. Duty, prayers and sermon on Sundays. Salary, 20l.—Surgeons, Messrs. *Pingkeny* and *Morris*. Salary 10l.—Number of prisoners: 1801, Dec. 13th, 19; 1806, Oct. 16th, 16.—Allowance, one pound 12 ounces of best bread per day each, in loaves sent from the baker's, which I have regularly found to be of full weight.

REMARKS.—This prison was first inhabited in 1787. For men here is a court-yard of 72 feet by 36, and two day-

day-rooms on the ground-floor, about 21 feet by 9, with a fire-place in each, two iron-grated windows, and two sleeping-rooms above them of the same size. One of these is used as a Chapel, and has two beds in it; the other has six beds on the floor, with straw in-sacking and one blanket each. For women here is also a court-yard 29 feet square; a day-room with fire-place in it 29 feet by 15; and a room above of the same size, divided into two for their sleeping-rooms, each with straw-in-sacking beds and a blanket. In 1791, a new court-yard was added, and six cells were built over arcades in the area of it; each cell 10 feet by 6, and 8 feet 9 inches high, with an iron-grated window of 36 inches by 18, and an aperture in each door 6 inches by 4; ventilated also by a circular grating in the floor, and another in the ceiling of each. These cells have iron-frame bedsteads, with straw-in-sacking bed and a blanket each. A small stone trough is in one corner, to which water is laid on by a pipe and cock. Three men prisoners were in these cells at my visit in 1801, very ill of a typhus fever; and, what I could not but think improper, two were in one cell, though several of the other cells had no prisoners at the time. The arcades underneath are very convenient for prisoners in wet weather. A large tub for a bath had been usually placed there; but on my visit in 1806, was judiciously removed to a room over the women's day-room. There is a sewer in every court-yard, and the whole prison is well supplied with water, and kept very clean. The Act for preservation of Health not hung up; Clauses so defaced as to be scarcely legible. *No employment provided*; but when any can be procured, the prisoners who work receive one half of their earnings.

JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

IN justice to your character for candour and impartiality, it is reasonable to conclude, that as you have admitted Mr. J. Carter's strictures on the Church of Westminster into your Supplement for 1807, you will have no objection to find room for the insertion of the following observations in reply; and in granting this indulgence you will oblige
Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

In the coarseness of Mr. Carter's language, and his bravado of "who's

afraid?" no answer will be made; of the dogmatical confidence he assumes as an Antiquary, no notice will be taken; on the classification of his abuse, as it is unintelligible, no remarks will be offered. The reply will attach solely to the facts he states; and if, after this, he shall choose to continue his attacks in the same rude, capricious, and offensive style, totally foreign to the controversy, the field will be left open to him; for no opponent who has respect to decency and propriety of character will enter the lists, or meet him with the same weapons he has adopted for the combat. No Champion will appear.

I. His first stricture is pointed against the seats appropriated to the scholars. "They sit with their backs to the altar." Would he have them sit with their backs to the choir and the pulpit? In every congregation throughout the kingdom, those who sit in the Chancel, or in any seat Eastward of the Pulpit, must sit with their backs to the Altar; there is no remedy, unless they were sons of Janus. But the Altar in Protestant Churches is become a Communion table. There is no Fix upon it, no real presence, it requires no reverence but such as is suitable to the office for which it is intended; if more is required, it is superstition, and not religion. We kneel *before* it to receive the Sacrament, but not *to* it; we might as well kneel to an image of the Virgin or a crucifix, which no Protestant will submit to. There is no irreverence therefore in turning the back, but much convenience, and the usage of the whole nation, in its favour. The back to the East, West, North, or South, is indifferent.

II. The second stricture is scarcely intelligible, and requires no answer.

III. "But it is a great crime to have pulled down an old rubble wall, and to erect a house on its site." Surely not! If residence is a duty, the Prebendary who erects such a house is certainly not avaricious, a vice attributed too flippantly, and too frequently, to Churchmen. On the contrary, he promotes residence; he confers a service on his successors, and the Church. And as to the wall itself, it would have presented a ruin to the Antiquary, if it had not been repaired within these seven years.

IV. The two Turrets of Henry VIII's Chapel form the next charge; but

but they unfortunately were in worse state than the rotten wall; they not only nodded to their own ruin, but must have fallen on the roof of the Chapel, and crushed it to the ground. But "they ought to have been restored;" perhaps that restoration may take place, before an Antiquary might expect it. But "they ought to have been restored with their own identical stone, and that stone not employed in a different repair;" impossible. The stones had mouldered from their original proportion, though their internal substance was sound. Why not employ this substance where it could be useful? Does superstition attach to a stone? But "little care was taken in raising these stones to their new position;" and "the Jerusalem chamber was endangered, while the Dean's green-house was protected by a platform." This charge is personally invidious to the Dean, whom the Antiquary professes to respect; but it is worse, it is a direct falsehood. For, unless there be two Jerusalem chambers, and the one in Mr. Carter's contemplation be different from that which in common acceptance bears that name, the fact is exactly the reverse: for the stones were raised to the roof of an apartment in the Deanery, and from thence to their height in the buttress; and the same double labour and expence must have accrued in repairing the second buttress, if the Dean had not resigned his garden for the use and convenience of the masons, who, in consequence of this permission, obtained a single hoist, instead of a double one. But "the Dean took care to have a platform over his green-house:" certainly he did, for the expence of protecting it was not twenty shillings, and the expence of rebuilding it might have been forty pounds. Why is the Antiquary so scrupulous in preserving a rotten wall, and so anxious to destroy a green-house? The reason is plain: it was built by a Dean, it is not an antiquity, it was but five years old, down with it! Had it been built by an abbot, an Isip, or a Littleton, "O spare the relic, Heaven!" had been the cry.

V. "The tracery of the windows in the North Cloister are to be destroyed." Perhaps they are; a trial has been made in the South Cloister; and if it had been completed on that side, it would have added much to the security of the Church at night, and upon all public occasions. The present tracery is not

uniform, it can never again be supplied with glass (the licence of mischief forbids it); it is ruinous, defaced, and framed of mouldering materials; the arches from which it has been removed look better, give better light and air; and carry off the damp sooner; and as to beauty, if the suffrages were taken of Antiquaries on one side, and Architects on the other, the voices would probably be equal.

VI. A graver accusation follows, for destroying a pun or rebus of *Eye slip*, indicatory of the Abbot Isip, and removing the two monuments raised by Flaxman and Bacon. On this head it is probable that if all the suffrages of all mankind were taken, Mr. Carter would stand alone. Two monuments in the intercolumniations projecting beyond the pillars, breaking the perspective, and totally incongruous to the range, wanted some reformation. "But why were they placed there?"—by Vote of the House of Commons; and perhaps the House of Commons never voted a sum of money with greater pleasure than the additional sum for removing them. "Still it is to be lamented that the removal caused the demolition of an *Eye Slip*." Good Mr. Carter, puns and rebuses are not sanctioned by Antiquity. And if the pious Abbot had no better memorial, it might perish without repining, as well as the gross, grotesque, or obscene decorations, with which he decked Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and which are found in almost every ancient religious edifice in the kingdom. Universality, antiquity, or usage, can afford no justification for Folly and Indecency; and how they escaped the fury of the Dissolution and the ravages of the Puritans is amazing, when so many things, more innocent, were demolished. If these had gone, and the illuminated splendour of the windows been spared, there would have been no loss.

VII. Mr. Carter's complaint against the removal of the Font is the only just one that has been found in his paper; doubtless it will be attended to, and remedied.—We are now come to the conclusion of his specific charges; but we have still an account to settle with him relative to the repair of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. He says, "It is impossible to give way to the idea that the intended repair or restoration could be, or would be, genuine." Why so? why condemn it before it commences? An Antiquary may be allowed to look back,

back, but to prophesy is no part of his profession. Does he know any one step that has been taken? any one resolution that has been formed? or any mode that has been adopted or prepared for the restoration? No, but it must be bad—"no modern hand can touch it without profanation, no science can attain to such exquisite perfection." This may be said of the *graces* of Art; an Apollo or a Venus may be inimitable; but in a building, a moulding or a piece of tracery, the line, the rule, and the compass, are the surest guides, and fidelity the best praise of the artist. If Mr. Carter supposes that we have neither art or science remaining among us, he is single in this opinion; but if the ignorance of all Artists and all Artificers is so gross, will Mr. Carter contribute to enlighten or instruct them, or will he lie by to condemn what they do? Some few previous hints which his abilities might suggest would, perhaps, prove useful; but, if he reserves his judgment till the work is done, however spleen may be gratified, advice will be too late, and censure unavailing. Had Mr. Carter applied to any one of the persons concerned, interested, or employed in the repair, his enquiries would have been satisfied, and his advice accepted as a favour: but his curiosity must now remain without information, till there shall be another application to Parliament. The plan and intention of those entrusted with the repair must then be made public; and if it shall be approved by the voice of the Nation, and encouraged by the liberality of the Legislature, the objections and cavilings of individuals will be found light in the balance.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IT was my intention long before to have noticed your Correspondent K. Y. Y.'s query, vol. LXXVII. p. 308; but, seeing a *Law Query* by Clericus, p. 35, I am induced to give my sentiments upon both of them.

With respect to the Prebendal Lease, if the late Prebendary had a power of renewal in the former Leases of 21 years annually, I think it could only be considered in the nature of a *tenancy at will*; consequently, agreeable to the general law of the land as to that kind of Ecclesiastical property, the late Incumbent had full power to grant a Lease for three lives, or twenty-one

years: therefore, I do not think he or his representatives could be compelled to make any allowance as to the consideration of such renewed Lease to the successor in the Prebend. If the Lease formerly granted was a void Lease at any given period, nothing in my opinion can attach to it, so as to prevent the Incumbent exercising that power given him, as I have before observed, by the general law of the land as to Ecclesiastical property; the new Prebendary must, therefore, console himself upon the general observations that unjust actions (if the present can be so called) seldom, if ever, prosper; and that three lives may prove a worse Lease than that of a term for twenty-one years.

As to the Freehold Entailed Estate, if the Aunt was possessed of the estate as Tenant in Tail, and never suffered a recovery to bar the entail, she could not dispose of the same by will, and it must (notwithstanding such will) descend to the next in remainder; and the Courts of Law will by ejectment afford redress. Never were Laws better calculated for the relief of the subject than in this Country. If any fraud was exercised upon the Aunt in the making of her will, the Court of Chancery will afford relief; the only misfortune is, the very slow progress this Court makes in its proceedings, which is principally occasioned by the affairs of State the Noble Personage who presides there is obliged to attend to; and it is much to be wished, that the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, upon their "Inquiry into the Courts of Justice," was adopted. If the complaint is of a mixed nature, embracing both Law and Equity, a Bill in Chancery will relieve the injured party, and an issue directed from that Court will try the merits in both points.

It is the misfortune in Entailed Property that there is often a great deal of *concealed matter*, which the injured party cannot easily (if at all) come at; consequently difficult to advise how to proceed. I have known, by mere accident, a Marriage Settlement (which seldom or never accompanies title-deeds) being discovered, which entailed the property. I believe many instances might be adduced of the suppression of such writings; and it would be a benefit to the Publick if the Legislature required that kind of instruments to be registered in the same manner as all Annuity Bonds.

MENTOR.
Mr.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXXX.

—" Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur
eodem

Quo cupiens pacto: pavor est utrobique
molestus." HORAT.

" If weak the pleasure that from these can
spring,

The fear to want them, is as weak a thing:
Whether we dread, or whether we desire,
In either case, believe me, we admire."

POPE.

PEOPLE OF FASHION, is a title given to few, arrogated by many, and envied by all. There is, however, a considerable and an acknowledged difficulty in understanding precisely what it means, and who are the happy persons thus separated from the majority of their fellow-creatures. Many attempts indeed have been made, although without much success, to draw a line of circumscription around them by means of such a definition as shall secure their privileges, and exclude all pretenders. But although no combination of words has as yet been formed that can render the matter plain to the meanest capacity, and prevent mistakes and disputes; we all are apt to think that we know People of Fashion when we see them: and we have the still greater presumption to think we know what we mean when we speak of them, when we speak of beings whom Nature or Art has placed beyond our reach, and only occasionally within our horizon. But there are many grounds for supposing that in both cases we should be very much perplexed in endeavouring to explain our meaning, and make that known to others, which, until the question is put, we think so familiar to ourselves. One reason for this loose species of incommunicable knowledge is, that we have lately taken it into our heads, that People of Fashion are become exceedingly numerous, and that their numbers may be at all times easily increased. The consequence of this opinion is, that we no longer think it necessary to retain in our memories those nice distinctions which indicate a more confined sect; that it would be quite superfluous to explain what is obvious to the senses; and that to ask what People of Fashion mean, would be as childish as to ask what an Englishman means, or to what country Frenchmen, Germans, or Italians, belong.

People of Fashion is almost the only combination in which the word *People*

is used in a superior, genteel, and commanding sense. All other people are those "whom nobody knows," and may be classed with the multitude, the mob, the canaille, or the vulgar. But by adding the magic words "of fashion," *People* assumes a higher tone, becomes the mouths of the most beautiful, as well as of the most eloquent speakers, and is not thought unworthy to stand in the same line with the most lofty titles known in the Heralds' Office.

As I have stated that there are great difficulties in the way of those who would wish to illustrate People of Fashion by a definition, or short description, it may be supposed my duty to remove those, and leave this important matter no longer in the dark. But in order to achieve this purpose, after all due deliberation and consulting of many documents, I find that I can recommend to my curious readers no other method than by first inquiring what *fashion* imports. Perhaps they may interrupt me here, by saying, that this is only evading one difficulty, by plunging into another, which indeed is somewhat the case, but the fault is not mine that terms are so often used either without a meaning, or with one very difficult to be explained. The method now proposed; I am willing to own, may not appear the easiest; yet I am certain it is the only infallible one, according to all the rules of logic. In other cases it has never been known to fail, as, for example, when we wish to know the character of a man of learning, or a woman of sense; we have only to go to our dictionaries, or consult our intelligent friends as to learning and sense, and the question is immediately put in a train to be decided. I say put in a train to be decided, for I am not ignorant that learning in men, and sense in women, have their peculiar difficulties, although they may be brought to a point a little sooner than the unintelligible mysteries of fashion.

We shall not perhaps advance very far on this subject, by stating what nevertheless is very true, that Fashion is the custom of the few, for the admiration of the many. It will still be asked, what is that custom, and who are the few? and this will be moving round, but not going forwards. For my own part, I am inclined to think that Fashion is one of those personages, or things, which are composed of what is visible, and what is invisible. The visible part of Fashion

Fashion is so constantly changing, that he who is required to say what it is, may justly plead that it never stays long enough to be examined. As to the incorporeal part, its influence, government, or tyranny, of all the great numbers who feel it, few are able to say in what manner it operates upon them, nor for what reason they are so affected. Like epidemical disorders, some think they catch it from their neighbours, and others that it is something in the air, or climate. The former, however, is by far the most plausible theory of the two; for it is very evident that communication with the infected never fails to bring it on, and that it is conveyed, and even in a very violent degree, in articles of dress or furniture, and by such means, where there are no laws of quarantine established, may be sent to the most distant parts of the world. It is to be observed, too, that it rages most in crowded places, and that we never were free from it when the ports on the Continent were open, and our intercourse with France, particularly, was intimate. There is but one circumstance in which it differs from other pestilential disorders, and that is, its not being checked by the approach of winter. On the contrary, the season is most remarkable for a general display of it in all its various symptoms and complicated appearances.

But it is not my intention to pursue this subject, which I rather propose as an exercise for the ingenuity of such of my readers, as still pant to know what People of Fashion mean; and I have no doubt that if they will pursue their inquiries with spirit, look carefully about them in public places and public shops, they may learn a great deal, even if they should not ultimately arrive at a true knowledge of Fashion, and consequently of the People thereof.

I shall, therefore, employ the remainder of this paper in discussing one or two mistakes on the subject, which are very common and very dangerous. The first of these which I shall mention is, that rank constitutes fashion, or that persons of rank must therefore be People of Fashion. In this position there is some truth and some error. Rank is undoubtedly an useful ingredient, and was once thought a necessary one, but it is not the only one; and it is very certain that there are many persons of very high rank who discover so little

of fashion, that they may be, and often have been, mistaken for persons of no rank at all; and in defiance of their titles, have been classed among the vulgar, among men of vulgar minds, and vulgar manners. No one, I think, will contend that a late Lord Chancellor, when pressed by a gang as an able-bodied seaman, was a Person of Fashion; nor will they very easily attempt to prove that the elegant charms of that character, and its popular fascinations, are exhibited in the person and manners, of his Grace the Duke of ———, or the Right Honourable the Earl of ———. But I shall not enlarge farther on this mistaken notion, because several persons of rank have lately anticipated me, by taking wonderful pains to prove how groundless it is, and who have indeed made it quite ridiculous, by presiding at boxing-matches and cock-fights, and exchanging reputations, manners, and language, with ostlers and jockies.

Another mistake perhaps more common, and certainly more dangerous, is, that *fortune* constitutes People of Fashion. Now, although fortune, like rank, be a very useful ingredient in this composition, as, in the general opinion, it is in every other, yet it does by no means follow, that persons of Fashion are so constituted or created by virtue of their annual incomes, or by any other virtue that arises from half-yearly dividends. Those who are observers of what passes around them, cannot deny that there are many persons of very large property who are not People of Fashion. This, indeed, is so generally acknowledged that I should have been ashamed to note it down, if so many who are willing enough to acknowledge the abstract proposition, were not very apt to forget, in their visits and connexions, that wealth only cannot constitute People of Fashion; and that every expence incurred in the attempt is just so much money thrown away, without any returns except a certain quantity of ridicule and disappointment; neither of which, according to the best calculations, are worth the price paid. For want, however, of an attention to this fact, we see every day the most strenuous and pitiable efforts made to be admitted among People of Fashion, and to obtain a full enjoyment of their privileges and immunities. Yet while we deplore the extravagant sums expended by such candidates, to the

great injury of themselves and their families, to the selling of their oaks, and the mortgaging of their lands, we are compelled to admire the truly independent and patriotic conduct of persons of fashion, whose privileges and titles are neither to be bought nor sold.

I would not, however, so undervalue riches, as to insinuate that they are absolutely useless in our attempts to gain admission into — not the circles of Fashion, for that is as easy as money can make it—but into the reputation, the character of People of Fashion, whose high privilege it is to be looked up to, to be followed, to be imitated, to excite the gaze and the admiration of the world, and to have a peculiar licence for performing actions which no other persons could attempt with impunity. It is not to be supposed that the repeated offers even of mere wealth, which carries with it somewhat very insinuating and persuasive, will always be rejected, that no returns will be made, and no compromise adopted. But although all this be true, and many People of Fashion have condescended to stoop to those who could not have reached to them, had they stood upright, yet it is necessary that the lower world should know two things.—First, that in order to accomplish their wish in any moderate degree, a long time of probation is necessary, a tedious noviciate, in which all is humble imitation and elementary instruction; and, secondly, that a much larger portion of wealth is requisite than is generally supposed. What the exact sum is, I profess I have not conversed long enough with the initiated to know; it is a question which they are seldom willing, and from their careless manner of keeping accounts, seldom able, to answer. But although I cannot set down the sum in figures with a Cocker-like precision, I am confidently assured that it is generally expected to be a little over the annual income, and that such exceedings are to be provided for by that anticipation of the revenue which depends on credit. Some are apt to think that the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, is the only person in the kingdom who is puzzled to make up differences between income and expenditure. Alas! they little know how many of the candidates I am now speaking of, as well as People of Fashion themselves, have their little budgets, their loans, their exchequer bills, and their treasury warrants. I

would not, however, have any of my friends in Capel Court be elevated at this information, as if their ready command of money placed them in the high way to become People of Fashion. They ought to know that they may have the reputation of lending a million *per week*, or even *per day*, without being on that account admitted into the rank of People of Fashion, unless they consent to give up certain narrow, and city-like notions about security and indemnification, days of payment, punctuality, and other prejudices of education.

This incidental notice of the city suggests to me another popular mistake, which I can correct only by assuring my readers that the title and privileges of People of Fashion are *local*, and that nothing is of more consequence in studying this subject than an acquaintance with the topographical boundaries of fashion. People of Fashion are confined principally to the parishes situated in and about the Western part of the metropolis, and cannot be supposed, unless by a forced construction, to exist within the city of London properly so called. Attempts, it must be allowed, have of late years been made to bring them Eastward, or to plant a colony in that quarter; and the narrowness of the streets, and the smallness of the houses, have no doubt afforded tolerable imitations of the confusion which attends the breaking of coach-glasses, and coachmen's heads, of ladies fainting in crowds, and other genteel casualties which give *clat* to a *rout*; and without which, a rout would degenerate to a social and comfortable meeting of friends. But this is imitation, not originality, and cannot, even if the imitation were closer, make a dignified figure in the newspapers, owing to the deficiencies of nominal situation. Grosvenor-square, St. James's-street, and Portland-place, are mellifluous sounds, and picturesque objects, that please the eye as well as the ear; but what real person of fashion could hear without a blush, that he had partaken of the *dejeunés* of Crutched-friars, the cold collations of Old Bedlam, or the routs of Philpot-lane. I hope, therefore, that my worthy friends, who have the misfortune to live in places that are not fit to be named, will take these hints into consideration, and remember that Fashionable People and People of Fashion, are not precisely one and the same.

I shall conclude my paper with advising to one other difficulty in the way of those who, presuming upon their wealth, have the ambition to become People of Fashion, and that is their beginning too late in life. After many years employed in acquiring riches, it is somewhat hard to be obliged to go to a new school to learn to spend them. In advanced age there is a want of flexibility in the organs of speech, and a want of pliability in the system of opinions, which have a natural tendency to unfit a man for a new language, and a new world. If he begins early, unquestionably much may be acquired; but in general the best People of Fashion have been born in that character. As to the precise time of life, however, when those may attempt it who have not had such felicity of birth, opinions will differ, but as far as my observation goes they cannot begin too early; and the attempt will certainly and totally fail if they delay it, till they are come to the *years of discretion*.

Mr. URBAN, Nuneaton, Feb. 12.

YOUR correspondent W. P. wishes for a fact to state my application in fever, and seems a little affected in my mentioning the name of Dr. James. I can inform him I am no friend to profuse perspirations in Fevers, considering such as extremely weakening as well as blood-letting. In Typhus fevers the blood loses its elastic power, and frequently produces the *petechia* or purple spots upon the surface of the body; the continuance occasions hemorrhages, and often to an alarming degree; from such can blood-letting restore immediately that power necessary to support life and remove disease? Is not all the blood affected? The taking away a quantity will not restore the remainder; it must be done by medicine; therefore my mode of treatment has frequently produced an insensible action upon the body, to the surprise of many who will testify to the same if required. I am daily in practice of using the same with a trifling modification to accommodate its action in all fevers.

The Gentleman who wishes for a fact stated, seems desirous of being made acquainted with the particular operation of my discovery; but such I must decline for the present, but can assure him I should not have mentioned it in so

public a manner, if I was not certain of its success.

Yours, &c.

PHILIP PERKINS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

IN addition to the information conveyed by *Curiosus*, vol. LXXVII. p. 1200, respecting that rare volume, "The Devonshire Gems," I must mention the curious fact, of there being a very fine *proof copy* of that work, containing XCIX plates, sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, at the sale of the Books of the late Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. And what makes this circumstance the more extraordinary is, that even the Devonshire Family have not a *proof copy*.

Yours, &c.

A. W. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 30.

ABOUT the year 1734, a person of Friston, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, of the name of Edmund Weaver, printed "Proposals for making and publishing by Subscription an actual Survey of the County of Lincoln." I called the other day on a representative, Mrs. Weaver, of Friston, to know if any memorials were in her possession to shew the progress he had made in that undertaking. Amongst a variety of papers, viz. letters, old almanacks (he being an almanack-maker), ephemerides, calculations of nativities, &c. I met with nothing relating to the Map further than a number of actual measurements of several roads and bearings of places noted, no plans on paper of any part of the County; so that it appears he left off the scheme either for want of encouragement or ability to carry it through. His plan he thus described:

"In this Survey the County will be divided into its proper Hundreds; and notice will be taken of all the Collegiate and Parochial Churches, and Chapels; of all the chief Monasteries, Abbies, Priors, and other Religious Houses; of all the Castles, Seats, Chaces and Parks, of the Nobility and Gentry; all the Market-Towns, Villages, and Hamlets; of the principal Hills and Plains, Rivers, Brooks, Springs and Bridges; of the great and small Roads, particularly of the Old Roman Roads, and other remains of antiquity. This Survey will be performed with the best instruments, and adjusted with the utmost care, by astronomical, geometrical, and trigonometrical observations, constructions, and calculations. Every

Parish

Parish Church will be printed according to its size and shape, all the small roads carefully inserted, and a complete Index annexed; so that this Map will be very useful to all who travel the County, or have any estates or other concerns in it; this County being the largest in the kingdom except that of York, and five or six times as large as most of the rest. As the task will be very laborious, it is hoped the Undertaker will be honoured with suitable encouragement.

"The price to each Subscriber will be Ten Shillings; one half to be paid down, and the other half upon the delivery of the said Map: such gentlemen as, for the encouragement of this laborious work, please to pay one guinea down, and half a guinea more upon their delivery, shall be entitled to two of the said Maps, and have their arms neatly engraved in the margin; whereby this Map will be so adorned, as to be a very beautiful piece of furniture."

By the papers I was permitted to peruse, it seems, Mr. Weaver was a noted Astrologer, Almanack-maker, Quack Doctor, Land Surveyor, &c.; and I find the names of Dr. Stukeley, Partridge, Simpson, Catlin, and Dr. Halley, &c. amongst his correspondents. It had been said that Sir Isaac Newton was one of his friends; but there were no letters from Sir Isaac, or any mention of his name; except in a postscript to a letter from John Catlin, dated 23d March, 1726: "on Sunday last in the morning died Sir Isaac Newton."

The following letter records a remarkable flood of the river Trent.

"To Mr. Weaver, Friston, Lincolnshire.

"In the year 1736 the former part of the summer was very dry, so that on the 2d July the Trent was as low (about Newark) as had been known for 70 years past. It began to rain that night at 6 o'clock with a North-east wind, and continued till the 5th between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. And on the 6th at noon the Trent had risen 9 feet 3 inches, which was 7 inches higher than any one remembered.

"Two hours before the Trent was at height (here) the bank broke in Spoteford meadows, and which caused several lordships to be overflowed nigh Lincoln; or otherwise it would have been much higher with us.

"Sir, this is a just account from the observation of your friend,

Kulham, Aug. 24, 1737. F. HILL."

If at a future opportunity, Mr. Urban, I should meet with any thing further amongst these papers worth notice, you shall hear from me again. C.

MR. URBAN, Fleet-street, Feb. 12.

YOUR Correspondent Q. Q. asks "how it is to be accounted for that this so highly cultivated country, which, scarcely fifteen years back, had generally a surplus of corn beyond its own consumption to spare, &c. has been ever since obliged to import, year after year, large quantities, to supply deficiencies in our consumption?"

If Q. Q. will take the trouble of looking at the following numbers of my Newspaper (*the Weekly Dispatch*), Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 8, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 27, 1807; and Jan. 10, 17, and Feb. 7;—he may find the information he is so anxious to procure; as well as in several of my future numbers, in which I shall continue to point out the defects existing in our national Agriculture. I have long directed my attention to this important subject; and from all the observations and enquiries I have made, I am clearly of opinion, as I have endeavoured to prove in the above-mentioned papers, that the deficiency of food, which has been felt in this country for several years past, arises from the monopoly of land, and the consequent destruction of little farmers, and diminution of agricultural labourers.

Yours, &c.

ROBERT BELL.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I HAVE frequently remarked the very useful information which has been obtained, in consequence of the many interesting inquiries made through the channel of your Miscellany by ingenious correspondents, who rarely have been disappointed in receiving explanations, not only satisfactory to themselves, but to your readers in general. This encourages me to ask your architectural correspondents, of whom you have an eminent list, what quarries furnished materials in general for those stupendous structures, the glories of this Isle, our Cathedrals, particularly those of Marble, used in such abundance for the smaller pillars, the earlier monuments, and other decorations. This subject has not, I believe, been entered on fully by any writer. Bentham merely says, "The fashionable pillars to our churches were of Purbeck marble." Gostling, in describing the Chapter-house of Canterbury Cathedral, observes, "The room is almost surrounded with arches, or stalls, divided by pillars of Sussex marble;" and he elsewhere says, that "the little pillars of Sussex marble are very

very numerous;" and speaking of the great Hall of the Archbishop's palace, he uses the term *Petworth* marble. Of Archbishop Bouchier's Monument, he says, it is of *grey* marble (Hasted describes it as *Bethersden* marble); and that the Patriarchal Chair is of *grey* marble.

It appears to me, that no other marble but that which our own country produced was then, what we now term, *in fashion*; and that foreign marbles were not, at that early period, imported, or, at least, not made use of in these structures. But, were *Purbeck* and *Petworth* the emporiums (if I may use the expression); or were similar materials generally to be found at hand? If not, we cannot sufficiently admire the zeal of the Founders, who considered neither distance, difficulty, nor expence, as any impediments in carrying all their magnificent plans into execution.

Great quantities of stone from *Purbeck*, we all know, continue to be used for various purposes. I wish to be informed if *Petworth*, or its vicinity, supplies any materials for building, &c. at the present day.

In the hope of receiving some elucidation on this subject, I remain,

Yours, &c.

G. W. L.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

HAVING lately perused your Magazine for December last (which different circumstances had prevented me from seeing before), I feel myself strongly impelled to make a few short observations upon a letter in it signed *Sudeley*. Being well acquainted with the respectable family alluded to in it, and on terms of friendly intimacy with the principal branch of it, I could not but be hurt at the attack itself; I could not but be indignant at the manner of it. I neither know, nor wish to learn, who this *Sudeley* is, who pretends to write from the most pure and virtuous motives; but it is very certain, that he who slanders another while he conceals his own name, is not a brave man; that he who heaps ridicule on the dead and abuse on the living, is not a good man; and that he who dares to assert what he cannot prove, is not a wise man.

Of the state of the case with respect to the Peerage in question, I am perfectly ignorant, and will therefore

hazard no opinion; but, notwithstanding the assertions of *Sudeley*, I cannot believe that the Claim of the Petitioner was so wholly unfounded as he supposes, or at least asserts. I have too great a veneration and respect for the highest Court of Judicature of this country, to suppose for a moment that such an investigation could have been pending before that Tribunal for upwards (I believe) of twelve years, had there been no grounds to support the Claim, no reason to think it well-founded, no clear and undisputed documents to prove at least the alledged descent. Nor can I believe those very high Legal Authorities which were in favour of it, to have been so totally mistaken; nor have I the presumption to imagine, contrary to all the respect due to their public and private characters, that the noble personages who, on the final decision of the Claim, voted in favour of it, were either so totally blind as not to be able to comprehend a case so plain as *Sudeley* represents it; or that, comprehending it, they would give a solemn legal verdict contrary to the conviction of their own minds.

But all this is of no consequence in comparison with the other part of his attack. A Peerage, and above all an English Peerage, is an object so high; in its rank in Europe so elevated; in its own privileges so desirable; in its power of doing good so unrivalled; that it is not surprising that great sacrifices should be made to acquire it. But it would be surprising, Sir, if a man capable of the noblest actions, whose mind is deeply impressed with the truth of that Religion which proscribes every kind of deceit; who (like *Othello*) values his *good name* beyond all earthly possessions, and would scorn to sully the worthy and honourable family to which he belongs; it would indeed be surprising, if such a man should stoop to the disgraceful practices of which *Sudeley* accuses him, even to gain that rank. And such a man is the person to whom he alludes. They who are acquainted with him as a public character, know him indeed to be wholly immersed in literary pursuits; they know his elegant and pensive turn of mind; they are not ignorant of the charms of his poetry, the extent of his knowledge, the depth of his understanding, and the suavity of his

his unassuming manners. But perhaps they do not know the generous and noble character of the man so traduced; perhaps they are unacquainted with the goodness of his heart, which, if a long and intimate friendship enables me to judge of it, would disdain to purchase even a Peerage by artifice and fraud. This, Sir, is no vain declamation; there are facts to prove the honour, integrity, and generous conduct of this vilified and abused character towards some of his friends, well known to all the neighbourhood in which he resides.

I call on your justice, Sir, for the insertion of this letter, for a public attack requires a public defence; and, as I trust that I shall never write any thing that I should blush to avow, you are at liberty to mention my name to any gentleman who may wish to know it. I will only add that the person alluded to is ignorant of my having written this letter, or of my intention to do it. Yours, &c.

A KENTISH CLERGYMAN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

DEAR as reputation is to the person alluded to in the cruel Letter of the writer who strangely signs himself *Sudeley*, and that person can safely say that it is far dearer to him than property or life; he will yet forbear to add to the perplexities and sufferings of your feeling and benevolent mind; at a moment of dreadful calamity. He therefore, at your request, withdraws his Reply, which, with the utmost exercise of moderation, it is impossible should be free from all poignancy and sting. He has no alternative but to commit himself to the censure of the wise and the good. And if a single trait can be found in his character, his pursuits, his station, or the hereditary qualities of his family, or his connexions, to countenance such infamous insinuations, let him be condemned! A few words only in regard to others, your Correspondent may be permitted to add. He has this very morning carefully re-perused the very able and impartial Speech of the Lord Chancellor on the Claim alluded to; and a greater insult; than *Sudeley's* invective throws on that Speech, cannot be conceived. The Publick will judge how far this is compatible with the motives of regard for the great Law Officers of the Crown, by which he pretends

to be actuated. Should a copy of this Speech, which was taken by an unbiassed auditor, and in which every thing unfavourable to the Claim has been preserved with the most punctilious integrity, be hereafter forced forward to the Publick, it will be seen upon what degree of evidence, with what degree of success, and with what pretensions to purity of motives and conduct, *Sudeley* (for *Sudeley* and the Opponent to the Claim must be one) had already made the same heinous charges, which he has now the rashness to repeat as if they were admitted imputations.

Here then, in regard to you, Mr. Urban, and as far as your publication is concerned, (and you are too kind and considerate to deem it a *light sacrifice*) this contest shall end, with the addition of this only intreaty, as a small return of justice for an unwarrantable attack on your old Correspondent, which it is well known has given such uneasiness even to yourself. It is, that you will insert in your more permanent pages the following copies from the Newspapers of the day, which, though not entirely accurate in some minute points, yet as coming from impartial Reporters, are good evidence of general impression, and not liable to objections and suspicions, like that which proceeds from the heat of disputing parties.

These copies are material documents in favour of one of *Detector's* main arguments.

English Chronicle.

"HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 13, 1803.

The House in a Committee of Privileges proceeded farther in the matter of the CHANDOS PEERAGE.

When the Question in the shape of a Resolution, as proposed by Lord Redesdale the last time the subject was considered: viz. "that the Rev. Mr. Brydges had not made out his Claim to the title of Chandos," was put,

The LORD CHANCELLOR went at some considerable length into the evidence given to support the Claim; and, from the whole of that evidence, he declared it as his opinion, that the same was sufficient to maintain the Claimant's right to the said title.

His Lordship was followed on the same side by Lord BOLTON; who proposed the question of adjournment only till tomorrow, merely for the sake of retracing the evidence given; at the same time stating that he was in his conscience convinced that the Claim was substantiated.

The

The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Rosslyn signified in rather strong terms that the Evidence did not go far enough in favour of the Claimant.

Lord ELMBOROUGH expressed himself of a similar opinion; and the question being put on Lord Bolton's motion, the same was negatived without a division.

The original Question was then put; whereupon the House divided. Contents, 15; Non-Contents, 7.

The Question is therefore lost for the present; at least till better Evidence can be produced."

Globe.

"Thursday, June 16, 1803.

All the Bills on the Table were read a stage each.

Lord WALINGHAM made the Report of the proceedings on the Chandos Claim of Peerage. The same was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Lord GRANTLEY then rose, to enquire whether, by the House agreeing to that Report, and to the Resolution that must immediately be made upon it, the Petitioner was finally precluded from re-urging his Claim, provided he should be able to bring forth such further Evidence, as should appear to him to be sufficiently strong to satisfy their Lordships of the validity of his Claim.

Lord ALVANLEY said, the Door was not finally closed on the Petitioner by the Resolution come to by the Committee of Privileges; neither could the door be closed by the Resolution which was necessarily to be moved immediately, provided the Petitioner should present a petition to His Majesty, stating the nature of the further Evidence he meant, and wished, to bring forward; which Petition His Majesty would of course refer to his Law-Adviser (the Attorney-General) to consider and report upon to him; and if the Law-Adviser thought his statement sufficiently strong to warrant His Majesty in ordering the Petition to be laid before the House, then he might re-commence his Claim, by adducing further Evidence. His Lordship said, he would take the opportunity of stating, that he had seen in one of the public prints a report that a noble and learned Lord, who had argued at very great length, previous to the decision by the Committee of Privileges, that his speech was strongly in favour of the Petitioner's Claim; whereas the noble and learned Lord had expressly said, that he much doubted whether he should vote or not; and, in truth, had given no opinion at all; but had confined himself to a clear and comprehensive detail of the whole of the Evidence, and shewed the bearings of each part on both sides of the case. Such

misrepresentations were extremely unjustifiable. His Lordship would say no more upon that point; but he would just add, without going into any reasoning, on what grounds he rested his opinion; that he concurred entirely with those noble Lords who had contended that the Petitioner had not sufficiently proved his Claim. The reason why he had not spoke on Monday last in the Committee of Privileges was, because he had delivered his sentiments on the subject in a former stage of the proceeding.

The LORD CHANCELLOR left the Wool-sack, to confirm what his noble and learned friend had said, respecting his conduct on Monday last in the Committee of Privileges. He had thought an examination of the whole of the evidence, pointing out its bearings on each side of the case, both in favour of the Petitioner, and against him, might be highly useful to their Lordships of the Committee, previous to their proceeding upon a decisive vote upon the subject. In endeavouring to assist the Committee with such an examination, he had most cautiously abstained from letting fall one word, that should be construed into an opinion, either one way or the other*; and, therefore, he must say, that if the House was pleased to overlook the publication of what passed daily in that House, in the Newspapers, the writers of those reports ought to take especial pains, that what they wrote was extremely accurate.

A Resolution in the usual form, that the Rev. Edward † James Brydges, had not sufficiently made out his Claim of Peerage, was moved, put, and agreed to.

* In this line of conduct, this virtuous and admirable Judge seems to have followed the example of the great Lord Hardwicke, in whose praise Andrew Stuart says, that "the ingenuity and address permitted to Counsel in selecting the facts and arguments of one side and even the arts of eloquence, appeared to him improper and misplaced, if not contemptible, when employed by a Judge whose business it was to resume the arguments on both sides, and dispassionately to inform the noble Lords of the genuine state of facts, without colouring partiality, or vain display of superior talents. His mind was formed to embrace the whole extent of matter of a complicated cause; and to perceive the tendency of all the various branches of evidence. These he stated to the House with perspicuity and candour."

† An error, for *Tymewell*.

* * Having declined to insert any further Answer of the person alluded to in Sudeley's Letter, (though one was sent certainly more moderate than the attack,) for the sake of ending the dispute; we cannot admit any thing further on the subject.



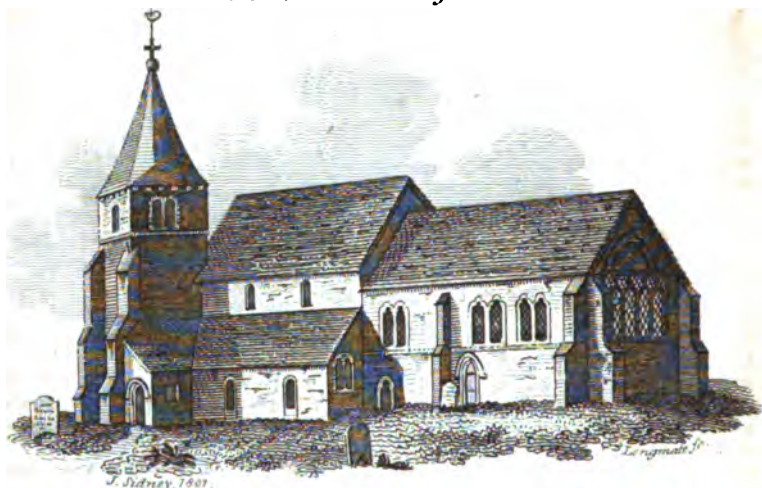


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

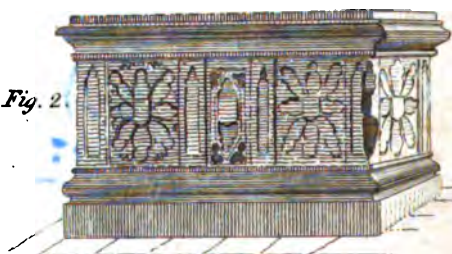


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 5&6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



MR. URBAN, Feb. 1.
GORING is a small village about half a mile from the sea, and eight from Arundel. There is a machine or two for the accommodation of bathers.

The Church [See Plate II.], which is an antient building, is served by the Rev. Mr. Penfold, who holds also the adjoining parishes of Preston and Ferring.

On the South side of the Chancel is a Piscina, as represented in *fig. 1*.

In the middle of the Chancel is an altar-tomb of Petworth marble (*see fig. 2*), in all probability to the memory of the builder of the Church and his consort, whose effigies in brass lie on the top of the tomb (*see fig. 3*). Round the tomb was an inscription in brass, but now not legible. The shields on the side of the tomb have been charged; but their bearings are lost, so that we are left entirely in the dark as to the subjects of this memorial. Over the brazen figures between the labels is a space, formerly, as I guess by the shape, filled with a sitting figure; perhaps the Blessed Virgin Mary and Infant Jesus. The following inscription is on each of the labels:

Optimus sancto Dri mactetur nobis.

On the top of a flat stone as you enter the Chancel are these arms: *Fig. 4*; Quarterly, 1 and 4 gatty on a chief Azure three crowns proper, 2 and 3 a chevron between three On each side are two other shields, with the first and fourth quarter, as in *fig. 4*, repeated; *see figs. 5 and 6*.

The following inscription (in capitals) is on a stone before the altar table.

Arms: Three crescents, a canton Ermine, impaling a fess between three fleur-de-lis. Crest, a leopard. *See fig. 7*.

"Sub hoc marmore jacet quod reliquum est SUSANÆ uxoris JOHANNIS COOK de Petworth armigeri. E virā tranquillē cessit 19 die Aprilis, anno Domini 1707, ætatis 55. Anima tamen Deum rediet, corpore in futurum redituro."

Near the last-mentioned is the following (in capitals).

Arms: A chevron Gules, between three lions rampart. *See fig. 8*.

"Here lyeth buried DANIEL HALES, gentleman, who most christianlike departed this lyfe the 11th May 1600."

On a flat stone in the Nave is a brass plate, as shewn in *fig. 9*, with this inscription:

GENT. MAG. February, 1808.

"Of ye charite pray for the soules of John Cook and Emma his wyf, on whose soules thou have wt ce."

"Nere this place was inter'd ye remains of KATHERINE wife of Edw. COOK of Field Place, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Fry, of Battlehurst, Gent. who departed this life, Feb. 11, 1649. And also, of the above-written EDWARD COOK, of Field Place, Esq., who died January 10, 1661. And also of Anne, widow of said Edward Cook, Esq. and daughter of Robert Barker, of Datchet, in the county of Buckingham, Esq., who died April 11, 1693."

The latter part of the above in capitals.

On a brass plate fixed to a stone in the Nave:

"Here under lyeth buried the body of JOHN BARNARD of Field Place, who departed this life the 19th day of February, anno Domini 1644."

On the stone on which the above inscription is fixed, is the following:

"Here lieth interred the body of GEORGE GITTENS, gentleman, who died the 17th Feb. 1713, aged 66 years."

Yours, &c.

J. SIDNEY.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

YOUR Correspondent *Nauta*, page 29 of your last month's Magazine, mentions "a lame horse, in a dark night, led up and down upon an uneven dangerous coast mounted with a ship's light;" and insinuates that Cornwall furnishes instances of this detestable artifice having been used to decoy Merchant-ships ashore for the purpose of plunder. This is a serious charge indeed against the inhabitants of part of our Coasts, and ought to be confirmed by other means than mere anonymous innuendos. More than the "cream of mankind" should turn their attention to this subject; nay, more than the seven hundred members of our Imperial Parliament. Cornwall may send twice twenty Members to the Legislature; they may propose and cause the enactment of fifty laws aimed at the villainous despoilers of naval property; but it is the people who must execute them. Has *Nauta* seen a lame horse practising the snares of an ignis fatuus? If he has, why did he not alarm the Volunteers of the nearest hamlet, the Rector or Vicar of the Parish, the opulent Residents? why did he not even arm the Females of the District, and rush at their head upon those midnight sculking murderers, and destroy them upon the spot? The law of

of the land recognises justifiable homicide; a man is permitted to defend his own property: surely then the Country would applaud those who risked their lives in defence of that of strangers in inexpressible danger and distress. He that arrests a Highwayman has a pecuniary reward and certain privileges: could such remuneration be withheld from him who defeats the aims of worse than Highwaymen? These queries are unanswerable; nor can it be denied that Cornwall, or any other county, possesses ample means at this moment to terminate every combination aimed at the lives and effects of each individual Inhabitant, and the mariners who approach their coasts. If "the Laws are necessarily weak at the extremes of any Country," the heart, or County-town, will furnish an impulse to the distant Police: the merest wretch in England may compel the Magistrates to act, and a person of some property must have still more influence. It is plain from Nauta's own premises, that the remedy he seeks should arise upon the spot where the offence takes place; if effects weaken in proportion to their distance from the cause which produces them. The well-meant warnings of a Parish Priest can have no influence upon the minds of men inured to blood and plunder: instead of warning, he should act. Let him point out the monster to a Magistrate: if a Magistrate is to be found who is too cowardly or too base to act, let the voice of justice be raised in the ear of the Judge at the next Assize: let it be respectfully whispered in the ear of Majesty, if a British Judge is deaf to the complaints of the injured. Every man in England may become a Howard in his own sphere: The magnitude of our benevolent exertions depends not altogether upon the will. The writer of this article feels all the impulses of Charity, but unhappily an independent fortune has been denied him; he would, were it in his power, excel all men in the noble race of human kindness. Why should it not be the same with Nauta? Doubtless the Howardian spirit prompted his pen when addressing Mr. Urban. Let a similar spirit prompt him to knock at the gates of slumbering Power in the neighbourhood of the coast he alludes to. By this means he will immediately reach the fountain-head; but, if he confines his exertions merely to advising the distant

"opposers of the slave-trade," "the better-hearted," and the "cream of mankind," he may make many readers of Mr. Urban's pages hearts ache, without accomplishing an *iota* of his wishes. How is it possible that those invoked by Nauta should (if non-residents) take a single step to prevent secret machinations on a barren coast at midnight during stormy weather! It would puzzle Howard or Neild to devise means for protecting the Commander of a vessel with whom they could not communicate; guards stationed for miles together cannot be thought of for a moment, and light-houses would be of little use. One expedient remains: let the honest part of the inhabitants near these depredators light large fires on the highest ground, when they have reason to suspect their traps are in motion; the Mariner must perceive his danger, and avoid the dancing feeble imitation of a ship's lantern conducted by a horse.

PHILO-NAUTA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE XV.

TO NUMONIUS VALA.

VAILLANT, in his treatise *De Nummis familiar. Romanar.* gives us a *denarius* having on one side a Roman head, with the circumscription C. NUMONIUS VAALA, and on the reverse two soldiers defending a fort against the attacks of a third from without. Vaillant is of opinion, that C. Numonius Vala or Vaala had this coin struck for paying his soldiers with it when he commanded in Germany, under the famous *Quintilius Varus*, as his *legatus**. Every one knows the fate of that Roman general and his legions, which does no honour either to the loyalty or bravery of the Cheruskian Arminius. Numonius Vala, to whom Paterculus moreover gives the character of a sedate and honest man, evinces on this occasion neither the self-possession that might be expected from a sedate disposition, nor the courage that should naturally spring from integrity. He thought, as it should seem, to be able at least to save the cavalry by a precipitate retreat; but Fortune deceived his hopes; he saved nothing, and the disgrace of having accelerated the ruin of his fellow-citizens by a premature flight survived him.

* Velleius Paterculus, ii. 119.

Fulvius Ursinus, with others, take this *Numonius Vala* to be the same to whom the present Epistle is addressed. It is not impossible; but neither is it demonstrable. All that appears from the Epistle itself is, that it was a man of considerable fortune, and that Horace lived on an easy and familiar footing with him, which generally affords room to suppose no very great disparity in their age. He probably had estates in Campania and Lucania; and Horace, who had been advised by his physicians to use the cold bath, that he might pass the winter in a milder climate than the Roman and Sabine, was desirous, first of all, to get good information concerning both the places between which his choice was in suspense.

The whole Epistle is conceived in a highly jovial strain, and has more than most of the others of that graceful negligence, which to imitators seems so easy, and yet of all modes of writing is the most inimitable. It is not, however, the *negligentia diligens* of which Cicero speaks in one of the chapters of his Orator to M. Brutus; not that artful negligence, where the eagerness to please lurks as it were in ambush, and only keeps concealed in order the more surely to surprise. It rather seems to be that artless and unstudied humour, in the true spirit of which we begin without knowing how we shall end; when the pen appears to go of itself, thoughts and expressions spontaneously matching together as they flow, without being sought for, and the writer, in the playful gaiety of his heart, never dreams of a possibility that any thing he says can be taken amiss. This species of Tristram-Shandæan negligence—which indeed can only sit well upon people *quibus ingeni benigna vena est*;—reigns here even to the mechanical part of the style, to the construction of the periods; and there is, immediately from the second verse, a hyperbaton of more than twenty lines; where the parentheses lap over one another like the coats of an onion. It would be difficult to find, in all Tristram, a passage of such singular construction; and without a particular application it would not be tolerable in English—though in the original it has the grace of a happily hazarded *salto mortale*.

Quæ sit hyems Velia.] Salerno and Velia (called also Elea, Helia, and Hyela) were two small towns, the fur-

mer on the Northern, the other on the Eastern shore of the great haven formed by the Tyrrhene sea, betwixt the promontories of Minerva and Palinurus. The first of these was on the Picentine district (*ager Picentinus*) which parts the happy Campania from Lucania. Of how little consequence soever these places may otherwise be, yet from their situation they were proper for the purpose on account whereof Horace makes inquiries about them.

Musa supervacuas, Antonius] Antonius Musa has immortalized his name by the famous cure he performed in the year 731, on Augustus, whose *Libertus* he was. For the physicians of the great in those times were mostly slaves, who were made to learn the art of medicine for the service of the family to whom they belonged. The disease of the Emperor was a kind of obstinate gouty humour, attended with obstructions and a visible decline, which threatened his total dissolution. His body-physician Amelius had set his wits at work to heal the distemper by baths and sudorifics. He went so far as to cause the roof of the imperial patient's bedchamber to be covered with furs. But the complaint was continually gaining ground: and Augustus was so much reduced as to think about settling his affairs: when Antonius Musa hit upon the lucky thought, since hot water had done him no good, to make trial of cold.

The common prejudice was against him: but the condition of the patient now rendered even the most desperate attempts allowable. Musa therefore struck into a way directly opposite to that of his predecessor: he ordered the patient a cooling diet, to eat scarcely any thing but lettuces, to take cold drinks, and to have cold water frequently poured over him: and by this method of treatment he was so successful that, in a short time, Augustus was perfectly recovered, and, notwithstanding his infirm constitution, lived thirty-six years afterwards*. Musa obtained, together with a large sum of money from Augustus and the Senate, a statue, and the right of wearing a gold ring, which gave him the privileges of the equestrian order; and thus, by his means, cold water came into a repute

* Sueton. in Aug. cap. lix. & lxxxi. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xxix. cap. i. Dion. Hist. lib. iii. p. 517.

that caused no small prejudice to the warm baths of Baia. Horace, who, about the time of his writing this epistle, was 46 or 47 years of age, begun more than ordinarily to suffer from defuxions, particularly in the eyes; and as the baths at Baia procured him no relief, he took the advice of the physician Musa, to try what effect the cold baths of Clusium and Gabii might have*; and this was attended with such good success (as we may fairly conclude from the gay tone of this whole epistle), that, in order to guard himself from a relapse, he had nothing farther to care about than to provide himself with warmer winter-quarters.

Per medium frigus.] Baia was at that time in Italy what Bath and Tunbridge are in England. The healthy repaired thither in quest of pleasure, and the sick in hopes of finding health; and as the former, amidst the delights of Baia, frequently found occasion to be sick, so the latter, in order to become better, frequently lost the remains of health they brought along with them. So long as before the times of the Cæsars, Baia was the place where the principal persons of Rome thought themselves privileged to put off the restraints of republican hypocrisy, to give themselves up without reserve to those amusements and that voluptuousness, which brought this charming region into so bad repute, that Propertius cannot quickly enough recall his fair one from its infectious company:

Tu modo quamprimum corruptas desere Baia!

*Melius ista dabunt littora disidium,
Littora quæ fuerant castis inimica puellis.*

*Ah! pereant Baia, crimen amoris,
aque.*

And Cicero, in his defence of the young M. Caelius, held it necessary, before all things, to justify himself for taking under his protection a person who had seen Baia†. Again, we perceive by a letter from the latter to Dolabella, that the region about Baia, already 1800 years before, when it had not yet undergone the devastations brought about by time, was not supportable on account of health. *Gratulor Baia nostris: siquidem, ut scribis, salubres repente factæ sunt: nisi forte te amant et tibi assentantur. et tamdiu quam tu ades sunt oblitæ*

* See vetus comment. Cruquii ad h. l.

† Cic. pro M. Caelio, cap. xi.

sui. *Quod quidem si ita est, minime miror cælum etiam et terras vim suam, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere.* Familiar. ix. 12. This passage, though with regard to Dolabella mere *persiflage*, is yet a decisive proof, that the unhealthiness of the beautiful and gay Baia was universally admitted; and this makes it the more comprehensible, why Antonius Musa thought it necessary to drive our Poet out of that paradise.

Clusinas] Clusium was antiently one of the chief towns of Heturia, and the seat of the famous Lucumon Por-senna. Its cold springs were brought into vogue by the physician Musa.

Gabiosque] The region about Gabii; at that time a miserable place between Rome and Præneste. It was hilly, and Horace seems then to have visited it on account of its purer air.

Ultra magis pisces et echinos] *Sed non omne mare generosæ est fertile testæ;*

*Murice Bajano melior est Lucrina peloris,
Ostrea Circæis, Miseno orientur echini,
Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum,* as the famous Professor of culinary philosophy, Catius, teaches in the fourth satire of the second book of Horace. Pliny says of the shores of the happy Campania, *hæc littora præter cætera in toto mari conchylio et pisce nobili annotantur.* Lib. iii. cap. 5. But Horace, who had proposed to lead a true Phæacian life all this winter, does not content himself with the general good report of the Tyrrhene shore; and since, besides the greater or less mildness of the climate, he had no other reason for fixing his choice on either of the two places, than the question, where was the best eating? so he inquires the more particularly about every article of the culinary branch of their natural history.

Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phæaque reverti.] That is, like a sleek, well-fed courtier of Alcinous. See the Second Epistle.

Hic, ubi nequitia fautoribus] Of such gluttons.

Ac timidis nil] Who, for fear of the foul tongues of these fellows, chuck somewhat between whiles into their chaps.

Corrector Bestius.] A rich, miser, well known at that time; who, like all Harpagoes, was a great encomiast of tem-

temperance, and a severe censor of all vices that—cost money.

Cum sit obeso nil melius, &c.] Amongst other delicacies of the ancients, which (as far as I know) are gone out of fashion, was the dish of which Horace makes the epicure Mænius speak with so much rapture. The Romans, who, in all the gratifications of luxury, were only pirates or plagiarists of the Greeks, seem to have stolen this likewise from them; at least it appears from the passages cited by Athenæus out of several Grecian writers of comedy, that it was held to be a very lickorish morsel with the gluttons of Athens, long before the Romans had exchanged their primitive manners and habits of life, for the extravagant indulgences of conquered Asia. Should the reader be desirous of knowing the various ways of dressing the *μυσα vina*, he may find an account of them in that author, *Deipnosoph.* lib. iii. p. 100, 101.

There is scarcely any need of noticing that the humorous *Nimirum hic ego nem*, should be no way prejudicial to the good opinion entertained by the English reader of our Poet, since Horace intends to say by it, neither more nor less than: Thus it is with us all, poor mortals. The exceptions would be so few that they would come into no comparison with the infinite number of those who, with a safe conscience might say: Such an one am I. The frugal or rather mendicant philosophy of those honest people, who, with Diogenes, want nothing but horse-beans and water-cresses for their food, a piece of capuchin-cloth for their cloaths, and a tub or a dog-kennel for their habitation, is good in cases of necessity: but few of them would, methinks, be inclined to carry their cynicism so far as to spurn at Fortune, if, in the shape of a good fairy, without injury to their indolence and love of independence, she would force upon them a couple of Numonius Vala's fat estates.

Great Ormond-street.

W. T.

P.S. In my last communication, p. 1194, 2d col. line 21 from bottom, *dele* the crotchet and let *Tor.* begin the next line; the words being only quoted for the sake of the *meo*,

Necte meo Lamia coronas,
to shew the interest which our poet takes in him.

P. 1195, col. 1, line 11 from bottom, for *somniculosum* read *somniculosum*.—It is because you are in general, Mr. Urban, so very correct, that I notice here the above apparently trivial errors.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

NO. CXVIII.

IT appears that although the Church of Reculver, in Kent, is not in any immediate danger from the inroads of the sea; yet the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish, on Tuesday, January 26, 1808, resolved unanimously to petition the Archbishop of Canterbury to empower them to take down the said Church, and erect another in a more eligible part of the parish*.

If his Grace of Canterbury retains the same veneration for our Antiquities as when Dean of Peterborough, he will dismiss the petitioners (his Grace will pardon this presumption) with the rebuke they so justly deserve, and the advice they seem to stand so immediately in need of. "Lay out your money, not in destroying a fabric, which does honour to Kent, and building a new House of Prayer, which, by comparison, can be little better than a hovel; but in providing fresh jetties, bulwarks, and other powerful means of resistance, to repel the force of the encroaching wave. Do this with ready hands and zealous hearts; and you will not want needful friends, and requisite aids, to further your laudable endeavours. It is now I call to mind, that, when at Peterborough, I had the mighty Cathedral and attached buildings committed to my care and protection. The Inhabitants in like manner petitioned me, for leave to take down the grand Gate of entrance from the High-street into the Close of the Cathedral, as its removal, they said, would be an improvement to the City. Well I remember the indignation I conceived at that moment, and the answer I returned, Take down the Close-gate? you shall take my head off first†!"

I have before me a sketch of a South West view of Reculver Church, drawn

* See the Morning Advertiser, Jan. 30, 1808.

† This Peterborough anecdote I had the honour and the heart-felt satisfaction to hear his Grace repeat in the Deamy, in the year 1791.

in 1791. The style is in the early Pointed manner. The centre part of the West front has a grand door-way, two large windows, and bounded on the sides by two lofty towers with spires of wood covered with lead (resembling the "departed Spires" at Lincoln), laid on in the herring-boned direction. On the South side, a porch, window, buttresses, block parapet, &c. Sorry I am that I cannot speak to the decorations of the interior, as I possess no memoranda; but, as far as recollection will serve, it was grand and interesting. It is my intention (having some notes to take, by command, at Canterbury) very shortly to visit Reculver, if the spirit of Innovation is not before-hand with me, when it may be possible to state, as far as in me lies, what REAL cause there exists for this out-cry against an object which has always been considered, not only as a precious remain of art, but as a LAND-MARK*, to guide the Navigator's course †!

Good men, and a few, of Reculver; do you wish to speculate in those saleable commodities, lead, timber, &c. &c. according to the Lincoln precedent? or does some professional friend pine for employ, seeking what delicious morsel of Antiquity he may devour? A job, a job! Oh! enchanting source of unrestrained dilapidation! a job, a job!

The following short Tour was undertaken at the recommendation of one of those Patrons who encourage the study of our Antiquities; highly skilled also in the knowledge of their several styles, and partaking of the happy art of imitating with success their choicest beauties. The remarks which I mean to submit relative to the examples that have come under my observation, will, I hope, be found worthy of his approbation, and that of my readers; and bring into notice certain admirable and curious remains, which are either little known, or have not been publicly held up to praise, so as to rouse that national taste, rather say feeling, towards these, as well as those other noble works, which

have been duly honoured by the pencil and pen of men who have eyes to see, and minds to enjoy, such excellence, symmetry, and national skill.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, SUSSEX, 1807.

It will certainly be thought strange to some, that in a place so little calculated to afford a theme to my labours, and where no buildings are to be met with (except the Church) but such as count the hours of their precarious existence, or such as seem to bid defiance to all precept antient or modern, I can take up my notes; but, like all other exploring mortals, I must at times traverse many an unprofitable region before I can arrive at that haven all have in view, great intellectual transports, or great gains! Of the first good I reap my portion; of the latter, little falls to my lot. Still I am content.

Statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—His Highness is represented in the uniform of his Regiment, and the Statue is placed on a plain pedestal. The attitude is animated, and the likeness strong; but why, against all the rules of Sculpture, and more particularly that of common custom in regard to grace, hide the right arm as it were among folds of drapery, and give to the left arm all the energy necessary to express scorn and defiance; as hurled across the briny Main, to that quarter whence impotent threats alone (high Heaven protect us!) can assail our "laughing strands?"

Offices to the Prince's Pavilion.—After noticing the confined scale of the Pavilion, its unassuming display of meek simplicity, regularity, and good taste; we are surely left to a sort of surprise, not easily to be overcome, that why, and wherefore, in these offices, such unbounded extent of arrangement, such profuse enrichments, and such unrestrained whim, has been given way to, without sober propriety of design to direct on one hand, and restrictive economy to guide on the other! Taking the general elevations of the Offices in the mass, we find some particulars in the common mansion office-run of the day, some reluctant hits at the Hindoo species of Architecture, some weak touches at the Chinese Pagoda mode of construction, and some indirect and impotent flashes at our antient English turn of building. In short, the whole congestion is a sort

* See our poetical department, p. 117.

† Consult the well-digested Histories of Reculver, which form the XVIIIth and XLVth Numbers of the "Bibliotheca Topographica;" and where good external and internal views of the Church are given.

of professional frolic, running a short-lived antic around the chaste and modest elevation of the Pavilion above alluded to.

Parish Church.—Does not present any lines that are calculated to make an impression on the beholder; the decorations are not many, and those of the simple kind with modern convenient alterations in Church accommodation. Among other matters, there is a curious Font, spoken of by many as a thing rather of the marvellous, and become the cause of much desultory opinion.—“It must be Saxon, the form circular, ornaments, and dresses of the figures sculptured thereon bordering upon the Roman manner.—Observe how perfect is the work in every part.”—True, but can the performance be of so early a period, and yet remain in such excellent preservation? I have my doubts—Observe, that, in proof of its high Antiquity, the design is “rude” to a degree.—This is allowed, but enquiry is still at fault; for what can possibly be the history thus made conspicuous by the insertion of so many figures, some of them evidently of a Christian turn, and others apparently not so?

By way of reconciling the seeming difficulties arising from discussions of this sort, permit me then to give my thoughts also. Depend upon it, this Font, in a certain degree, is a trick upon Antiquaries, and set up some few years back when Brighton was but an insignificant town for fishermen, before sagacious remark and wise conclusion on things of this nature could take place; yet still the cunning Sculptor, by circumstances relative to the increasing resort of strangers, anticipated what would eventually take place with regard to the merits of this his handiwork.

On the plinth of the Font (which is circular) are modern initials; with the date, 1745. From this fact, of affixing a point of time, with the hint of the Sculptor’s name, or that of the Churchwarden then in power, the freshness of the work, with some modern sculptural interpolations, I am convinced that in the above year the present Font was executed, and copied probably (as near as professional hostility to our Antiquities would permit) from an original performance of the kind, either belonging to this or some

neighbouring Church, and which original has been since destroyed.

Description of the Font.

Above the plinth is a running frieze of pateræ, and foliage. The body of the Font is divided into four compartments by columns, &c. and I shall, in order to make my idea of the subject good, begin with that wherein is exhibited the Last Supper. Our Lord is seated at a table (covered by drapery set out in studious form), with six of the Apostles, three on each side. Before our Lord is the cup, his left hand holds the bread, and his right hand is giving the benediction. There are cups and bread before the Apostles likewise; they all hold up their left hands in token of admiration.—The second compartment shews a person of consequence seated, perhaps a king (as there is on the top of his head an ornament by way of a crown), to whom a figure (resembling one of the preceding Apostles) kneels, offering bread. Hence it may be inferred, the latter character is intreating the former to become a Christian, who, however, seems resolutely to resist all importunity.—Third compartment, two persons in a vessel, with a mast and sail; one at the prow, and the other at the helm steering; the waves much agitated. Let me suppose these are two Pagans at sea in a storm, and at the last extremity. Two personages appear on the shore at each end of the vessel, one a bishop with his crosier, and the other, by the habit, a religious female. Each is conversing with the distressed mariners; the bishop has given to the man before the mast the cup; to the other man the female is presenting the bread. This basso-relievo, no doubt, is intended to shew that by faith in the Church the storm was allayed, and the men saved from that destruction which threatened them on every side.—Fourth compartment contains three arched recesses; in the centre recess is a naked man in the water, in the left is an angel, and in the right an holy personage with a cup. This representation, beyond a doubt, is calculated to evince that a converted person is receiving baptism at the hand of a religious, and that, as it is a work pleasing to hear, an angel is introduced rejoicing at the blessed occasion.

The instruction to be derived from these several sculptures is, the origin

ianity, its progress restrained, taking place to open the eyes lieners; and the final consequence general conversion by baptism.

is a very beautiful and delicate Screen between the body Church and the Chancel, the np. Hen. VII. The dado on t side elaborate to a degree; inattentive, or so ignorantly e the Brightonians to so much it ability, that the greater part acery is hid by the common ber, intruded into this, as well aces of worship throughout the to the encouragement of sloths and careless prayer in the congregations there attending. d lumber is not alone to be ed on this score, but on that ating and shutting out from ases of columns, dados of all mbs and monuments, and num- other decorations which are esteemed for the purity of their ents, and perfectness of exe-

AN ARCHITECT.

URBAN,

Feb. 6.

I leave to be permitted to call attention of some of your very is Correspondents to the nature, and importance, of the Roman It is a subject but little under-present, though in my opinion lerves the investigation of the ry and the Historian. I was e consideration of this subject erusal of a letter said to be writ- the emperor Aurelian to a prin- d, on an insurrection of tha n of the Mint; and to quell e found it necessary to call out le of the army then stationed at

During the reign of his prede- hallienus, the workmen in the ad greatly debased the public nd the determination of Aure- estore its integrity produced, it the insurrection in question. peror's vexation thus breaks ne of his private letters: "Sure- he, " the Gods have decreed life should be a perpetual war- A sedition within the walls has given birth to a very serious . The workmen of the Mint, stigation of Felicissimus, a slave I had entrusted an employ- the Finances, have risen in re- They are at length suppressed;

but *seven thousand of my soldiers* have been slain in the contest *." So much for the Emperor's account of the affair. Contemporary historians inform us, that when the Minters were defeated, they left 40,000 of their men dead upon the field of battle.

Having been very much struck with the whole of this narration, I shall be glad if any of your Correspondents can inform me, where I could see an account of the state of the Mint in the best ages of Rome; for it must surely have been a very wonderful establishment, that could have furnished such an army of insurgents. That it was an establishment of great extent is, indeed, evident from the immense quantities of coins that have been found in every country that has been visited by the victorious armies of Rome. The numbers found have in reality been so great, that some writers have asserted, that this singular people always carried great quantities of their small copper coins with their armies; and that they never failed to bury large parcels wherever they went, to serve as tokens of their conquests to future generations. And indeed, when one considers the coins that has been amassed, and amassing, for several centuries, by innumerable collectors throughout modern Europe, one is tempted to believe that they must have had recourse to some such expedient. And if we take into the account the vast variety that there is in the Roman Coinage (hardly any two coins being ever found alike), we must be convinced that the cutting and the altering of the dies only must have employed a very great number of workmen. That they gave this variety to their coin is evident from a variety of circumstances.

The Abbé Rothelin had in his cabinet no less than 1,800 different coins of the Emperor Probus, though his reign did not continue seven years. The writer of this article, though a very small collector, has now in his possession more than 100 different coins of Constantine the Great; and Mons. Genébrier, we are told, had 1200 coins of the same Emperor, all in small brass. That this paper may occupy no more room in your invaluable publication, I hasten to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Long Acre, Feb. 18.*

ABOVE four years ago, I laid before the proper Board for receiving such applications, some schemes for improving, and adding to, the means of annoying an enemy, but particularly for the more certain destruction of shipping, fortified towns, dock-yards, and similar objects of assault.

Situated as I am, in the midst of a most populous neighbourhood, and in the very centre of this huge Metropolis, where even the report of a pistol must create alarm, it was impossible to do more, without farther assistance and more ample space, than to furnish the outlines of such plans. It will also be granted, that I did not step out of my profession when I made this gratuitous offer of my services for the benefit of my Country; since every thing of a combustible nature is peculiarly within the province of Chemistry.

In consequence of these proposals, I was examined at Woolwich, where I explained my ideas on the subjects, and left, in the possession of the Committee, the drawings and papers I had taken with me; which, by the way, were intended merely to assist me in rendering my description more perspicuous to the Colonels and Field-officers, then assembled for the purpose.

After some weeks had elapsed, I was officially informed my plans would not be adopted, but without assigning any cause for the refusal; nor was the letter accompanied by any satisfactory account whether any of my inventions had, or had not been, subjected to trial; and neither encouragement nor assistance to persevere was offered, nor even thanks for the trouble I took on that occasion.

Since that period, various inventions have been afloat; the Stone-ships, the Catamarans, and others, that bore no similitude to any of my projections, and consequently gave me no distrust. However, when *pyrotechnic arrows*, which grew at last to *fire-rockets*, became the common topic of the day, my suspicions, I confess, began to unfold themselves, and I naturally caught at every plausible circumstance for their support.

That, in this affair, there has been something extremely unfair practised against me, admits of little doubt; the presumptive proofs, at least, are to a degree palpable and conclusive. My

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sketches and drawings were, for more than four years, withheld; they were deposited in the Royal Laboratory, and I wrote twice to the Board of Ordnance before they were returned; and I have no assurance that they were not at the mercy of any other adventurer or intruder, who might be tempted to follow my example. It is also notorious, that soon after my visit to Woolwich, and, it should be noticed, *not before*, there has been almost an uninterrupted attempt to improve and carry into effect the very objects I had in view; and that, at least in the commencement of this career, the whole technical aid and patronage of that particular department have been bestowed, and unlimited expences lavished, upon schemes that, in their infancy, were either the subjects of merriment, and treated with contempt, or abandoned as useless, to give place to fresh improvements.

Under such impressions, I hope, Sir, I shall stand fully justified in the public estimation, if I now make thus much of this transaction known; therefore, believing you will consider this as much of national as of individual concern, I trust you will admit this address.

Yours, &c. JOS. HUME.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 28:*

WE have a beautiful ballad in our language, the first lines of which are as follows:

"Away—let nought to Love displeasing,
My Winifreda, move thy care," &c.

There appears, however, amongst our Poetical Collectors to be a difference in opinion to whom this ballad should be attributed. I find the following note prefixed to it by Dr. Percy, in the first volume of his "*Reliques of antient Poetry*," p. 342: "This beautiful Address to Conjugal Love, a subject too much neglected by the Libertine Muses, was, I believe, first printed in a volume of *Miscellany Poems* by several hands, published by David Lewis in 1726, 8vo. It is there said, how truly I know not, to be a translation from the antient British language."

In Aikin's "*Collection of Songs*," p. 170, the name of Gilbert Cooper* is subscribed at the foot; whilst a

* Cooper's Poems were reprinted in the Second Volume of Dodsley's *Fugitive Pieces*; but I am ignorant whether this ballad is there incorporated with them.

writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (No. XXI. p. 37) has ascribed it to Steevens, the colleague of Johnson in his edition of Shakspeare; which must have been done inconsiderately, as Steevens was not *born* until *several years after* the date of the publication referred to by Dr. Percy.

Some of the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will doubtless be enabled to ascertain pretty clearly who is the rightful owner of this ballad, and who in justice ought to claim the credit of its composition. S. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.

YOU have inserted in vol. LXXVII. p. 1175, Dr. Moseley's account of an unfortunate youth who died in consequence of the bite of a mad dog. This Letter had already appeared in several of the London Papers, and was written in so clear and explicit a manner, that all who read it must have been fully equal to appreciate its merits; therefore it was perfectly unnecessary for you to introduce it by saying, "The Case is drawn in a masterly manner; the feelings of the benevolent writer are not concealed in his forcible and distressing recital," &c.

I believe it is but too true, that this horrible malady has hitherto been the opprobrium of medicine; but certainly the Faculty cannot have been so totally indifferent to any branch of Medical Science as your eulogium on Dr. Moseley seems to imply.

I beg leave to refer to the *Universal Magazine* for October 1776, p. 197, and for November of the same year, p. 251, where may be found, "Observations on a Case of the Hydrophobia, with Remarks, &c. in a Letter to the Medical Society, from J. Fothergill, M.D.F.R.S.;" in which a clear, distinct, and perfect account is given of the Hydrophobia; with the means made use of to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate patient, whose feelings were most delicately attended to; and all unnecessary irritation studiously avoided. There is likewise a curious article on the subject in the *Bath and West of England Society's Papers*, vol. IX. p. 166, art. 16; to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours, &c. R. G. L. N. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12

I ET me recommend to your notice the following remarkable Case of

Moseley, as congenial to the spirit of your useful pages, and for the benefit of ages yet unborn. FARRINGDON.

"Mrs. Hannah Lacaze, aged 30 years, No. 32, Rupert-street, came to me at Albany, in the afternoon of the 15th of last month (December) for advice, having been bitten by a mad dog. She informed me,

That on Tuesday evening, the 1st of December, she saw a little dog, on opening the street door, at the threshold, trembling as if suffering from cold. She let him into the house, and put some bread and milk before him, of which, she thinks, he ate a little. On Wednesday, the 2d, he took no notice of food, and seemed stupid; and slept all day under the tables and chairs. One of his eyes appeared blind. He had a running at his nose, and was pamylic in his loins, and dragged his hind-legs after him. She carried him into her room when she went to bed. About midnight she heard him tumbling on the floor; and he continued in that disturbed state until morning. On Thursday, the 3d, she rose early; and, while she was lighting the fire, the dog ran at her, and snapped at her right leg and tore the stocking. In putting him away with her right hand, he seized her little finger in his mouth, and made two small punctures near the end of it with his teeth. He died an hour afterwards. The punctures, though small, must have been deep, or the poison greatly virulent; as she said, the pain in the finger for two hours was excessive. When the severity of the pain abated, a sensation came on like the pricking of pins, which continued for about a quarter of an hour, and then ceased. On Friday the 4th, the pain returned in the finger, and continued for about an hour. After an interval of three days, it returned again, and remained for a little time. On Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th, she was attacked with a numbness in the finger and hand; with some pain, which advanced to the elbow. The numbness and pain went off in about ten minutes each time. In the course of her sufferings, she went to a very respectable Surgeon, who proposed to have the bitten part removed; but she objected to it. On Tuesday the 15th, being very ill, she came to me. The numbness and pain which she experienced on Friday and Saturday returned this morning. Her whole hand was suddenly affected, while she was blowing the fire; and the use of it almost entirely taken away. The bitten finger became livid, but the lividness disappeared in an hour or two. When she came to me, her hand was quite stiff; the finger was hot, and in much pain. She was in great perturbation of mind and body. Her eyes were glassy and inflamed. She sighed almost continually. Her whole nervous system was extremely affected. Pulse 120, weak and irregular. No thirst. Nothing remarkable in the throat. She said her dreams, for several nights before, were shocking: that on the preceding night she could not remain in bed; but got up, put on her clothes, and went down stairs, fancying the house on fire; and that her head was distracted with a noise, which seemed to her like the rattling of coaches.

I offered her some water; but could not prevail on her to attempt to drink it. She said she could not, and was seized with a trembling. She had no difficulty in swallowing any liquid, notwithstanding, as was afterwards proved. I then brought a pewter basin filled with water, and slopped it about before her; but on much agitating the water, and pouring it out of the basin into a pewter pot, and from thence back to the basin a few times, she looked at it with horror, and was so distressed, without having any idea of my motives, that she begged I would take it away, or that she could not stay in the room. When appeased by the removal of the water, after this experiment, she told me; that in the morning as she was drawing some water from the cistern in the yard, she was seized with a trembling, giddiness of the head, and terror at the sight and noise of the water running into the pail. She was ignorant of the cause. I knew, from woeful experience, what mischief was at hand. But knowledge without promptitude, like promptitude without knowledge, here, is of no avail. I desired her to go immediately home, and to go to bed. I should have had doubts of the utility of applying my usual caustics, *Lapis Infernalis* and *Batter of Antimony* (the cure in recent cases,) to the bitten parts, which were healed in three days after the accident, and had now no other visible remains, than two small indentions of the skin—but that the state of the finger and hand shewed the virus was still active in the parts adjacent to the original wounds. Therefore I had the skin removed where the wounds had been; and instituted a drain, which was continued through the whole process of treatment.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, I had an ounce of *Unguentum Mercuriale fortius* well rubbed in by herself, about her neck, throat, thighs, and legs; then gave her the following draught, with directions to promote perspiration every way possible:

R. Julep. ÷ Camphora, unc. 2.
Spt. Volat. Aromat. dr. 1.
Rad. Valerian. recent. pulv. dr. ½.
Misce, et fiat haustus.

This draught was repeated every four hours. I visited her in the evening, and found her in a great perspiration, pulse 112, small and trepidulous. She had some sleep after the friction and draught. The sighing, terror, and dread of water still remained. When the door was shut with some noise, she started up in bed much frightened. She could not bear the light of a candle in her chamber. I asked her why? She said it appeared to her like the light of 20 candles, and distracted her head. I ordered the mercurial friction to be repeated at five o'clock the next morning. On the 16th I visited her in the forenoon. She had perspired profusely during the whole night, and had slept at intervals. Her breath was already very offensive, and her gums sore, from the two frictions within the space of 19 hours. Pulse 96, but irregular; all symptoms abated. I ordered the draught to be continued, and a repetition of the friction at five o'clock in the afternoon. I visited her again at nine o'clock in the evening. She had perspired considerably all the day. Her gums were much affected by the mercury, and the

saliva began to flow plentifully. I ordered the draught to be continued, and the friction to be repeated at five o'clock on the following morning. On the 17th I visited her about noon. The mercury had disordered her bowels in the night, and brought on tormina and bloody stools. Thus the salivation was checked, and the draught necessarily discontinued. The evils being removed, the salivation returned in the most extensive manner, and continued until the 29th; when it began to abate, declined gradually, and ceased. Four ounces of the ointment, all that was used, were rubbed in, and completely so, at four frictions, within 48 hours. She is now in perfect health, and I am under no apprehension concerning her safety.

This is the only case of complete *Hydrophobia*, from the bite of a mad dog, successfully treated, on record. But in this case, the *hydrophobia* was recent and timely discovered. The *dyscataposis*, or difficulty in swallowing, and the choking, had not begun their dreadful parts of the tragedy. A few hours more would inevitably have produced them. Then all hopes would have been cut off from any advantage by internal remedies, which are now of the utmost auxiliary importance, in preventing what can never be cured—these direful precursors of the fatal *Rabies*.

It has been customary to call this disease by the general name of *Hydrophobia*, but that is incorrect; therefore I divide the disease into three stages.

I. *Hydrophobia*, or the dread of water.

II. *Dyscataposis*, or difficulty in swallowing, and choking.

III. *Rabies*, or convulsion, attended with spitting and foaming at the mouth.

It is my practice, and I recommend it to others when called to patients bitten by a mad dog, to try them immediately, and from time to time, with water, in the manner above related, in order to detect, as early as possible, the *Hydrophobia*, or first decided symptom produced by the poison of a mad dog. Had I not done so in this case, the patient would have been lost. A few hours more elapsed, there would have been no possibility of exhibiting medicines internally; and the period between the second stage of the disease and death is so short, that there is no time for external applications to find their way effectually into the system.

I have known several instances, two of which lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, of people dying from the bites of mad dogs, without its having ever been ascertained whether there was *Hydrophobia*. This leaves room for doubts and wrong conclusions among those who are not acquainted with all the characteristics of the disease; especially, when the power of swallowing liquids, without much difficulty, returns,—as it did in one of these two cases, and also in that of young Metcalfe: This return of the power of swallowing has never been noticed before; but I must observe, it is very common, after the cessation of the violence of the convulsive struggling, spitting, and foaming at the mouth, which usually happens a little before the patient dies.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M.D.

Chelsea Hospital, Jan. 15, 1808.
11, Birrington

11. *Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy; in Two Letters to his Patron, from a Country Clergyman.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Rivington.

THIS pamphlet contains matter of great importance, judiciously handled. The author's object is, to expose to contempt some notions and practices very common in the world, and to endeavour at recalling honest men to the good old paths of common sense and sobriety; and from a Clergyman, the reader may reasonably expect, what the writer hopes he will find, "the spirit of a man who deems highly of the Church of which he is a minister, and whose ardent wish it is, that the Church may be, what it ought to be, an everlasting possession." His strictures are therefore grounded on the indisputable fact, that "the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church are part of the statute law of the land," and he considers the Church only as the laws consider it, as **THE RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENT**.

That his sentiments are liberal in handling the subjects which naturally come before him, the divisions and schisms by which the Church has been so long threatened; our readers will probably agree with us, that we have a sufficient pledge, in the following liberal and manly declaration with which the Preface concludes:

"He humbly presumes, though he has not ventured to insinuate in what manner, that the preservation of the Church is perfectly consistent with the most liberal toleration: and though he avows the contempt due to religious faction and to religious hypocrisy, he would much rather that his book should be universally reprobated and cried down, than that any truly good man of any sect or party,—and no sect or party is without good men—should, by his means, suffer in person, in property, in character, or in mind."

In our author's first Letter, by way of preliminary caution, he adopts the definition of a Church as laid down in the XIXth Article; and therefore he adds, he has no great respect for what modern liberality admits to be a Church, viz. "a confused multitude of any men of any opinion." It is his first conviction, that the Church of England, as by law established, is the purest Church in the world; that her discipline, if duly administered, would have prevented innumerable mischiefs which now infest the public peace; and that to the Church we must look for the preservation and support of true religion,

morals, and law. He is also of opinion, that the disesteem into which the Church is grown, is less the effect of the efforts of her enemies, than of the long-continued supineness of her own sons, both lay and spiritual. Respecting these positions, we see no reason to dissent from our author, but much reason to regret that what can be so easily proved, should produce so little effect, and that the Church should so seldom exert her power, and what we may term her credit, in the imperious duty of self-preservation.

As to the dangers which environ the Church, our author, in order probably to avoid cavilling, puts them hypothetically, and then proceeds to inquire by what they are occasioned. This brings on a series of very shrewd remarks on what is called "The rights of private judgment," which, by the way, we have often considered as one of the greatest delusions which the deceivers of mankind ever planned. It is first employed to make poor illiterate creatures break the bonds of society, and when their demagogues have gained this point, they turn those gentle and necessary bonds into the most galling chains; for what demagogue ever gained power, without becoming a tyrant over the dupes whom he made his instruments? On this pretended right of private judgment, our author thus enlarges:

"If mankind were indeed in, what is called, a state of nature, *i. e.* mere savages, this right would not be contested, because it would never be thought of: but, at all events, it is evidently incompatible with the existence of order or virtue. For I will suppose a modern philosopher to speak his own mind, and that in language, which, for some years, has been too common to surprize, however it may disgust. 'Private judgment is the gift of nature; as such it is a sacred right; it is my only director. You tell me that theft, adultery, and murder, are crimes: what I has not a man a right to supply his own wants, and to gratify a natural passion? and where is the harm of diverting the current of a little blood? I examine my own mind, and am perfectly at ease. In my private judgment (and I have many other philosophers who think with me) all laws destroy liberty, and all kings are tyrants; and therefore I have a sacred right to vindicate the one, and to cashier the other. I decide, that religion is all a trick, that all bishops and priests are, and ever have been, impostors, and have lived by fraud; that the Church is a curse to liberty, and ought to be extirpated; and as to another life the idea of it is ridiculous: death is an eternal sleep. These are the sober dictates of my private

private judgment, all your objections are old wives' tales, the babble of superstition."

"Now, if this gentleman's right of private judgment be acknowledged, I desire to be informed, how any man can possibly be guilty of a crime, or even deserve censure. But this is the private judgment which is, by some people, contended for, and which every man who retains one honest notion, or one idea of decency, must abjure and disclaim: for what enormities does it now avow? that all religion is a mere farce, that all law is usurpation, and that there never was, nor can be, such a thing as sin in the world."

"Here I should desist from this subject, if I had not observed, that though some modern Divines have handled this subject 'as they would hot coals,' yet others have acknowledged the right; and the repugnance of one party has been amply compensated by the 'comprehensive liberality' of the other. Thus, however, the guilt of schism and of heresy is cancelled at a stroke; and, in the private judgment of a moderate priesthood, absolution is pronounced alike on wilful error, on ignorant presumption, and on unconquerable spiritual pride.—'There spake the true High Churchman.'—Be it so; the character is at least a decided one; and when I consider who were the men first so stigmatized, it is not very mortifying or disgraceful. They were men of the greatest learning and piety; they were true to their God, their Sovereign, and their Church; and they were neither afraid of the truth, nor among 'those who were given to change.' That there are some such men now, I know; and have reason to think they are more numerous than I have the means of knowing: to them I appeal: nay, I appeal to all the resident parish-priests in the kingdom, whether every ignorant, or fanatical seceder, do not justify his revolt from the Church, by asserting the right of *his* private judgment? 'But what? are we to go back to Popery?' are we to submit our private judgment, nay, our very senses, unconditionally, to the injunctions of Mother Church? No. The Church of England neither has, nor pretends to have, such claims, which form the peculiar strength and disgrace of the Church of Rome; by which she completely enslaves her sons, and assumes the prerogative of God himself. But is there no medium between the unjustifiable arrogance of the most corrupt Church in the world, and the rival absurdities of modern Sainthood and unbelief? or is private judgment nothing else but the privilege of thinking like a fool, and acting like a demon?"

"A fair dissertation on the right, the authority, the influence, and the application of private judgment with regard to religion and government, may perhaps be offered to the publick, if the subject should be thought worthy of attention. At present these few strictures may be closed with a short question. Is not the latitude in which private judgment is now claimed, and allowed, a strong symptom that 'the religion of the State is falling into neglect and contempt?'"

After some remarks on that necessary

love and attachment to a profession which has been cried down under the title of *esprit de corps*, although a respect be paid to it in every case but that of a Clergyman, our author proceeds to state that "next to that prostration of principle, which eats like a gangrene into the heart of public order, nothing can tend so entirely to bring any establishment, civil or religious, into neglect and contempt, as that cowardly compromising spirit, which is dignified in modern days, with the names of *moderation* and *liberality*."

This is a strong position, and seems at first sight to strike at a train of thought which is so generally prevalent, that it is perhaps indulged as the natural progress of public opinion towards something better than our ancestors enjoyed. To those, therefore, who may be startled at what is here said, we should recommend the following passages, not only in vindication of the writer, but as in our opinion conclusive on the point in dispute.

"These (*i.e., moderation and liberality*) are the watchwords of all the miscreants who strike at the Church, or the State; and copiously have they been showered on the heads of some demagogues, and of some more than half-dissenting Churchmen. As to the former of these, they are not within my province; but for the others I shall not disguise the contempt which I feel. Moderation! in what? The moderation of renouncing, or foregoing, the very things, which, as Churchmen, as Christians, we have sworn to support and defend! Liberality! in what? and to whom? the liberality of not barring our doors against our enemies, of fawning on them, flattering them, and of going out of our walls to bid them welcome! The moderation of esteeming all the subdivisions into which human perverseness and folly have parcelled out Christianity, as all alike good; of giving to the fundamental principles of Christianity, *viz.* the Godhead of the Redeemer, and of the Holy Spirit, and to the Atonement, the title of *Matters of doubtful disputation!* the liberality of going on: *from the Church to the Dissenters!* It may here, perhaps, be said, that some very great and shining characters in the world of science and learning have, though in the Church, holden the religious doctrines and opinions of some dissenters. So much the worse. But I contend, that science and learning have nothing to do with this, which is a question of principle. Moral and religious right is totally independent of science; and there have recently figured in another country very strong proofs that the most scientific men are not a jot wiser or better than their neighbours. If my maturer judgment shall be convinced that the doctrines to which I had subscribed are not sound, I am bounden as an honest man to give up

up the station in the Church to which these doctrines are essential: and, as an honest man, I cannot persevere in the exercise, nor in the neglect, of the duties of a profession, which, as an honest man, I cannot continue to defend. "Though it cannot signify much to a writer, who pretends to little more than sound principles, what may be said against him; still, having mentioned the Dissenters above, I think it right to prevent miscomprehension. I have known many worthy men among the Dissenters, with whom for some years I have lived, and continue to live, on terms of amity: and they have never given me any reason to shrink unfavourably of them, as conscientious moral men. My principles are as decidedly known to them, as are theirs to me; and the difference of our principles has on neither side embittered our intercourse. But they would laugh at me, if I were to appeal to their moderation and liberality, as incentives to ecclesiastical conformity: and what must they think of the SINCERITY of those among us, who could be induced, by flimsy compliments, to betray the cause to which they have pledged their faith and their lives! Although my zeal for the Church of England, therefore, intends not to include really conscientious Dissenters in the strictures which I fearlessly make on the rabble of schism, enthusiasm, and impiety; yet I hesitate not to declare my conviction, that, whenever any Clergyman, especially if he be of high character or high station, shall play fast and loose with the doctrines and discipline of the Church, he must, in proportion to his influence and authority, bring the Establishment into neglect and contempt.

"Of this, however, we are perfectly sure, that the greatest enemies to the Church, the very men who have supplied the strongest pleas for dissent from the Church, have been, for more than a hundred years, those who have eaten her bread. The intercourse of a Clergyman with Dissenters will, occasionally, admit of the discussion of those topics on which we differ. I have observed, in such conversations, though these gentlemen are very eager to disclaim and to decry *human authority*, and the *names of men*, that the value of those cheap articles rises astonishingly, when brought to strengthen the *good cause of separation*. Use what arguments you can in favour of the Apostolical origin, and the regular succession of Episcopacy, the answer is—what say Dr. Paley, and Dr. Blackburne, *Divines of your own Church*? Speak concerning the Godhead of our Blessed Redeemer—what says the immortal Dr. Clarke? Talk of the sin of schism, of the Christian duty of obedience to the higher powers, civil or ecclesiastical.—what says the venerable Bp. Hoadly? With these, and similar arguments *ad verecundiam*, a Clergyman shall find every avenue to conviction barred, in his reasoning with a Dissenter. For my own part, in all questions of the understanding, I am willing to concede to our opponents a great deal more kindness than any Churchman ever receives. Knowing that the minds of men vary as much in the arrangement of their perceptions, as they do in their powers of perceiving, I impute not to any man, who

is capable of thinking *like a man*, wilful stubbornness nor unprincipled motives: and so long as he preserves that decency which is due to the established order of society, and that obedience which is due to lawful authority, though I may lament his erroneous opinions, he shall have no hard words from me. I go farther".
—I can, and do, reverence the manly spirit of Mr. Whiston, of Mr. Lindsey, of Mr. Wakefield, and of other learned men, who have quitted the emoluments of the Establishment, because they disapproved of the doctrines; and I think it impossible for a man of principle not to applaud the honest avowal of the sentiments of such men, however he may disclaim their opinions, or their mode of attacking the Church. But when I behold the *immoral* patrons of schism and of discontent, possessing and retaining high dignities and great emoluments in the Church which they betray, I care little for the fine words attached to their names, and exclaim with the Patriarch, "unto their assembly mine honour be not thou united."

Whatever may be the opinion of our readers, we frankly avow that the last passage in particular of this extract accords perfectly with our sentiments; for surely it is uncontrovertible that enemies from *without* can never do so much injury as enemies from *within*, whether the object to be defended is a Church, or a fortress. The length of this extract, however, must be our apology for omitting an admirable passage on the influence of *great names*, but we can refer our readers to it with great confidence.

The remainder of this Letter contains many serious remarks on the spirit of hostility which infidels and enthusiasts are *agreed* in manifesting towards the Church; the conclusion on the Non-residence Act is a spirited appeal to

* "Respect for conscientious conduct by no means implies respect for the principles by which the conscience may be actuated. Real liberality will acknowledge and esteem what is good, wheresoever it may chance to be found. some of those who have 'gone out from us,' as well as of those who have done more mischief by 'staying with us,' let us acknowledge and venerate the extraordinary talents, industry, and acquisitions, by which the world has been improved in knowledge of various kinds. But he must have seen little of learned men, who has not observed, that the highest attainments in science and learning are not invariably attended by humility, soundness of judgment, and Christian forbearance. I could produce such instances of calumny, insolence, and intolerance, from certain *seceders*, as would overwhelm with disgrace any man, who, during his communion with the Establishment, should presume in such a manner to exhibit the freedom of his political or religious opinions."

the publick in behalf of the general conduct of the Clergy in the matter of residence. The Parliament voted 8000*l.* for the relief of those Curates who should be ejected by the return of their rectors, but of this sum not more than 200*l.* have been drawn !

Letter II. commences with animadverting on an assertion respecting the neglect of clerical residence, brought forward by the author of "*Hints for the security of the Ecclesiastical Establishment.*" From this our author proceeds to classify the different quarters from which the Establishment has derived most mischief, under the titles of, the Democratic or Infidel interest, the Agricultural interest, the new Dissenting interest, and the Methodistical interest.

On all these the reader will find much interesting information and close argument, but as the first, third, and fourth classes have been often the subject of animadversion, and their hostility towards the Church not ill understood, however little improved, we shall confine ourselves to the second or Agricultural interest. We have not been inattentive observers of the many insinuations contained in the Agricultural Reports against the Clergy ; but we have now where met with a more spirited remonstrance on the subject than in the following passages, for the length of which we trust no apology is necessary.

"The *Agricultural* interest, though easy to be understood, it is not so easy to describe. Its votaries consist of such varieties of combinations, of all religions and of no religion ; of lords, and butchers, and graziers, and surveyors, and squires, &c. &c. &c. ; and they are all so dissimilar in every respect, excepting in the grand object for which they associate, viz. the abolition of tithes ; that it would be a work adapted to Guaraguantua alone to describe them at large. Though I defy any group of agricultural amateurs to "venerate the plough" more than I do, and though I deem as highly of the utility, and of the respectability, of the English farmer, as any of those gentlemen who elevate him into ridiculous importance ; I have never been able to discover the wisdom of those speculations which, under the avowed intention of promoting and encouraging agriculture, have generated confederacies hostile to the permanent peace of every country parish in the kingdom. I may be thought to use strong language. But, when men without education, with very contracted habits of thinking and of acting, and with the strongest love of gain, (qualities inseparable from the character of a farmer) are formed into clubs and debating societies : when the only subjects that can engage their attention in those clubs, and for which alone they would attend them, are, their own

profit, and the removal of what they think impediments to that grand object ; and when their prejudices are embittered by the authority of their superiors in rank and knowledge ; the result must be envy and contention. As to the encouragement of agriculture, what possible encouragement does it want, while the demand is more than equal to the produce ? I have indeed been told by gentlemen, "whose judgment in such matters cries in the top of mine," that the spirit of agricultural improvement has, within these ten or twelve years, wonderfully benefited the nation. It may be so ; and I shall not pretend to canvass the truth of a fact, on which their opinions are so decided, and on which my information is confined. But, whatever good may have been produced by the spirit of agricultural improvement, I know that agricultural boards, agricultural clubs, and agricultural writers, have aggravated the malignity of another spirit, that of *Discontent*, to such a degree of rancour against the Parochial Clergy, as to involve their ministry, as well as personal character, in continual insult and contempt.

The original establishment of the Board of Agriculture was, I doubt not, sanctioned by government for purposes perfectly patriotic. The object was, to diffuse practical knowledge on a most important subject, to excite industry by rewards, to facilitate labour by the improvements of science, and, by increasing the fruits of the earth, to feed and to clothe the people with abundance and with comfort—and at a cheap rate. As the design was laudable, so it is clear that, in whatsoever particulars the Institution may have failed, no fault is imputable to the want of encouragement from the government. The Establishment, indeed, commenced with an awkward omen ; by the appointment of a Scotch Presbyterian to the presidency. I intend no reflections against this gentleman's country or against his religion : I respect the Scots as much as any man, and am in perfect charity with the Presbyterians ; but I am not desirous of their having the predominance in any institution that includes the interests of the Church of England. In the course of some months, Mr. Pitt found it proper, for substantial reasons, to turn out the first President ; whose spirit, however, did not evaporate at his extrusion : but, fermenting in the projects of his successors with additional effervescence, burst forth at length in the most impudent and most unjustifiable measure that the scientific quackery of the day, in the plenitude of its folly, ever exhibited : viz. in a Letter from a President of the Board of Agriculture, to all the Grand Jurors of Assize ; recommending to their deliberations the grievance of tithes, as a provision for the Clergy. Who the President was from whom this curious letter issued, it is needless to state ; but his ignorance must have been deplorable indeed, if he did not know, that grand juries being composed entirely of laymen, their deliberations must be had in the absence of the Clergy. The most respectable body of gentry in the kingdom summoned, under the authority of the King, to promote the public justice of the country, were, at the same time, summoned by the President of the Board of Agriculture to report to him, forsooth, concern-

cerning the property of men who were not to know a syllable of the matter!! If, however, this President's high sense of public benefit obscured the sense of decency and of justice in this particular, he was taught a mortifying lesson. The Grand Juries universally consulted their dignity and their duty: they spurned the impertinent and unconstitutional intrusion; and passed over in silent contempt the project of the speculating statist. Thus the scheme, which, if it had been adopted, must have generated the greatest mischief and confusion, was baffled: and the discussion of tithes was left to agricultural surveyors: of whom, though the best informed, and the most intelligent, have spoken on the subject with modesty and forbearance (while some have not even mentioned it in their reports); yet others have equalled the most sanguine wishes of their liberal and enlightened patrons.

I shall not controvert the utility of Agricultural Surveys, because in two instances I have known them to be beneficial: and suppose that an institution, capable of so much benefit, has been productive of very considerable good. In the two instances within my knowledge, the reports were made by men*, who, though no advocates for tithes, are incapable of being the panders of speculating avarice: who have fairly acknowledged to the world, that, however obnoxious tithes may be to the farmers, no Clergyman ever receives the value of them. These gentlemen are both equally respectable for their knowledge of the subject on which they wrote, and for the clear, instructive, and manly style, in which they detailed their knowledge. Others may perhaps have conducted themselves with the same propriety: and we object not to any person, or mode, by which beneficial information is imparted: but every sober mind must be disgusted at the perversion of a public institution to the diffusion of falsehood and contention through the land.

Experience has proved, that those books which are adapted to do mischief are sure of extensive circulation; and that he who will flatter the prejudices, or enflame the avarice of the vulgar, will never fail of the honour of their esteem. On this account, if the agricultural reporters had, in every instance *but one*, been such as the gentlemen above-mentioned, and if *that one* had taken every possible liberty with truth, decency, and law; and had raved about the grievances, and the oppressions, and the extortions, under which the unhappy yeomanry labour, for the maintenance of an idle and lazy body of drones, called *the Clergy*: that one (though every page of his book should betray consummate ignorance and depravity) would be hailed as a philosopher: as a speaker of bold truths: and, as the only writer of them all, worthy of universal applause. It would be invidious perhaps, though very easy, to point out

particular writers of this description, who have been trumpeted round the world in the most fulsome panegyrics, for no other reason than that they have shewn a rooted hatred to the establishment, and have vented their spleen in the boldest assertions of notorious falsehoods, and in contemptible lamentations over the unhappy fate of, the farmers and land-owners, who are so dreadfully pillaged of the produce of their estates by the Clergy. It is true, the works of these gentlemen are totally unworthy of a serious refutation; but a few observations on some of their grand maxims will not, I trust, be superfluous. They proclaim, *that—*

Tithes are an impediment to agriculture.

Tithes are oppressive to the farmer.

Tithes are a Tax, imposed by the State and paid by the people.

Tithes are an impediment to Religion."

Our author now proceeds to examine each of these objections in order, and this is a part of his performance which seems to demand the serious attention of the Legislature, as well as of that part of the publick who are too apt to take up opinions at second-hand, and acquire thereby crude notions which become in time fixed prejudices.

We shall conclude our recommendation of this valuable pamphlet, which is written throughout with a vigorous and manly pen, by stating what occurs in the end, that the real causes of the danger of the Church are to be found in the long-continued and systematical neglect under which political faction has buried the Religious Establishment: in the total indifference of statesmen to its respectability: in their considering the Church, and using it, merely as an engine of party; and in the perfect indemnity with which these principles that identify the Church with the State have been openly violated and renounced by the Orators of faction, as well as by their unprincipled adherents, the occasional conformists for power and place.

12. *The Elephant's Ball and grand Fête Champêtre; Intended as a Companion to these much-admired Pieces, "The Butterfly's Ball," and "The Peacock at Home."* By W. B.

We gave an early testimony of our approbation of that beautiful little poem, "The Butterfly's Ball," see vol. LXXVI. p. 1052; and of the admirable imitation of it in "The Peacock at Home," see vol. LXXVII. p. 846: but it is an arduous task to pursue the subject; there is, however, in "The Elephant's Ball," some good-humoured and happy satire at the follies of Mankind.

* While correcting this sheet, Nov. 1807, I hear that one of these gentlemen is no more. I lament the loss of a most intelligent and worthy man, "a pearl, richer than all his tribe." They who know these matters will supply the name, which at present I forbear to mention.

20. *The Test of Guilt; or, Traits of Antient Superstition, a Dramatic Tale.* By the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, Author of the *Regal and Ecclesiastical History of England*, &c. &c. 4to. Appleyards.

SO usefully was this good man's life employed, and so valuable were the services he performed, both with his pen and pencil, in the investigation of the manners and customs of our ancestors; that we cannot without some degree of prepossession open a posthumous volume which bears his name; and are glad to find by the Preface, from his Son, that an account of his Life and Writings is preparing for the publick.

In the Preface to "The Test of Guilt," selected from a large collection of Mr. Strutt's unpublished writings, we are informed, that

"His literary labours have been almost exclusively devoted to the investigation and elucidation of the Antient Records and Documents relative to his native Country; and in these researches he has been aided by the guidance of truths, though hidden, yet treasured up in the volume of Antiquity, and thence deducible. In this little Tale, the genius of the Author has had its full scope; nor has he consulted any other record than his own genuine feelings, which are here faithfully transcribed.—To speak separately of the characters incidental to the Tale, would be needless. We contemplate, in the respective parts assigned to them, the means by which Vice, though a while triumphant, is at last brought to condign punishment; we behold how innocence, though traduced and led into the most imminent peril, eventually surmounts all difficulties, and rises with superior dignity, after a momentary depression: and the grand theorem that is laid down and established, throughout the narrative, is this: "That, though the ways of Providence are dark and inscrutable to our weak judgments, and oftentimes irksome to us; yet that, by the very means we disdain and think most unlikely, our good is often worked, and justice brought to punish the guilty and free the innocent; the mouth of presumptuous complaint is closed; and Heaven's dealings with mankind, however we may regard them, are always just."

The Tale is certainly creditable to its Author; the language natural and unadorned, though occasionally intermixed with a few uncommon words, which Mr. Strutt's peculiar course of studies has led him, not pedantically, to introduce. The story is simply this:

Gent. MAG. February, 1808.

"Henry Fitzhugh is enamoured with the Baron's daughter, and obtains her consent to a private interview; in his way to the garden-gate, he passes through the church-yard, wrapt up in a cloak; when, conscious that his views are honourable, he scorns disguise, and throws his cloak upon a tomb till his return. All this is observed by Grim, a villain, who has just murdered a young woman whom he had betrayed. He rejoices at an opportunity of satiating his vengeance on Henry (whom he hates, only for his goodness), and at the same time of concealing his own guilt. He therefore sprinkles the cloak with the blood, and folds up in it the bloody knife, with the handkerchief of the murdered Dorothy. He then hastens to give the alarm of murder; and the mangled corpse being found in the path, with the cloak, as disposed of by Grim, fixes the guilt on Henry, who is to receive the punishment of so foul a crime; though his general character is a strong presumption of his innocence. Benedict, a good priest, entreats the Baron, who is the judge on the occasion, to permit a kind of superstitious ordeal, by having the dead body placed in the church, and obliging every one to touch the corpse, in order to discover who might betray symptoms of guilt. Henry approaches it undaunted, and touches it with firmness; Grim refuses to touch it, and, when obliged to comply, evinces the greatest trepidation; which causes him to be suspected; and stronger evidence is afterwards produced by a young woman, from whom he had purloined the knife with which the murder was perpetrated. Grim, thus detected, attempts to poison himself, and is brought by Benedict to a full confession. Henry is of course honourably vindicated, to the general satisfaction of the whole neighbourhood, and receives from the Baron the hand of his daughter."

We shall take, as a specimen of the language, a small part of an interview between Henry and the friendly Priest, who, visiting him in prison, finds him thus apostrophizing:

"Hear me, ye Saints; hear me, ye Powers above!

In mercy slay me, or in providence
Clear to the world this awful mystery,
And suffer not the dread award of guilt
To blast the guiltless!—No; I have no hope—

"BENEDICT.

—Unhappy youth, then 'tis in vain I come;
For he who has no hope is lost indeed:
And why should I unfold to such a mind
The ceaseless joys of vast futurity,
And show the path which eager traveller
purs'd

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Without the full fruition of his hope?
If hope be dead, life is a worthless drag;
And all beyond, a chasm dark and wide,
Replete with horror, dreadful to explore.

"HENRY.

O holy father, welcome. Pardon me;
I saw you not till waken'd by your speech;
A melancholic stupor numbs my soul,
And deadens all my senses to the hope
Of justice here.—

"BENEDICT.

—Beyond the grave indeed

It shall be found: but even now, per-
chance, [be plac'd
Those Powers on whom dependance should
Are working for thee:—let me tell thee, son,
Dependancy is oft the mark of guilt.

"HENRY.

What, short of miracle, can clear my fame?
The murderer himself, whoe'er he be,
Secure in my disgrace, will stand aloof,
And soothe the bell within him, till, per-
chance,

Some future deed of darkness shall consign
The wretch to justice, and bring this to
light.—

Ere that can happen, I his substitute,
Expos'd to all the gaping multitude,
A spectacle of horror, overwhelm'd
In death with curses, must untimely fall!

"BENEDICT.

Compose your mind; be calm, do not
despair;

For though the clouds of dark adversity
Surround thy path, if thou be'st innocent,
Take courage, and remember Heaven is
just.

"HENRY.

But Heaven has left me to my wayward
fate.

"BENEDICT.

Such words as those become not Christian
lips:

Eternal Justice never delegates
Its vengeance to another.—Fate, my son,
And Destiny, are deities unknown
In Paradise, nor ever did exist
But in the fertile brain of mortal man,
To vain imaginations ever prone."

Annexed to the preceding Tale is a
distinct work, called "The Bumpkins'
Disaster; or, The Journey to London:
containing the whimsical Adventures
of Ploughshare and Clodpoll; inci-
dental to which is described a Con-
sultation of the Fairies; including also
the Legendary History of Waltham
Cross. A Collection of Fragments. By
the late Mr. Joseph Sturt."

The Tale, we are told, is founded on
"circumstances no less singular than
true."

"Two substantial Farmers, Cown and
Hoon, who are in this Tale called *Plough-
share* and *Clodpoll*, resided, about thirty

years ago, at a small village, nearly four
miles distant from the town of Hertford.
During the late American war, when par-
ties ran high, and politics almost exclu-
sively engrossed the attention of men in
every class of society; no meeting was
convened, but public measures usually
became the theme of discussion;—from
the tavern to the parsonage, from the bar-
ber's shop to the carpeted parlour; from
town to country, the uproar extended,
and houses and streets rung with the cla-
mours of the disputants: and blows not
unfrequently terminated the wordy strife.
Precisely such was the posture of affairs
at the club-meeting that was holden at
Hertford town, of which the heroes of
the subsequent Tale were members. Dis-
cord reared her baleful pinions, and, in
her airy flight, dispersed the seeds of con-
tention among this little assembly, which
was assembled from different parts of the
country for many miles round. Hereo-
fore, the Farmers had met, and transac-
ted their business, took their glass, sung
their song, and retired to their respective
homes, in perfect fellowship and har-
mony:—Now, the factious toast on one
side, and the cry of loyalty on the other;
—here the condemnation, there the ap-
proval, of men in power, and their mea-
sures; reproachful and sarcastic speeches
levelled even against Majesty itself on one
part, heard and replied to with indigna-
tion on the other; engendered such a
scene of disturbance that the good old
times of wonted fellowship seemed totally
to have passed away,—never to return.
Impressed with this notion, our two wor-
thies; *Ploughshare* and his friend *Clodpoll*,
took it into their heads, that no way re-
mained to bring about a reformation of
these evils but by laying the case before
the King; and this they resolved to un-
dertake themselves. For this purpose, at
the Tale narrates, they proceeded to Lon-
don; where, through their ignorance and
home-bred manners, and the oddity of
the business that drew them from their
homes (which of course they disclosed to
every one with whom they fell into con-
versation), they were duped, ridiculed
(though they had not the wit to discern
it), robbed, and drawn into many awk-
ward predicaments. Being lovers of good
cheer, and constant friends to the full-
charged glass, it may be supposed that,
among their new-scraped acquaintances, at
whatever inn they put up while in town,
they were not sparing in the use of strong
liquors, and oftentimes plunged them-
selves into a state of inebriety. This was
really the case: and frequent intoxication,
and the loss of their money, with which
the Farmers took good care to leave their
pockets well lined, was the issue of their
journey

Journey to town; except that, in their own village, and before their public companions, even to the present time, the witnesses talk of the services that they would have rendered their King and Country, with as much self-importance as though the mad-headed scheme they projected (though baffled by adverse fate) really had been calculated to have rescued the State from impending ruin; and among the listening boobies they acquire no little applause. This, however improbable it may appear, is a real statement of the case."

This Mock-Heroic, which labours under the disadvantage of having been left imperfect by the Author, is very unequal. Some parts are serious, and well finished; and the more jocular portions would, doubtless, have received much improvement. The accident with the Cobler, though rather indelicate, it is impossible to read with a serious countenance. But we shall give a specimen of a very different nature: "Full-orb'd, the splendid Regent of the Night,

Her journey half-perform'd, serenely bright,
The fertile meadows, dank with dew, survey'd, [ray'd;
And winding banks in verdant pomp ar-
Where ancient *Lea* invites her wanton
beams, [streams:
And swells with dimpled pride the ample
His gushing floods the massy ruins lave
Of Waltham's fane, and murmur by the
grave [held
Of Royal Harold:—There, his Sprite be-
The land afflicted by oppressive Geld;
Beheld indignant, when, at midnight hour,
He left the silent tomb and awful bow'r
Encloister'd, and, with slow majestic pride,
Stalk'd o'er the pastures, and for vengeance
cry'd. [grief,

"The silver Moon oft witness'd to his
When he arose, and curs'd the ruthless
Chief [day,
Whom Fortune favour'd, in that dreadful
When England fell, to foreign arms a prey!
Why should the hollow cloister hear thy
moan?

The battle was sustain'd by thee alone:
And when the fatal arrow pierc'd thy
brain, [chain!

The Nation's hope at once with thee was
"Such sorrow as superior Spirits know,
The Royal Spectre felt for England's woe.
When he the Norman Bastard's triumph
saw,

O'erinjur'd Justice, Piety, and Law:
The barbarous Victor then, with fell dis-
dain, [chain,
On native Freedom bound the galling

One equal action mark'd the tyrant's
name:—

The recantations of faction, lost to shame,
Rewardless and despis'd he sent away,
Nor shar'd with them the honours of the
day.

"Rest thou in peace for ever, hallow'd
shade!

The guilty load thy better cause betray'd;
In blood, the direful error found too late,
She mourn'd,—but could not shun her
wayward fate."

14. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, in St. Anne's Church, Westminster, on April 12, 1807; and on July 26, 1807, at the Church of All Saints, West Ham. By the Rev. Richard Yates, B. D. F. S. A. Chaplain to his Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea; Rector of Essia alias Athen; and alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. With an Appendix of miscellaneous and appropriate Observations on Resuscitation, by the Society. Rivingtons. 8vo.*

FROM Luke xix. 10, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost," the animated Preacher proves,

"That a striking and evident change has, since the promulgation and establishment of Christianity, taken place in the condition of the unfortunate, the afflicted, and the indigent classes of Society; and that this interesting change may, without any fear of having the assertion disproved by the most rigorous and minute investigation, be attributed entirely to the benevolent principles of the Gospel, displayed in public and private charity. In the ancient empires, republics, and States, even those whose inhabitants had attained to the highest degree of mental culture, and made the greatest proficiency in the liberal and ornamental arts; the advantages of civilization and science were confined to a comparatively small portion of the population, and by far the greater number of human beings were held by their fellow creatures in a degraded and abject state of civil and domestic slavery, subject to the capricious will and unbridled passions of imperious and tyrannical masters; no public provision was made to avert from the dwelling of poverty the ghastly horrors of famine,—to extend to the children of labour the benefits of the healing art,—to support the drooping head of sickness,—to assuage the pangs of disease,—or arrest the impending arm of Death. It is to the "Son of Righteousness, that arose with healing on his wings," that our gratitude is due for the enlivening beams of

charitable protection that now illumine the dreary abodes of Wretchedness and Pain, and reflect a ray of consolation into the darkest gloom of Poverty." . . .

"Wherever Christian principles prevail, the aggregate of human misery hath been much reduced: the demon of domestic slavery is driven from his strong holds;—the poor have the Gospel preached to them" (Matthew xi. 5);—and, in addition to the consolations of pious hope, enjoy, in no inconsiderable degree, an alleviation of temporal suffering;—public provisions, more or less extensive, sanctioned and supported by the laws,—and charitable institutions maintained by the zeal and benevolence of individuals,—have been established, to assist the exertions of honest industry, and relieve the sorrows of misfortune, disease, and indigence. My present purpose is not to expatiate on the relative advantages of the numerous establishments which adorn our country, and dignify the profession of Christian truth, but to call your most serious attention to that particular Institution which provides assistance when every other charity is useless:—other Charities alleviate the sorrows of life; the Royal Humane Society saves life itself;—restores the vital powers which accidental misfortune had suspended, and which, without its timely aid, must have been lost for ever."

Some judicious observations are suggested in support of this excellent Institution, as it respects Philosophy, Patriotism, and Religion; and the attention of the Auditors is directed to some arguments in its behalf that present themselves in their notice as Lovers of Science, as Britons, and as Christians.

"To prove the possibility of again giving motion to the heart that had ceased to beat, to the crimson current that had ceased to flow, and to the eyeball that appeared fixed in darkness;—of recalling into life and vigour the apparently breathless corpse;—is now unnecessary. The experience of the Humane Society hath demonstrated it to be possible, by actually restoring to life three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine persons apparently dead, and who would have been prematurely consigned to the grave but for the benevolent exertions of this excellent Charity." . . . "If a love of science, and desire to promote its most useful and interesting researches;—if a patriotic regard to the character and welfare of our country;—if the declared will of our God, and the benignant example of our Saviour;—if the calls of duty, and the claims of gratitude;—if the sympathetic sensibilities of a feeling heart, and

the affecting cry of disconsolate misery;—can influence our conduct, they all now combine their force, and urge you to a liberal participation in this labour of love,—to present an offering on the Altar of Christian Charity,—worthy of your Christian profession, and worthy of your hopes in Christ Jesus our Lord."

A concise Appendix of interesting Facts and Observations is subjoined by the warm-hearted Treasurer, Dr. Hawes.

15. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, the City Officers, and the Honourable the Artillery Company, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth of February, 1807, the Day appointed by His Majesty to be observed as a General Fast. By the Rev. Philip Dodd, M.A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

FROM 1 Maccabees iii. 18—22, Mr. Dodd adduces "an animating example," and "very wholesome instructions" to the present age.

Addressing himself on the occasion more immediately to the brave Defenders of their Country,

"To you," he says, "who manifest so much manliness and patriotism by arming yourselves, at a time like the present, in defence of your King and Country—your Lives and your Laws—to you particularly I would apply the concluding words of the text—*AS FOR YOU, BE YE NOT AFRAID OF THEM.* Imagine not that I mean to express by this any distrust of your constancy and perseverance. I would address the words to you as a Christian Monitor, and especially exhort you, who are placed by your own free choice in the important post you now occupy—*Be ye not afraid of them*, from the recollection of having done more than learned the use of arms, in order to ensure success. Shew, for your Country's sake, as well as your own, that you are *good soldiers*, not only of an earthly Commander, but of the great Captain of your Salvation, Jesus Christ. Let it be your first care to approve yourselves to Him, or *Be afraid of the foe*, I would say. Without this care, whatever your strength or skill, your dependence would be no safer than upon *the staff of a bruised reed*. After this first and main concern, do all that human wisdom and policy can point out to prosper the great cause in which you are engaged; for as, on the one hand, to *trust in the bow and the sword*, is short-sightedness and presumption, so; on the other, to look for the Divine assistance without a *live*

active human endeavours, is weakness and folly. Quit yourselves like MEN, and quit yourselves like CHRISTIANS too—assuming a military habit, as the protectors of your native land, put on also the whole armour of God—and then, wherever your enemies may be found, AS FOR YOU, BE YE NOT AFRAID OF THEM."

16. *A Sermon, preached at St. Paul's, before the Lord Mayor, &c. on April 19, 1807, being the first Sunday in Easter Term. By the Rev. Philip Dodd.*

FROM Gen. ii. 3, the religious observance of the Sabbath is enforced.

"Pay due respect, my brethren," the preacher concludes, "to the Institution of the Lord's Day. From sacred and worldly considerations, it appears your duty and your wisdom to hold it in honour. Give "glory to God in the highest," for the blessings of creation and redemption, by dedicating one day, at least, in the weekly revolution, to his particular service. Promote "peace on earth, and good-will towards men," by upholding an Ordinance which preserves Christianity in the world, and, consequently, encourages the practice of "whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report." From a principle of gratitude to God, your Creator, Preserver, Redeemer, and Sanctifier—of regard for your fellow-Christians, and fellow-creatures—of concern for your own souls—devote the leisure of this Day—THE DAY WHICH THE LORD HATH MADE—to the purposes which Religion approves."

17. *Another Sermon, by Mr. Dodd, at St. Paul's, May 31, 1807, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term.*

FROM Matt. v. 33—37, the solemnity of an oath on judicial occasions and the heinous guilt of perjury are well enforced.

"Whatever interest may at any time whisper, or custom in any measure appear to sanction, they who invoke the Almighty to confirm an untruth, offer an affront to his venerable name and authority, of which no plea, no sophistry, no equivocation, no mental reserve, can possibly lessen the wickedness."

18. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, the Liberties of the several Companies, and the City Officers, Sept. 29, 1807, before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By Mr. Dodd.*

THE text to this Discourse, Phil. iv. 8, is selected as particularly appropriate to the solemnity of the day.

"For those who are called upon to fill elevated stations in life, and to discharge duties to the publick, as men in authority, no words can convey a more wholesome and valuable direction."

After expounding the text, Mr. D. thus applies his Discourse to the new and to the old Lord Mayors:

"Many and valuable are the opportunities which present themselves to the Chief Magistrate of this great City for the display of the temper which St. Paul delineates. That he is bound by the strongest obligations to embrace them, it has been my leading object to point out. Customs required exhortation from this place; or, on the present occasion, when I consider the character of the person whom we expect to see invested with the ensign of authority, I am aware that it might have been omitted. Praise is never withheld but by those who have nothing in themselves praiseworthy, from useful and meritorious conduct. There is still justice and virtue enough in the world to make it the interest of every man to do his duty, with the prospect only of temporal reward; and, if this were not the case, there is an encouragement to perseverance in well-doing infinitely superior to worldly credit and fame. That praise awaits useful services, I am confident, my Brethren, you are ready to shew. You will gladly give the tribute of praise and honour to the Magistrate who has been uniformly true to the trust reposed in him—who with active and honest zeal, with becoming seriousness, and with exemplary punctuality, has discharged the duties of his high office—who has been inflexibly just in his judgment between man and man, has neither regarded persons, nor taken reward—who has served you with a pure conscience—who, by bounty to the poor, unsolicited, frequent, and extensive (that loveliest of Christian virtues), has added lustre to the benevolent character of the City in which he bears rule. Conduct like this, has a title to good report. But your present Chief Magistrate needs not my eulogium. He has a better witness to his fidelity, the witnesses of an honest heart; and I will not wound his delicacy by enlarging on this topic."

We are happy to add, that in the interval between the second and third of the above Sermons, the worthy Preacher was rewarded for his Civic Services, by the valuable Rectory of St. Mary at Hill; which became vacant by the death of Mr. Brand (LXXVI. 381). The presentation was vested in a small number of Trustees, the principal

principal inhabitants of the Parish; and Mr. William Leighton (to whom, as Lord Mayor, Mr. Dodd was Chaplain) is the Alderman of the Ward in which the Church is situated.

10. *A Topographical Dictionary of England; exhibiting the Names of the several Cities, Towns, Parishes, Tythings, Townships, and Hamlets, with the County and Division of the County to which they respectively belong; the Valuation and Patrons of Ecclesiastical Benefices, and the Tutelary Saint of each Church; the resident Population, according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1801; and the Amount of the Parochial Assessments, according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1803; the Distance and Bearing of every Place from the nearest Post-office, and from the County Town, Markets, and Fairs; Members of Parliament, and Corporations; Free Schools; Petty Sessions and Alshouses; to which is added, Miscellaneous Information respecting Monastic Foundations, and other Matters of local History. Collected from the most authentic Documents, and arranged in Alphabetical Order. In two Vols. 4to. By Nicholas Carlisle, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 4to. Longman, & Co.*

THIS most laborious work is dedicated, by permission, to the President and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, to whom, and all writers on Topography, it cannot fail of becoming a valuable acquisition. Mr. Carlisle enumerates "the several very extensive descriptions of persons" that will be benefited by consulting it in p. viii. of his preface, in which he reviews the productions of his predecessors in the same pursuit, beginning with Speed, whose "laborious work," he observes, "has been found accurate beyond expectation;" but, as has been said by Adams, in the preface to his *Index Villaris* (edit. 1800), "by making an alphabet to each single county, (Speed) rendered it useless to all those who were to seek for any place, that knew not the county in which it was situate." Of the *Villare Anglicum*, 4to, 1656, Mr. Carlisle says;

"This work, which thus endeavours to recommend itself under the great name of Spelman, is, indeed, no more than the incorporation of Speed's Tables into one alphabet; and as such must have been of considerable use, though it unjustly lays claim to originality."

We have given the above extracts to show the manner in which Mr. C.

estimates those who have travelled the same road he prefers; and concludes his review by thus noticing Whatley.

"Mr. W. dedicates his work to the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, and certainly appears to have possessed very valuable materials. The work is executed with great accuracy; and is evidently the basis of the several gazetteers, which have since been published as original compositions. Most of them indeed (even the most recent) are mere copies of Mr. Whatley's book."

There is a spirit of candour in this sketch, that demands our approbation, and evinces that Mr. C. may be relied on for fidelity, who can even bear to give praise where due, though that praise may appear to diminish his own claims on the publick. The lapse of time and progressive improvement have rendered his Dictionary useful beyond any other similar work: on this subject he declares,

"A large quantity of information, more authentic than any to be procured from the several works already mentioned, has been afforded by the Returns to the several Parliamentary inquiries of 1776 and 1786, respecting the Poor's rate; that of 1801 for enumerating the Population; and finally, a third inquiry respecting the Poor and Poor's rate in 1803. To the accident of the Author's employment in the office where these last Returns were arranged, may, indeed, be ascribed the production of the work now offered to the publick."

A list of the most important Topographical Books which have been consulted, is subjoined at the end of the preface. This will shew to literary men, in the best and shortest manner, the degree of authority to which the work is entitled, and whether the Author has been industrious in his researches, and judicious in his selection of such information as could be inserted in a Topographical Dictionary: those amount to near 300, besides which, Mr. C. acknowledges assistance from the MSS. in the British Museum, and many gentlemen equally distinguished for abilities and liberality.

"It would be improper to conclude this Preface without informing the reader, that the dominion of Wales is not included in the present Dictionary. The orthography of the names and appellations in that part of the kingdom is so irregular, that the Author could not prevail on himself to throw them into alphabetical form,

firm, without having attained some knowledge of the language and of the country. He hopes hereafter to acquire these advantages, and will then attempt to produce a third volume, which, with Wales, may include Scotland, Ireland, and the islands in the British Seas; thus completing the whole of the United Kingdom."

Mr. C. has our sincere wishes, that the publick of the United Kingdom may truly estimate the difficulty and labour of this his excellent production, and enable him to perform his promise to their future satisfaction; though we cannot help observing, that he has anticipated himself in the articles Abergavenny, Aberystwith, &c.

We shall extract one specimen, to explain the nature of the Topographical Dictionary.

"Byker, in the East division of Castle ward, oo. of Northumberland, in the parish of All Saints. The resident population of this township in 1801, was 2254. The money raised by the parish rates in 1803, was 1010l. 2s. 3d. at 6d. in the pound. It is one mile and a quarter East from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The over-seers remark, that "in 1744 this township was first charged with one poor person, who received 2l. 10s. annually." In 1803 the number of persons relieved from the poor's-rate was 266, at the expence of 978l. 5s. 7d."

20. *The Adventures of Robert Drury, during Fifteen Years Captivity in the Island of Madagascar; containing a Description of that Island; an Account of its Produce, Manufactures, and Commerce; with an Account of the Manners and Customs, Wars, Religion, and Civil Policy of the Inhabitants: to which is added, a Vocabulary of the Madagascan Language. Written by himself, and now carefully revised and corrected from the Original Copy.*

THIS work was originally printed in 1743, according to the present title-page; but there must have been a republication, for Drury's Adventures first appeared in 1729, and the attestation of Capt. Mackett to his veracity, in the copy before us, bears date May 7, 1728. Of Drury some account is given in the Biographical Dictionary, and enquiries were made after him in our vol. LX. p. 1498. The authenticity of his narrative seems to be amply confirmed, and his facts have been adopted by the compilers of Geography. There is all that simplicity and verbiage

which may be expected in the narratives of the illiterate, but certainly none of the artifices of fiction. We are glad to see so entertaining a book revived in its present very handsome form. It will not be read without interest, either by young or old. For the use of the young, where the portion of entertainment is nearly equal, we would always prefer those narratives that are true.

21. *Quæstiones Græcæ; or Questions adapted to the Eton Greek Grammar; By the Rev. John Simpson, Baldock, Herts. 12mo.*

THE best recommendation of a work of this kind is, that it has been tried by an able master, and found to answer its purpose. Mr. Simpson tried it first in the case of the Eton Latin Grammar, and he has found, that very different degrees of advancement have taken place, where this plan has been adopted, and where it has not. On examining it, we are inclined to be of his opinion, that it has a tendency to familiarize the application of rules; and by bringing in the judgment to assist the memory, it may remove a portion of tedium and disgust both to the student and preceptor. There is another purpose, not noticed by our author, which it may certainly serve; and that is, to enable those who have left school to ascertain the state of their Greek knowledge, how much they have learned, what they have forgot, and what they have yet to learn. In all respects, therefore, we can recommend it both to masters and scholars.

22. *Another Word or Two; or Architectural Hints continued, in Letters to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, addressed to them on the Re-election of Benjamin West, Esq. to the President's Chair, Dec. 10, 1806. By Patricia Nunnery, Spinster. With Dedication, Preface, Notes, and Appendix. 18mo.*

THIS Lady's former poem found fault with the Academicians for placing in their chair of business and authority, an Architect, who could have no fellow-feeling with painters, and whose engagements did not permit him to give all that attention to the duties of the President's Office which it required. The Royal Academicians having, however, re-elected their old President, Mr. West, Fabricius addresses them in terms both

both congratulatory and admonitory; but the latter with much good humour. She seems, too, to take some share in the merit of restoring Mr. Wen, by giving that advice in her last poem which is now adopted, with what truth we cannot pretend to say. Ladies will be vain, and if our spinster has really be rhymed the artists out of their votes, she has some reason.

“Most worthy Sirs, each Squire, and Knight,

Did you not find Fabricia right?

Did not her words, from truth, prevail?

Did she not tell a candid tale?

True as the dial to the sun,

Trace out the way your course would run?

Lifting her voice in graphic story,

To summon you to former glory.—

Back to his place you’ve lent your choice,

Deferted by your recent voice,

Which found him, on a close inspection,

Not justly fitted for election,

The chair with dignity to fill

In active sway and graphic skill.”

This is the burthen of Fabricia’s lines, which are occasionally illustrated, perhaps we should rather say, interrupted by long notes, which, however, are in general very judicious. In some of these we are sorry to find that the Academy is still distracted by personal animosities, and that the election of Mr. Wen was rather of necessity than choice, the belligerent parties being determined that no person belonging to either of them should have that honour.

Fabricia’s address to Mr. Wyatt, the Ex-President, will afford a specimen of her poetry and her courtesy. Which Mr. Wyatt will prefer, we know not.

“O Wyatt! ’tis with kind regard,
Far from intent to hit you hard,
That the Muse now, with honest zeal,
To your own heart would make appeal:
There close maintain a suitor’s part
In favour of the graphic art.

“Go spread your name on stone and marble,

Her longer Painting’s honours garble:

For line and rod the palette leave,

You surely have no plea to grieve,

You clearly have no cause to sigh,

Tho’ forc’d to lay late honours by,

When the world owns and hails your sway,
Viruvius of the present day.”

This little work, the postscript informs us, which was written on the spur of the occasion, at the moment of Mr. Wen’s re-election to the chair, would have been immediately sent to

the press, had not Fabricia’s engagements, during the course of the Spring, prevented her from attending to so delicate a subject with becoming care. Madam, this is a fine excuse—the engagements of a spinster! No—we begin to suspect a little; and although questions of *sex* are of all others the most improper to be decided by demonstration, we have little scruple in believing—(no harm in believing)—that our spinster is more familiar with the breeches than the petticoats. Be this as it may, she is good-humoured and well-bred, and rhymes very pleasantly as fast as words can be brought together. The Artists will not do amiss to take her more serious advice, and give her notes due currency in their future deliberations.

23. Bickleigh Vale, with other Poems.
By Nathaniel Howard. 8vo. Murray.

THIS is a very pleasing little collection: and contains a variety of styles. *Bickleigh Vale*, the principal Poem, shall furnish an extract.

“Hence, let us climb where Ham’s
Soft greenward breathes [eye
Wild thymy fragrance; let the roving
Shoot from dun granite rocks, to cultur’d
slopes; [woods,
To emerald vales, to black-defecading
To crowding fields, to brown broad moors,
to streams [cliffs!
Bright-burking headlong from the dusky
Whiff opening on the skies, the mighty
roar [car,
Of rough cascades deafens the listening
And swells the grandeur of the rugged
scene!

“Immensely rising from the cataract-
foam [shrieking birds
How frowns yon craggy mass! where
Plant their black aeries in its shrubby
clefts; [screams.
High sails the hawk, and harsh the heron
Below, among the rustling sedge conceal’d,
The venomous viper breeds: in thick-
haunts [game,
The quick-ey’d martin on the feathery
With fierce destruction, leaps. With ra-
venous rage
The otter banquets on the silvery fry.
Here, dark the cavern’d badger skulks from
day. [shades,
Here, stung with famine from his lurking
Nightly the fox o’erlooks the nodding
crag, [coarse.”
While dread and devastation mark his
(See further in our Poetry, p. 145.)

PARODY on the ELEGY in p. 63.

A DIEU,—ye twin sisters, foul Spires,—
By base Architects modernly plac'd;
Now remov'd, much against the desires
Of Rustics, who never knew taste.

Oh I've view'd you with sorrowing face,
As vile ornaments, horrid, impure;
As of Gothic design the disgrace,
And the work of some plumber obscure.

*Ye Rustics, more wealthy than wise,
Whose heads seem to want a repair;
To you will the lead be a prize,
And fill the blanks under your hair.

Oh, must your proud noddles remain
Ill-rhyming, un-grammard, and rude:
Then, tho' lead from the Church ye may
gain,
Yet brains ye will never include.

'Tis, in these days, great Lincoln's chief
pride,

That her Minster's design is complete:
O may she thus ever abide,
Of sound taste and good learning the
seat!

Now,—thrown off her ill-sorted charms,—
She presents her grand, due-measur'd
head;

In despite of the silly alarms
Of th' admirers of timber and lead.

Long continue, thou Temple sublime,
The delight of old age and of youth!

May'st thou, late, fall a victim to Time;
Since thy Guardians resist his fell tooth!

The following IMITATION of POPE'S PRO-
LOGUE to CAIO was recited before the
YOUNG GENTLEMEN of the MANSION
HOUSE ACADEMY at CAMBERWELL, De-
cember 16, 1807.

TO move the soul by sentiment refin'd,
To mend the manners, and inform
the mind; [rage,

To make these youths in useful toils en-
And early fit them for Life's busy stage;
For this they strive, on each succeeding
year, [here;

With something new to entertain you
Critics, unconscious, find their wrath ap-
pear'd; [pleas'd,

And you behold—and wonder how you're
Think not they mean (your partial smiles
to move) [love;

To storm with anger, or to whine with
Such scenes as these would but their weak-
ness show; [their woe.

Who plays with passions soon may feel
The pleasing prospect of your kind ap-
plause

Derives its ardour from a nobler cause;

* One Stanza is here un-parodied, and
omitted.

GENL. MAG. February, 1808.

7

Their tender minds with anxious care en-
gage

To gather beauties from the British page;
And bring such Characters alone to view
As Thomson form'd, or pious Cowper drew:
No gaudy pageant to your sight display,
But what Religion may herself survey;
A virtuous mind with generous deeds elate,
Or nobly bending to the stroke of Fate.

When Virtue gives to sentiment her
laws, [plause?

Where is the man who can withhold ap-
Who sees her reign, and can a smile for-
bear? [tear?

Who hears her groan, and can refuse a
Even when brave Gambier 'midst victorious
bays [praise,

And well-earn'd honours of his Country's,
With courage firm, with resolution great,
Bade the proud Danes deliver up their
fleet;

When War's dread engines were ordain'd
to fly,

Each feeling bosom heav'd a tender sigh;
Firm Valour paus'd—Compassion cried,
forbear!

And soft Humanity let fall a tear.

Britannia saw the valiant Patriots bleed,
And while she prais'd her Hero, mourn'd
the deed.

Parents, attend—assist our feeble views,
And show you have the goodness—to
excuse.

TRANSLATION OF MILTON'S
L'ALLEGRO.

(Continued from vol. LXXVII. p. 556.)

Si tuas dignor celebrare laudes
Parvus, adjungi liceat choreis,
Læta jocosum et pereuntis anni
Carpere dona.

Dulce gaudetis renovare carmen
And am ut voces tremulas alacras,
Vana pellent s rediunte primo
Somnia luce;

Lapsa de oculo petat inde pennis.
Sæpe demissis turgit fenestras,
Grata e optatum moduletur hospes
Rite salutem:

Voce dum gallus resonans canora
Dissipat noctis tennes tenebras,
Horreum ad plenum timet et sequentes
Ducere sponsas:

Vis canum præceps rait hic profundo
Ore; clamorem geminatus Echo,
Cornuum et clangor, mihi, mane primo,
Percutit aures:

Jam vagus sylvas, viridescunt colles,
Rosca et rura, haud latitans pererro;
Quod, torum linquens, renovata Phoebus
Lampada pandit:

Plumbeus

Phœbus ardens rutilans amictu
Mille diffundit varios colores,
Quæque et externo rubet igneo nubes:
Cantat arator;

Cantat incumbens operi puella,
Ubers ut vaccæ tumefacta mulcet;
Stratus, et pastor repetit fabellam,
Membra sub ulmo.

Mira spectantem rapuit voluptas,
Dum mei campos oculi pererrant,
Quâ juvat dulces pecus inter herbas
Molle vagari.

Raptus admiror capita alta montis
Nube pendenti cooperta, fontes
Limpidas, amnis reboantis undam,
Flores prata.

Aspice, ingenti petit arce cœlum
Turris, umbrosi in nemoris tenebris,
Fertè ibi virgo decus omne, pagi
Gloria, pandit. Nemo.
(To be concluded in our next.)

IMITATION FROM HORACE, ODE IX. BOOK I.

THE snow-clad brows of *Morrige* *
view;

How fair the rugged waste and plain!
The bord'ring woods, of whitest hue,
Their slaky load with toil sustain.

The lately-murm'ring *Churnet* † sleeps, I
veen,

To silence hush'd by frosty magic keen.

But let us, John, the cold dispel,
And keep the fire with coals well stor'd;

The sparkling glass, with potent ale,
Let's push about the social board.

Jovial and happy pass away the hours,
And trust futurity to Heav'nly Pow'rs.

Those Pow'rs which furious storms allay
Calm the boist'rous gales of life;

Then never heed the coming day,
To curious sages leave such strife.

And should kind Fortune one more day
bestow,

Grateful reflect 'tis more than she did owe.

Sweet prate and dalliance with the Fair,
The song, the dance (extatic joys!)

Delights like these whilst Youth can
share,

Morose Old Age in vain decries.

To many objects yield the busy morrow,
Nor in the evening social converse scorn.

The damsel, tittering from the werten,
Behold! her feign'd retreat betrays:

I steal a ring, or bracelet e'en;

She yields them with reluctant ease.

In such pursuits engag'd, mid cold erenow,
Pleasure excludes all vacancy for woe.

J. W.

* A large mountainous track near
Chaddle, Staffordshire.

† A neighbouring river.

HORACE, ODE XL BOOK II

TO LEUCONOR.

Tu ne quaeris, &c.

SEEK not to know, my dear Leuconor,
What end the Gods will grant to you
or me;

The Babylonian Numbers, try them not;
'Tis better far to bear our destin'd lot.

Whether on us omniscient Jove bestows
More winters yet, or this our last allow,
Which 'gainst th' opposing rocks with fury
casts [blasts]

The foaming Tyrrhene Sea with rudest
Sweet Friend, be wise; and let the wine
go round, [bound]

And to the shortest span your wishes
E'er while we speak, Time envious fleets
away;

The present seize, nor trust a future day.
Pentonville. M. H. SHEPARD.

DONNINGTON CASTLE,

Near NAWBURY. By T. H.

AT the close of the day, when all Na-
ture was still, [warbling forsook]
And the birds of the grove had their
When nothing was heard save the murmur-
ing rill, [brook]

And nought but the sweetly meandering
'Twas then to old Donnington's ruin I
stray'd, [said low]

Whose grandeur the sickle of Time has
And the battlements where once the castle
staid, [grown]

The grey moss and bramble and ivy o'er-
Yonder tower, where the standard of Was

was once rear'd, [screeching owl]
Is a nest for the young of the night,
And these walls where the trumpet's shrill

clarion was heard,
Re-echo alone to the noise of the fowl.

The sun had long set, and the glimmerings
of day [beam]

Had departed to yield to fair Cynthia's
And her mild lustre mark'd out the devious
way, [stream]

Whilst clearly reflected on yon rippling
'Twas an hour when all Nature was hush'd
to repose, [faint]

And a pleasing serenity stole on the
When the soul on contemplative pinions
arose, [behind]

And left all Earth's follies and trifles
Ah! where, I exclaim'd, ah! where are the
hands

That made yonder edifice proudly arise;
And where are the num'rous victorious
bands [rent the skies]

That oftentimes in triumph with shouts
And where is the Bard * who so sweetly
could sing, [old]

And tell of the warriors of Britain of
* Chaucer.

But no more shall the walls with loud mer-
riment ring, [there told.
And no more shall the tale of old times be
Now silent in death is the tongue of the
Bard, [could save;
And nought from Time's ruin his mansion
And the hands which yonder proud edifice
reard, [the grave.
Have long since been mould'ring away in
Ah! vain, I exclaim'd, of proud man the
attempt, [save;
His name or his rank from oblivion to
Since none from the dart of stern Death
are exempt, [grave.
And all shall be lost in the night of the
But fair Cynthia had now her mild lustre
withdrawn, [could hear;
And the Night gale's warble no more I
And warn'd by the indistinct glimm'ring
of morn, [near.
I retir'd to my pillow, for day-spring was

THE POET'S COT. *By T. H.*

FAR from the scenes where Vice and
Folly sway, [day,
And Noise and Envy cloud the livelong
Far from Ambition's haunts and noisy strife,
I glide along the peaceful stream of life;
Nor would I change a Poet's humble state
For all the grandeur of the rich and great:
Happy, to shine in Courts is not my lot,
Or yet to pine in penury's lowly cot;
Thankful that I the means possess to heal
 Ofttimes the woes which hapless mortals
feel:
To soothe the Orphan, or the Widow cheer;
And ne'er unmind'd the claim of Pity hear.
What though no sumptuous palace is my
home,
Though to my Cot I see no stately dome;
Yet there Content sits smiling all around,
A blessing oft in palaces not found.
In paddock small my humble Cot is plac'd;
With sweet simplicity and neatness grac'd.
Behind embow'ring woods ascending rise,
Whose lofty summits seem to reach the
skies. [flows,
In front, with murmurs sweet a riv'let
On whose wild banks full many a floweret
grows; [trees
And many a seat beneath yon clumps of
hedges the weary traveller to ease.
Here, at the close of day, I love to rest,
And watch the Sun declining in the West;
Till the last glimmerings of departing day
In gloomy shades of darkness fade away;
Or watch fair Cynthia, when her glimmer-
ing beam
Is clear reflected on yon rippling stream.
But few with such a life content would rest;
The crowded town and city suit them best;
And, while ascending Fortune's steep ascent
... brow, [flow;
They look with proud contempt on all be-
And wisely judge that all must seek in
vain,

Who seek elsewhere true happiness to gain.
Ah, fool sh men! deluded with a sound;
True pleasures there are never to be found.
Long may you seek them, but you'll seek
in vain.

Amongst the giddy sons of Fashion's train.
In vain you seek in Dissipation's halls,
Amidst a constant round of routs and balls.
The gem of happiness shines not in strife,
But in the cool seques'er'd vale of life.
Where Virtue and its Graces hold a throne,
It's always to be found, and there alone.
Oh may each reader take this sage advice!
The paths of Mis'ry are the paths of Vice.
The deadly snare may oft be gilded o'er,
But those that fall therein shall rise
more!

Despair not then, ye rich, a Poet's lot,
For pleasure seldom leaves a Poet's Cot.

The following LINES were written on the
Shore at Herne Bay, immediately after
the Devastation made by a late Storm
and uncommon high Tide, on the De-
sign of taking down and rebuilding
the Parish Church of Reculver, on the
Coast of Kent.

Inscribed

To the Memory of WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.
deceased,
the Author of a beautiful and interesting
Elegy on the Decay of the *Spire* of that
Church, intitled *The Sisters*, written on
the same Spot, and published, in 1784, in
Mr. DUSCOMBE'S "History and Antiquities
of Reculver and Herne."

"Ye Waves, respect the holy Fane;
And you, ye wild Winds, spare it!
But yet, if neither Wind nor Wave
Respect, the tott'ring wall,
O Son of Commerce, haste and save
The Sea-mark from its fall!"

JACKSON'S Elegy.

LONE Wanderer, could thy penitence
To this bleak shore return, [Shade
How would thy soft elegiac strain
The *Sister Spire* mourn!

The "*Sons of Commerce*" heeded not
Thy long prophetic call;
To rescue from "*old Ocean's*" power,
Time now decrees their fall!

In vain, for distant ages past,
The Winds and Waves combin'd
Against this ancient, holy Fane,
The *Sailor's Friend* design'd.

Late with augmented rage attack'd,
Her feeble frame oppress;
The venerable Parent, sinks
At length to final rest.

The works of Man, like Man himself,
All have their destin'd days;
Soon shall the hand that lays it low,
Again the structure raise.

* The mother of four churches.

Edwards

Rebuilt upon a firmer rock,
The Sister Spires shall stand
To guide the "Wanderers of the deep"
In safety to the land.

Lest, when the billowy mountains rise,
And shake the soul with dread,
They meet on this destructive shore
The fate from which they fled.

Herne Bay, January.

W. B.

The LVth Letter "des Aventures d'EDOUARD BOMSTON," rendered into French Verse.

LE BAISER (À LAURE.)

CHÈRE Laure, ah! c'est que je t'adore!
Je t'aime, et je te dois l'aveu;
Le tribut de mon ame à toi;
Du chaste amour le sacré nœud.

C'est que les Dieux aux mortels rendent,
De l'union sainte les douces prémices;
Les jouissances qui nous attendent,
Et l'avant-goût de ses délices.

C'est que les amants ont reçus,
Dans l'âge du monde heureux et sage,
Ce don, au nom de la vertu,
Des jeunes Amours le doux partage.

Chère Laure! ce secret est encore
Le dernier sceau de mon hommage;
Ce tribut de mon ame à toi,

Ce Baiser, de nos cœurs le gage.

Bungay, Dec. 1807.

S. A.

ODE TO THE CUCKOO.

(FROM LOGAN'S POEMS.)

HAIL, beauteous Stranger of the grove!
Thou Messenger of Spring!
Now Heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.

What time the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful Visitant! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
And hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.

The school-boy, wandering thro' the wood
To pull the primrose gay,
Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

What time the pea puts on the bloom
Thou siest thy vocal vale,
An annual guest in other lands,
Another Spring to hail.

Sweet Bird! thy power is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year!

O could I fly, I'd fly with thee!
We'd make, with joyful wing,
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the Spring.

TO SLEEP. (FROM THE SAME.)

IN vain I court, till dawning light,
The coy Divinity of Night;
Restless, from side to side I turn;
Arise, ye Musings of the Morn!
Oh! Sleep! though banish'd from those
In visions fair to Delia rise; [eyes,
And o'er a dearer form diffuse
Thy healing balm, thy lenient dew.

Blest be her night as infant's rest,
Lull'd on the fond maternal breast,
Who, sweetly-playful, smiles in sleep,
Nor knows that he is born to weep.

Remove the terrors of the night,
The phantom-forms of wild affright,
The shrieks from precipice or flood,
And starting scene that swims with blood.

Lead her aloft to blooming bowers,
And beds of amaranthine flowers,
And golden skies, and glittering streams,
That paint the paradise of dreams.

Venus! present a lover near,
And gently whisper in her ear
His woes, who, lonely and forlorn,
Counts the slow clock from night till morn.

Ah! let no part on of my pain,
Save just a tender trace, remain;
Asleep contenting to be kind,
And wake with Daphnis in her mind.

IMITATION OF SHAKSPEARE.

OTHELLO, Act III. Scene I.

By a Person deprived of Hearing.

Oh now, for ever
Farewell sweet harmony! Farewell all
sounds!

Farewell dear conversation, and discourse,
That gives the greatest zest to life! fare-
well!

Farewell soft nightingale, and herald lark,
The animating bells, and dulcet flute,
The full-ton'd organ, and all instruments
Of music that delight the ravish'd ear!
And, oh, you mortal and terrific sounds,
Ye boisterous winds, rude waves, and
thunders dread, [gone,

Farewell! alas! all sense of Hearing's

INSCRIPTION for LIDFORD BRIDGE, DEVON.

(FROM HOWARD'S POEMS.)

IN silent caution cross this perilous bridge
Where hoarsely-gusting thro' the black
abyss

Flashes the Lid along: here, dark Despair
Pull many a victim headlong from the ridge
Has flung; whose dirge, e'en now, the wi-
dow'd dove [dure streams

Mournfully sings. Fresh pendulous vert
Adown the rocky fissure: Stranger, here
Awhile contemplate, if thy breast be pure
From life's base discords, or long-buried
guilt: [joy;

The Genius of the scene will prompt thy
Nor wake the frenzy of Despair in Thee,—
For guardian spirits watch the Virtuous
Man!

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENCE WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA, PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT, JANUARY, 1808.

THE first Letter is from the Russian Minister Gen. Budberg, to Lord G. L. Gower, announcing that the Armistice concluded between the Russian and French Armies on the 9-21 June, had been ratified.

Letter II. is from Lord Gower to Gen. Budberg, dated Memel, 28th June, expressive of a confidence on the part of his Lordship, founded on the declarations and character of the Emperor of Russia, that his Majesty would not enter into a separate peace, but treat in conjunction with Great Britain, which, having entered into the war with no other view than the attainment of a permanent peace, was ready to enter into Negotiations upon an equitable basis.

Letter III. from Gen. Budberg, dated Tilsit, 13-30 June, was as follows: "Sir and Ambassador, I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me yesterday; and having laid it before the Emperor, my august Master, I hasten to transmit to you the answer which his Imperial Majesty has commanded me to return to it. The firmness and perseverance with which his Majesty during eight months maintained and defended a cause which he had reason to suppose common to all Sovereigns, are the most certain pledges of the intentions which animated him, as well as of the loyalty and purity of his principles. Never would his Imperial Majesty have thought of deviating from that system which he has hitherto pursued, if he had been supported by a real assistance on the part of his Allies. But having, from the separation of Austria and of England, found himself reduced to his own forces; having to combat with the forces of France united to the immense means of which she has the disposal, and in the critical position at which affairs had arrived, his Majesty was authorised in believing, that by continuing to sacrifice himself for others, he would ultimately incur a risk of compromising the safety of his own Empire, without being enabled to hope that he might ever fulfil the original object of this war. The conduct which your Government has held during these latter times, is, moreover, of a nature completely to justify the determination which the Emperor has now taken. The diversion on the Continent, which England has so long since promised, has not to this day taken place; and if even, according to the latest advices from London, it would appear that the British Ministry has at length decided on ordering the departure of 10,000 men to Pomerania, that succour is in no wise proportioned, either to the hopes which we were authorised in entertaining, or the importance of the object to which these troops

were intended to be destined. The pecuniary succours which England constantly afforded to the Powers of the Continent at War with France, might in some degree have supplied the want of English troops. Not only did the British Government decline facilitating the loan which the Imperial Court had intended to negotiate at London; but when at length decided on offering some subsidy to the Continental Powers, it appeared that the sum destined for this purpose, so far from meeting the exigencies of the Allies, would not even have covered the indispensable expenses of Prussia. In fine, the use which has been made of the British forces in the Mediterranean has not been more conformable than the rest to the unity and the connexion with which it was indispensable to act in the operations of Russia and England. In lieu of attempting an expedition on the Continent of Italy, with a view of re-conquering the kingdom of Naples, or else in lieu of uniting these forces to those of Russia, which were designed to compel the Porte to a reasonable Peace, one part of the English troops stationed in Sicily directed their course towards an entirely different destination, which the British Government had not even judged proper to communicate to the Court of Russia. It is a point not to be contested, that by following one or other of the courses which I have just cited, the English troops in the Mediterranean would have been of an infinitely greater utility to the common cause, by compelling the Enemy to divide his forces, which would have enabled Russia to have sent to her main army those reinforcements which she was under the necessity of employing on the Danube, to support her army destined to make head against the Turkish forces which might be collected in that quarter. From this statement, I am willing to believe, that your Excellency will be persuaded, that in such a conjuncture, it only remained for the Emperor my Master to look to the glory and to the security of his Empire; and that if the present crisis does not produce every result which might be expected, if the Powers equally interested had displayed vigour in the same proportion as they have exhibited tardiness and irresolution in all their operations, no blame can on this account be attached to Russia. But, at the same time, the Emperor my Master offers his mediation to his Britannic Majesty to make his peace with France, having the certainty that it will be accepted by the latter Power. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. DE BUDBERG.

IV. is a note from M. Alopeus, the Russian Ambassador, dated London, Aug. 1, 1807, to Mr. Canning, announcing the conclusion of peace at Tilsit on the 7th July, between Russia and France, and offering, in compliance with the 18th article of that Treaty, the mediation of Russia to negotiate a Peace between Great Britain and France. The Emperor of France is stated to have accepted his Majesty's mediation, and a repeated conference with the Emperor Alexander, to have expressed himself sincerely desirous of re-establishing a maritime peace upon equitable and honourable principles: the Emperor Alexander guaranteeing the performance of all the stipulations of peace, when once it shall have taken place; and promising the support of all the forces of his Empire to that purpose.

V. is a note from Mr. Canning to M. Alopeus, dated Aug. 5, 1807, in which his Excellency reiterates the assurance of his Majesty's desire of peace, which was manifested in the willingness which he expressed to accede to the Convention concluded at Bartenstein 23d April, between Russia and Prussia; and further, by the instructions which his Minister at St. Petersburg received on the first intelligence of the disastrous events in Poland, to signify to his Russian Majesty his readiness to enter, in concert with his Ally, into any Negotiation which the Emperor Alexander might think it expedient to open for the restoration of a general peace. Mr. Canning adds, that "his Majesty will wait with solicitude the communication of the Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, and for the statement of those equitable and honourable principles upon which his Imperial Majesty expresses his belief that France is desirous of concluding a Peace with Great Britain. His Majesty trusts that the character of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tilsit, and of the principles upon which France is represented as being ready to negotiate, may be found to be such as to afford to his Majesty a just hope of the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace. In that case his Majesty will readily avail himself of the offer of the Emperor of Russia's mediation. But until his Majesty shall have received these important and necessary communications, it is obviously impossible that the undersigned should be authorised to return a more specific answer to the Note presented by M. Alopeus."

PAPERS RELATING TO AUSTRIA.

The 1st Note is from Count Stahrenberg, dated April 18, 1807, offering the mediation of Austria to open Negotiations for a general Peace between Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia, upon an equitable basis to be previously declared, and pro-

posing some place in the Austrian dominions as the place of congress.

No. II. is a Note from Mr. Canning, dated April 25, accepting the proffered mediation, provided it was accepted by all the other powers engaged in the war.

The next Letter, No. III. is from Prince Stahrenberg, dated Nov. 20, stating, "that he has received positive orders from his Court, to make to the British Ministry the most earnest representations on the importance of putting an end to the struggle which still exists between England and France, and the effects of which may produce to the rest of Europe the most fatal consequences. His Majesty the Emperor and King, animated by a constant desire to effect the restoration of repose and tranquillity, does not hesitate to request officially and earnestly his Britannic Majesty to declare his intentions on this point, in evincing to him his disposition to enter into a Negotiation for a Maritime Peace, upon a basis suitable to the reciprocal interests of the Powers who may take a part in it."

No. IV. Mr. Canning, in reply, under date Nov. 23, expresses surprise, that after the repeated and formal declarations of his Majesty as to his desire for Peace, he should be called on for fresh pledges; yet in compliance with the desire of a friendly power, his Majesty again declared that "he now is, as he has at all times been, prepared to enter into Negotiations for the conclusion of such a Peace as shall settle, on equal terms, the respective interests of the powers engaged in the war, as shall be consistent with his Majesty's fidelity to his Allies, and shall provide for the tranquillity and security of Europe."

No. V. Note from Prince Stahrenberg, dated Jan. 1, 1808, states, that "obeying the orders of his Court in conforming to the desire of that of the Thuireries, he was charged to propose to the English Ministry to send immediately Plenipotentiaries to Paris, for the purpose of treating for peace with all the powers at present at war with England; adding that he was authorised by the French Government to grant such passports."

No. VI. is Mr. Canning's reply, dated Jan. 8, 1808, in which he expresses his Majesty's regret, that after the correspondence which took place in April, the present overture (if authorised by the Emperor of Austria) did not notify the acceptance of the conditions which were then stated as indispensable preliminaries to Negotiation; and farther, that it should now be proposed to England to treat with the Powers combined with France against her, without reference to the Allies of Britain at war with France. If, on the other hand, the Court of Vienna was not otherwise

otherwise concerned in the step which Prince Stahremberg had taken, than as having generally authorized that Minister to receive and to convey to the British Government whatever communications the Government of France might think fit to entrust to him; Mr. Canning observes, that however highly the Prince's character might be regarded by Ministers, yet, when professing to speak in the name of another power, some statement of precise authority from that power, or authenticated document, was necessary to entitle his communication to be made the ground of an important public measure. Mr. Canning complains, that no intimation is given of the basis on which it is proposed to treat; and that Paris should be mentioned as the place of Negotiation after the objections urged against it.—“His Majesty (continues Mr. Canning) is willing to treat with France; but he will treat only on a footing of perfect equality. He is ready to treat with the Allies of France; but the Negotiations must equally embrace the interests of the Allies of Great Britain. As soon as the basis of Negotiation shall have been satisfactorily ascertained, and an unexceptionable place of Negotiation agreed upon, his Majesty will be prepared to name Plenipotentiaries to meet those of the other Powers engaged in the war: but his Majesty will not again consent to send his Plenipotentiaries to a hostile capital. But while his Majesty

has permitted the Undersigned to address this frank and unequivocal exposition of his Majesty's sentiments to the Minister of the Emperor of Austria, the Undersigned is at the same time charged to state distinctly to the Prince de Stahremberg; that, not having received any authentic proof of the Prince de Stahremberg's commission to enter into any explanations in the name of the French Government, or to afford any assurances by which that Government could be bound, his Majesty has not directed the Undersigned to give any authority to the Prince Stahremberg to speak in the name of his Majesty to the Government of France.”

No. VII. Prince de Stahremberg, in consequence of orders from his Court, demands passports for himself and all the individuals of the Austrian Mission.—No. VIII. is an enquiry from Mr Canning as to the date of the Prince Stahremberg's last dispatches from Vienna, and if the British Minister, Mr. Adair, had then left that Capital.—No. IX. is the Prince's answer, that his latest dispatches were dated Oct. 30, and made no mention of Mr. Adair.—No. X. is a Note from Mr Canning accompanying the passports, expressing “his Majesty's deep regret that the circumstances of the times, and the orders of his Court, should have imposed on the Prince de Stahremberg the necessity of demanding them.”

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 25.

Lord Stordford presented his Majesty's Answer to the Address of that House.

A debate of some length arose from the objection of Mr. W. Dundas to the introduction of a Bill for prevention of grants of offices in reversion.

January 26.

On the motion of Mr. Ponsonby, the papers relative to his Majesty's request for the mediation of Russia towards the restoration of peace between Britain and Denmark, were voted.

A conversation of some length took place as to expediency of the production of some papers respecting Portugal, and as to time for discussing those relating to the late Orders in Council.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 27.

Copies of the late Orders in Council were presented by Lord Hawkesbury, and gave

occasion to a conversation of some length, between Lords Auckland, Holland, and Grenville, who disapproved the measures; and Lords Hawkesbury and Bathurst, who defended them.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention to relinquish the Bill he had proposed last Session, for the Collection of the Assessed Taxes; some of its enactments being objectionable. He afterwards presented Copies of the Orders in Council; and, in reply to some observations from Lord H. Petty, mentioned the intention of Ministers to apply for an Act of Indemnity on the subject of them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 28.

The House, after a long debate, voted their Thanks to the Officers and Men employed in the Expedition to Copenhagen.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh moved the Thanks of the House to the Officers and Men engaged in the Baltic

Baltic Expedition. His Lordship urged the importance and difficulty of the service, stating that there were 14,000 regular troops in Copenhagen, and that the militia in Zealand amounted, with the regulars, to 35,000 men.

Mr. *Windham*, in a very ingenious and argumentative speech, opposed the vote, as uncalculated for by the occasion.

Mr. *Tierney* concurred in the same sentiments, and denied the regular forces of the Danes at Copenhagen to have exceeded 2,700 men.

Mr. *Brand* and Sir *F. Burdett* likewise opposed the Vote; but it was carried by a majority of 100 to 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 29.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 100,000 Scaamen, and 30,000 Marines, for the service of the year; and 3,123,500*l.* for their wages; 3,311,000*l.* for their victualling; 5,070,000*l.* for wear, tear, and building of ships; and 321,000*l.* for Naval Ordnance.

February 1.

The *Speaker* communicated the Thanks of the House to Generals *Finch*, *Grosvenor*, and *Wellesley*, and to Sir *H. Popham*, for their services at Copenhagen; and those Officers expressed their thanks for the honour done them.

February 3.

Mr. *Ponsonby* made his promised motion, for censure on Ministers, for the recent attack on Copenhagen. In a very able speech, he reprobated their conduct on that occasion, and quoted their own declarations to prove that Denmark had 65,000 men ready to defend her neutrality against France. He urged the innocence of the Danish Government of any view hostile to this country, from the circumstance of 350 of their ships, valued at two millions *rix dollars*, being suffered to remain in our ports; and affirmed that Ministers had not the slightest grounds for impeaching the good faith of Denmark when they attacked her. If they knew Denmark to be hostilely inclined, why did they not dismantle her fortifications when they occupied them—But, having created an enemy, they gave him back the means for our molestation.

Mr. *Canning* combated the arguments of the preceding speaker; and contended that Denmark was hostile to this country since the defeat of the Northern Confederacy; and that such disposition was embodied by the strong compulsion of France. He alluded to the offer made by France to Sweden, to give Norway to her as the price of her neutrality, and adduced other

instances of the weak and dependent state of Denmark; and concluded by justifying the policy of the enterprize on all its grounds.

Messrs. *Windham*, *Foster*, and *Whitbread*, strongly protested against the conduct of Ministers on this occasion, as a gross violation of the law of nations, and of every moral and political obligation.

Lord *G. L. Gower* stated, that the unfavourable change in the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia towards this country resulted from the failure of our promised co-operation on the Continent, by which the undivided pressure of the war fell on him, and preceded the affair of Copenhagen.

Lords *Palmerston* and *Castlereagh*, and Messrs. *Morris* and *Lyttelton*, thought the documents already before the House amply justified Ministers for the measures they had adopted.

The debate was protracted to half-past six on Thursday morning, when the House divided: For Mr. *Ponsonby's* motion 102—against it 253—majority for Ministers 145.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

Lord *Grenville* moved for a Copy of the Message of the American President to Congress on the 28th October, with a view to the better understanding of the reciprocal interests of the two countries. He was unwilling that we should add the United States to the already formidable confederacy against us. Much, however, as he was disposed to deprecate a war with America, he should never think of averting that evil by the surrender of any of the just rights of England, more especially of her maritime rights, to which she owed almost every thing. Sooner would he consent to perish in a struggle for their assertion and conservation, than think of surrendering them in order to prevent that struggle. Much better was it to fail in the endeavour to maintain them, than tamely and deliberately to surrender that, from which sprung our proudest glory, from which chiefly flowed our strength and prosperity. He should still, notwithstanding, cherish the idea that the good sense and moderation of the two countries would obviate the necessity of an appeal to arms, and that their mutual interests would point out a safer and wiser conduct to pursue.

Lord *Hawkesbury* had no objection to the production of the paper in question, and observed that Ministers, in their negotiation with America, had manifested a disposition to peace and moderation, but never would consent to sacrifice those rights on which the existence of the Empire depended.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 5.

A variety of papers from the Bank, &c. were presented; after which Mr. Perceval moved, that his Majesty's Orders in Council respecting Neutral Trade be referred to a Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord H. Petty thought Ministers bound to establish the legality or the necessity of these Orders, before they were made the ground for financial regulations. He quoted various authorities to shew that the Privy Council was subject to the general law of nations, and that it did not possess the power to exclude from our ports neutral vessels.

Mr. Perceval considered the Orders as legalised by the necessity which called for their adoption. He denied that they would effect real neutrals: he took a comprehensive view of the conduct of France towards the neutral city of Hamburgh, to Denmark, America, and Portugal—a conduct which rendered the measures in question indispensably necessary. He doubted their tendency to create hostility in America towards us, especially if the Legislators of that country looked at them with candour and policy. He next observed,—“I am not one of those who think that this Country could redeem any loss she might sustain by the losses of America. A loss to her would ultimately be a loss to ourselves; many mischiefs would be entailed on her by hostilities, which would certainly be felt in America; but they would be next felt by ourselves. We ought not to envy the prosperity of America, for, in fact, the prosperity of America was the prosperity of Britain. He remarked, that the late Orders in Council were founded on the same principle as the Order of the 7th of January, 1807; and therefore, that it ill became the Ministers who issued that Order to contend, that those which differed from it only by being more efficient, were violations of the law of nations, and the municipal law of the land. Their policy, he observed, consisted in the protection they afforded to our commerce, and in the inconvenience and distress the enemy must experience from their operation.

Mr. Windham, Dr. Lawrence, Sir Arthur Pigot, and Mr. Eden, joined with Lord Henry Petty in condemning the Orders in Council.

The *Master of the Rolls* coincided with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the view he had taken of those measures.

The question for a Committee was carried without a division; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed certain duties on foreign produce exported from England; and he observed, that the resolutions would be printed and laid before the House. The resolutions were then agreed to *pro forma*,

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and the Report ordered to be received on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 8.

The Duke of Norfolk moved for a variety of papers connected with the Expedition to Copenhagen, conceiving that those already before the House were insufficient to the justification of Ministers. He thought the Navy of Denmark, in the hands of its Sovereign, would have enabled him to have maintained his neutrality against the utmost efforts of France; and further, that it would have controuled the operations of Russia, who was now left in complete dominion of the Baltic.

The Marquis Wellesley contended, that the necessity of the measure was in itself a complete justification. He alluded to the assembling of a large force at Hamburgh, as meant to overawe, if not to conquer Denmark: Buonaparte, both after the battle of Friedland and at Paris, betrayed his purpose of combining the navies of Denmark and Portugal in the plan of humbling this country. Denmark he thought incompetent to its own defence, and the insufficiency of provisions in Zealand would have opposed any effectual assistance on our part. Had the Danish fleet joined that of Russia, as it unquestionably would have done, the marine of Sweden must have fallen, and a fleet of 40 sail would have thus menaced this country: the prompt and gallant energy of Ministers had prevented that calamity, and inflicted on Buonaparte the severest blow he had felt since he commenced his reign.

Lord Hutchinson, from local observation and correct information, thought Denmark able to defend her neutrality, and that she was determined to do so. When a French force was assembled on the Danish frontiers, he knew the Crown Prince, rather than submit to France, was resolved to evacuate Holstein, and retire into his Islands. He next adverted to the situation of the Russian and French armies previous to the battle of Friedland—the army of Benningsen, in the beginning of June, amounted only to 70,000 men, with two small corps acting in conjunction, comprising about 30,000, in all 100,000. The French had 160,000 men. After a series of sanguinary actions, the Russians crossed the Niemen on the 14th June, with a loss of 40,000 men, having in the eleven preceding days, no less than 1848 Officers and 27 Generals either killed or wounded. His Lordship thought peace unavoidable to Russia, and he allowed the probability that her connexion with France might have tended to a rupture with this Country, but he knew, from two conversations

with the Emperor Alexander, that the attack on Copenhagen hastened that event, his Imperial Majesty having emphatically and repeatedly declared, that he would have satisfaction for the outrage done to Denmark; that he was resolved to adhere to her, and to protect the independence of the Baltic. He had communicated these conversations to Ministers, and was surprised that his dispatches were not included in the papers which they had produced to the House.

Lord *Erskine* was sorry to see the British Government degenerate into the servile imitator of the Ruler of France; and that we, who first engaged in the war as the conservators of political morality, should become in the end its flagrant violators. He admitted to a fair extent the law of self-defence: in a case of fire, the owner of the adjoining tenement was justified to pull down his neighbour's house to prevent the flames extending to his own; but if the fire was in the Haymarket, a person living at Hyde-park-corner would hardly be warranted in pulling down all the intermediate houses, and much less so if he only heard from somebody that there was a fire there, or that some incendiary intended to kindle one. Ministers had given new names to the Danish ships as gypsies do to the children they steal.

Lord *Boringdon* defended Ministers, and imputed to Lord *Hutchinson* some failure of accuracy or of memory.

Lords *Harrowby*, *Limerick*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Mulgrave*, spoke on the same side, resting the justification of the measure on its obvious necessity. France had destroyed the public law of nations; and if all the nations of Europe acquiesced in that abolition, it was not to be expected that we would adhere to it to our destruction.

Lord *Hawkesbury* pointed out the facility with which a French army might pass into Zealand, by instancing, that although a strong flotilla lately lined the entire coast under an active Officer (Admiral Keats), the vessels not being a mile asunder, yet the enemy passed in boats during the night unobserved.

Lords *Moir*, *Jersey*, *St. Vincent*, *Grey*, *Darnley*, and *Sidmouth*, supported the motion, and in decided terms reprobated the conduct of Ministers.—At half-past five in the morning the House divided—Ayes present 35; Proxies 13; Total 48—Noes present 68; Proxies 37; Total 105.—Majority for Ministers 57.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 10.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to the arrangements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with

the Bank, for the loan of three millions, without interest, until six months after the ratification of peace; for reducing the allowance made to the Bank for the management of the public debt from 450*l.* per million to 340*l.* per million; as also for the issue for the public service of 500,000*l.* unclaimed dividends and unclaimed Lottery Prizes.

Mr. *Tierney* and Mr. *Banks* objected to this mode of raising any part of the supplies: they thought, in preference, that the Bank should be charged interest for the amount of the balances of the public monies in their hands, which, estimating them at 10 millions, would amount to infinitely more than the proposed saving, and that the loan should be negotiated in the usual way.

Messrs. *Thornton*, *Huskisson*, *Giddy*, *Manning*, *Bragden*, *Biddulph*, *Croker*, *P. Carew*, and Lord *H. Petty*, lengthened the conversation on the question till 12 o'clock, when the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 11.

Viscount *Sidmouth* gave notice of a motion respecting the Danish Ships; and Lord *Grenville* moved for a Copy of the Treaty with America, not ratified by that Government.

Earl *Grey* moved for various documents tending to explain the notice of the proposals made by Austria and Russia, for effecting a peace between this Country and France. A debate of considerable length ensued, the chief interest of which arose from the observations of Lord *Hutchinson*, as to the relative strength of the French and Russian Armies. He declared, that in April last, he had advised Ministers not to send any troops to the Continent, from an entire conviction that they could do no good there.

Lord *Bathurst* called his Lordship to order, as disclosing confidential communications which took place between him and his Government; and Lords *Hawkesbury*, *E'don*, and *Mulgrave*, spoke to the same effect.

Lord *Hutchinson* justified the line he had adopted, from the circumstance of Ministers having quoted garbled and partial passages from his dispatches, thereby misrepresenting their general tendency and purport.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *P. Burdett* moved for an account of the produce and application of all prizes made by his Majesty's naval forces since the year 1792.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought a statement of the amount without its application sufficient; and Sir *J. Nichol*, who highly

highly approved the grants made from this fund to the junior branches of the Royal Family, objected either to the production of accounts, or to inquiry.

Mr. *Lushington* thought inquiry necessary; and mentioned the following instance of what he considered a misapplication of the droits of Admiralty. An Hon. Baronet, a Member of that House, obtained leave to quit the British service; and having so done, he purchased a ship, settled at Ostend, and exchanged the vessel so procured, for another named the *El Trusco*. Thus provided, the Hon. Baronet sailed for India, where he loaded his ship, proceeded from thence to Dungeness, and there ran in; or, to speak more intelligibly, smuggled in a part of the cargo. After some transactions, in which Lieut. Bowen, of the *Brilliant*, was concerned, the ship came within the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. Proceedings were thereupon instituted, and claims were put in by the Hon. Baronet, to the amount of 100,000*l.*; and he demanded the restoration of the vessel, as being his own property. In that Court be avoided process, and absconded. Capt. Robinson, who was the captor, received nothing; but in September 1805, his Majesty, in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Long, and another Lord of the Treasury, made the Hon. Baronet a present of the sum of 25,000*l.* He presumed, that this would not be reckoned among the rewards as-

signed for meritorious service; it was, in truth, a reward to an Officer of the Navy, for having violated the laws of his Country.

Sir *H. Popham* observed, that he was not prepared for so personal an attack; but observed, that when he sailed, it was in a period of peace; and as to using a neutral flag, such adoption had arisen at a moment of irritation. He wished the Hon. Gentleman would move for all the Papers in the India House on the subject, by which he should be exculpated from the charge of smuggling.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought inquiry necessary, not only as to the extent and application of these droits, but to determine if such a fund ought to continue in the hands of the Crown, independent of the salutary control of Parliament.

Sir *J. Nichol* explained the grant to Sir *H. Popham* to have been a remission of the penalty he had incurred by bringing a cargo of tea to this country, without licence from the India Company.

Sir *C. Price* thought the motion not sufficiently comprehensive.

Mr. *Adam*, Mr. *Huskisson*, and Mr. *Perceval*, were of opinion that the amount of the droits only should be produced; and that any other measure that might them appear necessary, would be resorted to; and the House concurred with them: there being on a division, Ayes 12—Noes 57.—Majority for the partial production, 25.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 30. This Gazette announces the capture of a French lugger privateer *Marsonin*, armed with 14 guns and 60 men, by the *Isis*, Capt. *J. Tower*.—The French cutter *Succes*, of 10 guns and 59 men, by the *Volage*, off *Galita Island*, Capt. *Rosenhagen*.—Le *César* French privateer of four 6-pounders, belonging to *Ancona*, having on-board a cargo of rice and flour on account of the French Government, bound to *Corfu*, by the *Hazard sloop*, Capt. *Hony*.—A number of small vessels, carrying troops to *Corfu* and *Otranto*; 300 soldiers were taken, nine vessels destroyed, and two escaped; by the *Glatton*.—And the *Grand Argus* French lugger privateer, of 4 guns, but pierced for 12, and 41 men, by the *Sibylle*, Capt. *Upton*.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 6. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the *Quixote* Spanish privateer of 8 guns, and 99 men on board, belonging to *Porto Cavallo*; by the *Savage*, Capt. *Maarcc*.

Downing-Street, Feb. 8. Capt. *Berkeley* arrived yesterday morning at the Office of

Visc. Castlereagh, with the following dispatch:

“MY LORD, *Santa Cruz, Dec. 27.*

“Being in a state of preparation and readiness to move a sufficient force against the Danish islands in these seas, in consequence of your Lordship’s dispatch of the 5th of September, no time was lost (after the arrival of his Majesty’s final commands, signified to me by Lord *Hawkesbury*’s letter of November the 3d, in your Lordship’s absence, by the *Fawn sloop* of war, which arrived early on Tuesday morning the 15th inst. at *Barbadoes*) in embarking the troops at *Barbadoes* on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear-admiral Sir *Alexander Cochrane*, who immediately dispatched others to the islands to Leeward to take on board such as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except 100 rank and file of the 90th regiment from *St. Vincent’s*, joined the Admiral before or soon after our arrival off the island of *St. Thomas* on the 21st inst. It was then thought proper to send a summons to Governor *Von Scholten*, in charge

of Brig.-gen. Shipley and Capt. Fahie commanding his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, to surrender the islands St. Thomas, St. John, and their Dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty, which he did the next day on terms agreed upon between him and Major Gen. Maitland and Capt. Pickmore, of his Majesty's ship *Ranillies*, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and hope they will meet with his Majesty's approbation. On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of 300 men of the 70th regiment, with an Officer and detachment of the Royal Artillery, at St. Thomas's, under the command of Brig. Gen. Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the Civil Government of the same until his Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the Admiral having previously sent his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, with Brig.-gen. Shipley and Captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th, with a letter from the Governor, offering to surrender it to his Majesty, provided we would allow three Danish Officers to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his Excellency's military honour might not thereby be reflected on. These Officers having made their report to their Governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th, to the flag-ship, with a message, that the Governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when Major-gen. Maitland and Capt. Pickmore

were again sent on shore to settle the Terms of Capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit; which being approved of by the Admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of in the name of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British Colours being hoisted. I should be ungrateful in the extreme did I not state to your Lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself, the Officers, and soldiers, to be under to Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, the Captains and Officers of the Royal Navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and I am sure much to their own inconvenience. I am convinced that had it been necessary to have called for the exertion of the sea and land forces employed upon this expedition, that they would have added another laurel to the many acquired by British valour and discipline. Copies of the two Letters of Summons, with the answers of the respective Governors, are herewith transmitted, together with a return of Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores, taken possession of, both at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz.—This dispatch will be presented to your Lordship by Capt. Berkeley of the 16th infantry, an intelligent officer, who will answer any question you may be pleased to ask him; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's notice.—Capt. Berkeley is my first Aid de Camp. HENRY BOWYER,
General and Commander of the Forces."

(To be continued)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. contained two Reports from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first accuses Portugal of favouring Eng'land, and deceiving France: the 2d is dated the 2d January, and is as follows:

"His Excellency recalls to the recollection of his Majesty how necessary were the active and vigilant measures which have been taken, and so well seconded, by the rapidity of the march of the French troops. Portugal only sequestered the English goods when the English were secure from that measure, which Portugal did not even affect to execute. She concerted her flight with the English; and, a little while before we received the news of it, a courier had carried to Italy, where the Emperor then was, new prot stations of attachment to the common cause of the Continent. He announced the return of M. de Lema, who had not quitted Lis-

bon, and the arrival of the Ambassador Extraordinary, M. de Marialva, probably the dupe, as was the courier, of the bad faith of her Court. Portugal is at length delivered from the yoke of England: your Majesty occupies it with your troops—it had been left defenceless on the sea-side, and a part of the cannon on her coasts had been spiked. Thus England menaces her at present, blockades her ports, and would lay waste her shores. Spain has had fears for Cadiz—she has had fears for Ceuta—it is against that part of the world that the English appear to wish to direct their secret expeditions. They have embarked troops at G. bratar—they have recalled from that quarter those which had been driven from the Levant, and a part of those which they had accumulated in the city. Their cruizers on the coast of Spain become more vigilant, and seem to wish to revenge upon that kingdom the reverse they have experienced in the Span-

ish Colonies: All the peninsula deserves to fix particularly the attention of your Majesty."

Report of the Minister of War on the Measures taken by France under the present Circumstances. 6th Jan.

"Your Majesty ordered me to form the first and second Corps of Observation of the Geronde. The first of those corps, commanded by General Junot, has conquered Portugal. The head of the second is ready to follow the first, if circumstances require it. Your Majesty, whose vigilance is never at a fault, wished the Corps of Observation of the Ocean, confided to Marshal Moscey, to be in the third line. The necessity of shutting the ports of the Continent against our irreconcilable Enemy, and of having upon every point of attack considerable means, in order to profit by any fortunate circumstances which might present themselves, to carry the war to the heart of England, Ireland, and the Indies, may render the levy of the conscription of 1809 necessary. The party which rules at London has proclaimed the principle of eternal war, and the Expedition to Copenhagen has revealed its criminal intentions. Though the indignation of all Europe has been excited against England; though at no period France had such numerous armies; it is not sufficient—it is necessary that English influence should be attacked wherever it exists, till the moment in which the sight of so many dangers shall induce England to drive from her Counsels the Oligarchs who direct them, and to confide the Administration to wise men, capable of conciliating the love and interest of their country with the love and interest of the human race. A vulgar policy would have made your Majesty disarm; but such a policy would be a scourge to France, and render imperfect the great results you have prepared. Yes, Sire, your Majesty, far from diminishing your arms, ought to augment them, till England shall have acknowledged the independence of all Powers, and restored to the seas that tranquillity which your Majesty has ensured to the Continent. Undoubtedly your Majesty must suffer in requiring from your people fresh sacrifices, and in imposing new obligations on them; but you ought also to yield to the cry of all the French—"No repose till the sea be free, and a just peace shall have re-established France in the most just, the most useful, and the most necessary of her rights."

In consequence of the above Report, the Conservative Senate has placed at the disposal of Buonaparte 80,000 of the conscripts for the year 1809; viz. all youths

born in the years 1789 and 1790. The grounds of this anticipation were explained by M. Regnaud, one of the Orators of State, in the following speech:

Motives of the Senatus Consultum upon the Conscription of 1809, declared by Regnaud de St. Jean D'Angely, Minister of State.

"SENATORS,—When your wisdom called out the Conscripts of 1808, your wishes were directed towards the Peace which signal victories had prepared—you wished to ensure new means of conquering and pacifying. The success surpassed your hopes—the flames of war are extinguished upon the Continent—a durable peace has been sworn between the two greatest Sovereigns in the world, and Europe has time to breathe. But there is a Government to which the repose of Europe is despair, to which Peace is terror, to which discord is necessity, and war hope. England has replied to the offer of a generous mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, by carrying fire and sword into the territories of his most antient ally, by professing more solemnly contempt of the rights of nations, by proclaiming more inhumanly the principle of eternal war. The indignation of all Sovereigns has replied to the injurious Manifestoes, to the cunning declarations, to the barbarous acts of the Cabinet of St. James. The predictions which the orators of his Majesty made to you a year ago in this Tribune are realized. It is, we said, 'from the bosom of the Continent, which England would set in a flame, that henceforth a terrible war shall be waged against her. It is by applying to her on all the European shores the principles she has applied in all seas, that we shall bring her back to the antient principles of the Law of Nations and of civilized states. It is by exiling her ships from all the coasts where we have soldiers and allies, that the English Ministry will be punished for the culpable refusal of giving Peace to the world.' Such, Senators, were the words we addressed to you in speaking of the Conscription of 1808, and behold a sacred and powerful league is formed to punish the English Oligarchy, defend the rights of nations, and avenge humanity. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, from the Nile to the Narva, but few points remain to the English ships where they can land, or where they are not forbidden to touch.

"But it is not sufficient to have, by a just reciprocity, pronounced against England that dreadful sentence of outlawry; she must not be permitted to be at rest in the seat of her iniquitous domination, upon any of her coasts, in any of her colonies, under any points of the globe, which are not yet interdicted to her. It is necessary

that, repelled from one part of the world, menaced in all others, England should know not where to direct the little military force of which she has the disposal; and that our armies, more formidable than ever, should be ready to carry into her possessions our victorious and avenging Eagles. Such, Gentlemen, are the motives which have determined his Majesty to demand a new Conscription. The levy of the preceding year has been, as you foresaw, the pledge of Continental Peace—the levy of this year will be the presage of a Maritime Peace. The pillage of the arsenal and port of Copenhagen—the emigration of the Portuguese fleet, have not yet left the Continent without ships.

“Our legions can yet reach the English Militia—Ireland may yet hope for succour against oppression—India may yet expect deliverers; and while our antient phalanxes shall march to hasten the days of justice, new legions of young warriors shall be trained to discipline and to battle, under the paternal eye of those warlike Magistrates, of those Senators Generals, who with so happy a zeal have already formed brave men to replace those whom War has snatched from the country, or who have been restored to their families. His Majesty will have a superabundance of means to realize his pacific views, or to execute his warlike projects. To the powerful armies of his faithful Allies, his Majesty will unite, for common defence and triumph, so formidable a mass, that success will not long be doubtful. So just a cause will not be vainly defended by so much force, and protected by so many powers. A league so imposing in its elements, so generous in its policy, so just in its objects, so great in its means, will at length bring back our Enemies to justice through fear, or to submission through victory.”

Paris, Jan. 29.—The Senate yesterday held an extraordinary sitting. We are assured, that in this sitting an organic *Senatus Consultum* was presented, for the creation of a new grand Dignitary of the Empire, with the title of “Governor-General of the Department beyond the Alps:” his prerogatives and functions will be the same as those of the Prince Arch-chancellor and Grand Elector; and he will reside at Genoa.

A late *Moniteur* contains a translation of our King’s Speech on the opening of the Parliament, and an abridgment of the Debates which followed in both Houses. There are accompanied by notes, in the usual tone of invective and insinuation. The comments chiefly relate to the rejected Mediation of Russia—An unqualified condemnation of the Danish Expedition—Our conduct with regard to Portugal, by

which all hopes of reconciliation with France are for ever lost—Suspensions against Austria, so far as regards her pretended remonstrance against England—Threats against Sweden, in which her patriotic struggle is treated with ridicule, predicting that Alexander will soon be in possession of Stockholm—The declaration of Mr. Canning, that he did not receive his information relating to the Prussian troops from M. Jacobi, but from an English Minister, communicating the intelligence that Prussia was to be evacuated by France, without any reference to what England might or might not resolve on. Buonaparte, however, with the true spirit of perfidy, at last openly avows that he will not consent to evacuate Prussia till the conclusion of the war, if even then! This paper contains observations also on several other subjects, in which the inordinate ambition of Buonaparte is more and more evident.—To this comment are added some remarks on Lord Galloway’s Speech in Parliament, and some few hints respecting our conduct at Madeira.—We scarcely need mention, that the whole of these remarks are embittered by every invective which can be suggested against the British Government.

The most remarkable of these Comments is a long note, in which it is pretended, that a peace of a few years continuance would be very advantageous to this Country, and extremely injurious to France. It is singular that Buonaparte should permit this argument to be used, at the time that he is constantly expressing a desire for Peace. The sincerity of that desire is rendered very questionable, when declarations so inconsistent with it appear in the *Moniteur*. Why does he propose to negotiate, if he expects that the effects of a pacification would be so unfavourable to him?

Kehl opposite to Strasburgh, Cassel opposite to Mayence, Wesel and Flushing, have been united to the French Empire.

It is in contemplation, in France, to plant and cultivate the Cotton-tree in the Southern provinces of that country.

Buonaparte continues to elevate and secure his family, by extending its connexions among the antient Houses of Germany. The niece of his brother-in-law, Murat, has been lately married to the Prince of Hohenzollern; and a relative of Madame Buonaparte to the Prince of Arenberg.

Among Buonaparte’s recent creations of title, he has named one of his grand-daughters (Josephine) Princess of Boulogne. This is to be considered as a mark of Royal favour, conferred upon that town for the loyalty and bravery displayed by its inhabitants in their several rencontres with

the English: perhaps too with a reference to the future services to be performed by the same inhabitants, in their co-operation with the projected expedition, which the foreign papers begin again to intimate is about to be undertaken against this country.

Buonaparte is making arrangements for the improvement of his dock-yards; there are to be 18 Companies of about 277 men each, and to be divided into sub-divisions of 18.

Napoleon has passed a decree, dated the 11th inst. for the enforcement of his decrees of Nov 23 and Dec. 17, for the confiscation of such neutral vessels entering the ports belonging to France, or occupied by her troops, as may have touched in a British port, or been visited by a British cruizer. By this decree, any of the crew or passengers on board such vessel, giving evidence of such visitation, is to be rewarded with a third part of the value of the ship and cargo. Any Custom-house Officer contravening this decree, is declared guilty of treason.

Armand Victor Le Chevalier, formerly a Chief of the Chouans, and pardoned, was tried by a Court Martial at Paris, on the 9th inst. and sentenced to suffer death, for having assembled an armed force last June, of which he constituted himself the Chief.

A man named Desnoyelles was lately fined 100 livres by one of the tribunals of Paris, for not having prevented his wife, Louisa Lecoc, abusing the credulity of the Conscripts by telling their fortunes on the cards; the poor man in vain pleaded that he had no power of controul over his wife; but the Judge silenced the plea by threatening a farther mulct for his criminal abandonment of that authority with which the laws of God and man had invested him.

HOLLAND.

The *Flushing Gazette Extraordinary* of the 17th ult. was published for the purpose of announcing the damage done at Flushing by a storm and high tide on the 15th. The following is an abstract of this distressing detail:

At one o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the tide rose over the quays, and, being driven by a violent wind, poured in torrents through all the streets of the lower town—the inundation was so rapid as to have attained a great height before it was perceived; and many had scarcely time to remove their children out of bed to a place of greater safety. In less than half an hour, the water in many places was nine feet deep, and in the lower streets more than 14; so that in some low houses the inhabitants could only save themselves on the roofs.

With how much rapidity the water advanced will appear from the following instance: in the Palingstraat, a woman was found drowned, lying half out of bed, with her youngest child in her arms; her eldest child was likewise out of bed; but, in consequence, no doubt, of the rapid rise of the water, they were all three found lifeless.

At break of day, the wind abated, and, the water decreasing with the ebb, the water left the houses on the town quay; but it still continued in the lower parts of the town, and was of considerable depth till the following day. Many persons in boats and other small vessels then conveyed some scanty supplies of provisions and water to the inhabitants in the upper stories, and on the tops of the houses.

The water on the Vineyard quay, at the magazine of provisions of the French Empire, made a great breach, through which beams of ship-timber were driven with so much violence, that they greatly damaged and endangered several houses, and entirely threw down others, causing the death of several persons. A great number of horses, and cattle, standing in the stalls of the dealers, were drowned.—This calamity was still more aggravated by a frost setting in, which rendered it necessary, so long as the frost lasted, and no rain fell, to fetch rain-water from Middleburg; what fresh water they before had having been spoiled by the salt water.

Twenty-nine persons, who lost their lives on this occasion, have been buried at the expence of the town; and subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers.

A most severe Decree has been passed in Holland; by which the Ports of that Country are ordered to be shut against vessels of every description; ships of war belonging to Holland and her Allies only excepted.—It was thus prefaced: "Considering that every European nation ought to co-operate with all its might to the triumph of the cause of the Continent, in a contest which will not be of long duration, and whose result is not doubtful—Considering that our particular duty, as well as the dearest interests of our people, command us to accede in all points to the desires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, our illustrious Brother, and even to surpass his hopes—Considering that the indemnity and relief which our Kingdom has a right to demand and expect depend entirely upon the powerful intervention of France—Considering, in fine, that however great the sacrifices hitherto made by this country may be, and however painful its situation, both under the relations of commerce and those of finance, it

is of much greater interest to dissipate all the doubts that might exist with respect to our intentions, and to prove to Europe, in the most signal manner, our attachment, and that of our people, to the common cause; have decreed and do decree as follows," &c. &c.

The Dutch official Gazette also contains a very strong article upon the conduct which the Dutch commerce ought to pursue at present. The following are the most striking passages:—"Abandon common speculation; do not suffer yourselves to be excluded with impunity from the empire of the seas—fit out privateers to wrest the prey from the enemy, to procure provisions, become almost of the first necessity; it is in the Enemy's ships that you ought to seek for your Colonies; it is at their expence you ought to furnish your correspondents with the merchandize they want.—Recollect the courage of your ancestors; recollect that you are fellow-countrymen of Ruyter and Tromp—Must the Danes be, of the least popular nations, the only one who dares attack the English in open sea? Must History say, that the Danes were in the 19th century what the Dutch were in the 17th?—Arm, Dutchmen! Let all your ports be filled with armed vessels, ready to fall upon the enemy."

The King of Holland is in future to reside at Amsterdam.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, by a decree of the 3d inst. has ordered the rigid enforcement, throughout his states, of the measures adopted by France against the commerce of this country; as also in regard to neutrals touching at our ports, or visited by our cruisers.

Gen. Moncey, with a body of French troops, has entered Spain. An immense number of cloisters and convents are to be secularised in Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

A gentleman arrived at Plymouth, who made his escape from Lisbon, which he left the 17th of December last. states, that when the French army arrived in that city, they appeared mostly Poles, Prussians, Hanoverians, Germans, and rabble of all nations, very few Frenchmen being among them. After they had been drawn up in the square, and hoisted the French colours, the populace hissed, and shewed great contempt for their new auxiliaries, and proceeded to pelt the French with stones and other missile weapons; which the French stood for some time, and then charged in amongst them, by which attack a great number of the Portuguese lost their lives. One Portuguese, in particular, behaved with uncommon resolution; he killed five French soldiers with a scythe,

before he was massacred. When Gen. Junot (who, by the bye, lives in a well-barricaded and well-guarded palace) went with his suite to the Opera, he sat in the Prince Regent's box; upon which all the Portuguese present put on their hats, and went directly out of the Theatre, leaving Gen. Junot and his suite by themselves to hear the musick of the opera.

It clearly appears from the Decrees issued by Gen. Junot since his arrival at Lisbon, that the resentment of the inhabitants towards the invading enemy was openly manifested on their first entering the city. Assassinations are stated to have been daily committed; and military tribunals were accordingly instituted for the purpose of punishing all persons who might be found to have fire-arms in their possession, without special permission.

Another Proclamation, issued by Gen. Junot, for the sequestration of British property, has been received. According to this Ordinance, any merchant, agent, or trader, concealing English property, is to be fined in a sum equal to ten times the value of such property, and to be subjected to corporal punishment. Gen. Junot has charged the Regency with the rigid execution of these orders.

The Cardinal Patriarch at Lisbon has issued another Proclamation; in which, after exhorting the people to be reconciled to the chains of the French, he speaks, in terms of blasphemous adulation of the Tyrant by whom the country is oppressed:

"Fear not, belov'd children (says he); live secure in your houses and out of them; bear in mind that this army belongs to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, NAPOLEON THE GREAT, whom God, has destined to defend and protect religion, and constitute the happiness of the people. You know it. *All the world knows it.* Confide then, with unalterable security, in this matchless prodigy of all ages. He will shower down on us the blessings of Peace, if you respect his determinations: the people will all be happy, if they are worthy of such high protection!!!"

ITALY.

A British garrison of about 250 men occupies the fort of Scylla in Calabria. The rock on which it is built presents a nearly perpendicular face to the land side, and the avenues to it having been destroyed, the position has been rendered inaccessible. Towards the sea narrow flights of stairs, strongly defended, have been cut in the rock, and by these, regular supplies of water and provisions are received from Messina.

Two English Couriers are reported to have been murdered on their routes from Syracuse to Palermo.

A Russian vessel from Brindis in Italy, with

with oars, for Civita Vecchia, was lately taken by a British cruiser, who put eight seamen on board, and ordered her to Malta. The Russian master however, going below, secretly bored a hole in the bottom, through which the water rushed so rapidly, that the English were obliged to abandon their prize, and, with their prisoners, take to a small boat—they were shortly after picked up by an Austrian vessel, which landed them at Ragusa, where the luckless captives were consigned to a prison.

TUSCANY DELIVERED UP TO BUONAPARTE.

From an article in the Dutch papers, our readers will see with what ease and facility Buonaparte gives and takes away Kingdoms. They will likewise notice the modest of the Queen of Etruria, who so graciously surrenders her Crown and dignity to the little great Man.

Flower, Dec. 10.—In pursuance of a Convention between their Majesties, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Spain, Tuscany has been ceded to his Imperial Majesty; and yesterday evening the Queen (to whom other States are to be assigned) departed hence with a train of between 40 and 50 carriages, containing baggage and private property; after which, the Etrurians were discharged from their oaths of allegiance, and the Government declared to be dissolved, by the following Proclamation:

"Charles Louis, Infant of Spain, King of Etruria, &c. and on the part of his Majesty, her Majesty Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, Queen Regent of Etruria.

"Whereas his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has informed us, that, by virtue of a treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty, other states are appointed for us in exchange for the kingdom of Etruria, ceded to the most illustrious Emperor by the aforesaid treaty; we consider our reign in Etruria as dissolved from this day, and hence discharge the Etrurian nation from every oath of allegiance towards our Royal Person.

"Yet we cannot separate from subjects so dearly beloved, without publicly assuring them of our entire gratitude, and of the remembrance which we shall at all times retain of the faithful attachment which they have displayed during the time of our Government.

"Yet if there is a thought which can diminish our affliction at such a separation, it is this, that the kingdom of Etruria, that so obedient a nation, becomes subject to the happy government of a Monarch who is adorned with the most noble virtues; among which the constant care is pre-eminent with which he labours to secure the prosperity of the people under his authority.

MARIA LOUISA.

Given at the 10th of December, 1807."

Gen. Man. February, 1808.

SWITZERLAND.

The Landaman of Switzerland has addressed observations to the different Governments of the Cantons, on the necessity of giving force to the Decrees issued by France against the commerce of England.

GERMANY.

Prince John of Lichtenstein gave a Grand Fête to the Emperor of Austria on his marriage, at which there were 600 covers.

The States of Hungary have voted to the Emperor a 6th of their revenues, from their real estates, and a 100th part of their personal property; they have also voted 12,000 recruits.

In Suabia, 69,328 persons have been vaccinated with the happiest effect.

The late Elector of Treves, it is said, is to be appointed Archbishop of the kingdom of Bavaria.

The situation of Hanover is becoming every day more distressing, on account of the oppression of the enemy. A new forced loan, to the amount of nine millions of francs, is immediately to be raised there; which, in case of refusal on the part of the inhabitants, "is to be levied by the most rigorous means of exaction."

PRUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA AGAINST ENGLAND.

"The King being obliged, by the 27th article of the Treaty of the Peace of Tilsit, concluded on the 9th July, 1807, to shut, without exception, the Prussian ports and states against the trade and navigation of England, as long as the war lasted between England and France, his Majesty has not hesitated to take progressively the most appropriate measures to fulfil his engagements.—In directing these measures, his Majesty did not dissemble the prejudice and loss which would result to the commerce of his dominions in general, and that of his subjects, who, by a long series of misfortunes, have acquired new rights to his paternal solicitude and benevolence; but his Majesty yielded to the consolatory hope, that the mediation offered by Russia to England, by accelerating the return of a definitive Peace between Great Britain and France, would soon bring about an order of things more congenial to the particular interests of each power.—The King has been deceived in his just expectation; the events that have taken place since, and which are too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate them, far from bringing the so much desired period of general peace nearer, have only placed it at a greater distance.—All communication is broken off between Russia and England. The Declaration of his Majesty the Em-
peror

peror of all the Russias, published on the 26th October, proves that there is no longer any relation between those two Powers. His Prussian Majesty, intimately connected by all his relations with the cause and system of the continental neighbouring and friendly Powers, has no other rules of conduct than his duties, founded upon the interests of his States, and the obligation contracted by a solemn Treaty.—Conformably to these principles, his Majesty, setting aside those considerations which he had hitherto respected, in the vain hope for a speedy general pacification; and having refused, since the mission of Lord Hutchinson, to receive at his Court any English Diplomatic Agent, has just ordered his Legation at London to quit England as soon as possible, and return to the Continent.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, in making known the resolutions which his engagement and the interest of his Monarchy impose upon him as a duty, declares by these presents, that, till the restoration of a definitive Peace between the two Belligerent Powers, there shall be no relation between Prussia and England.

FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Memel, Dec. 1, 1807.

An article from Hamburg says, "the King of Prussia is arrived at Koenigsberg, from Memel. He appears ashamed to go to Berlin. His misfortunes have rendered him an object of pity."

SWEDEN.

The magnanimous King of Sweden, having rejected with indignation all the overtures which have lately been made to him by the humiliated Monarch of Russia, and the Frenchified Prince of Denmark, and returned as his final answer, that he was determined, at the risk of incurring the resentment of both those Powers, to continue his alliance with Great Britain; the Emperor Alexander, in obedience to the commands of Buonaparte, has DECLARED WAR AGAINST SWEDEN, and thus added another record of his subservieney to the views of the Tyrant of the Continent. A Russian army has already entered Swedish Finland. The force employed in this enterprise originally consisted of 50,000 men; but the difficulty of procuring provisions occasioned it to be reduced to 33,000. It is probable, however, that at a more favourable season the Russians will advance in far greater force; but if that gallant spirit which has animated the Swedes in every period of their history be not extinct, a formidable and successful stand may be made against the invading force. The Swedish army in Finland amounts to 25,000 men, and the Militia, we believe, may be rendered effective to nearly the same number. The nature of the country is besides most favourable to

a defensive system of warfare; abounding as it does in fortresses, defiles, and all those natural obstacles which render tactics of little comparative advantage, and place a bold and hardy peasantry almost on a level with disciplined troops.

We understand, that a Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance has been concluded with Sweden; by which this Country has agreed to furnish his Swedish Majesty with such succours as will, we trust, enable him to sustain the dignified and independent attitude that he has assumed.

By this Treaty, the Island of Marstrand, near Gottenburgh, is to be surrendered to the English, as a depôt for the naval and military force to be employed in the Baltic; it possesses an excellent harbour, and from its strength is termed the Gibraltar of Sweden. It will be further important, as commanding the entrance of the Cate-gate.

The assistance which his Swedish Majesty has stated to be necessary, to enable him to contend with the powerful combination which has been formed against him, consists,

1st, Of Sixteen Sail of the Line.

2d, Twenty Thousand British Troops, with which a corps of 15,000 select Swedish Troops are to act.

3d, A Subsidy of 100,000*l.* per month, during the continuance of the war.

Every man in Sweden capable of bearing arms, between the age of 16 and 60, is to be called into active service.—A spirit of enthusiasm has burst through the country; and all considerations of the dangers and privations of war are lost in anticipations of the glory and advantages of its result, so far at least as refers to the invasion of the Russians.

The Swedes are forming magazines of bread, forage, &c. at Helsingburgh and other parts of Scania; where it is understood the British army is to be stationed, to oppose an expected invasion of the French and Dutch from Zealand.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Petersburg announce the arrival of Caulincourt, the new French Ambassador, in that city, accompanied by a guard of honour, which had been sent to meet him, and amid the plaudits of a few wretched people, who were, perhaps, hired for that purpose. On the same day he was introduced to the Emperor Alexander, by whom he was most graciously received. By the respectable part of the inhabitants the honours paid to Caulincourt were viewed with sullen silences; but the reflections which have since been universally made throughout Petersburg are such as must be far from pleasing to the Emperor, for they are in direct hostility to what is termed "the new order

of things.—The same letters corroborate former accounts relative to a demand made by Buonaparte to receive in marriage a sister of the Emperor of Russia, who is not a little embarrassed between the danger of refusing, and the shame of acceding to, such a proposal.—We do not, however, credit the report.

Private letters from Petersburg state, that the antient Nobility still continue their aversion to the new system of Russian politics; and that the Liquidation Commissioners had requested that two English Merchants should be added to their number, which request had been complied with by the Emperor.

According to the last return made by the Russian Ministry, the Russian navy consists of 43 sail of the line, 34 frigates, 59 cutters, brigs, &c. and 221 smaller vessels. Of this force, 20 ships of the line and 4 frigates were in the Black Sea, and besides them, 11 line of battle ships in other seas.

The capture of a Russian vessel in the Adriatic (having on board several Members of the late Government of the Ionian Republic) by one of our cruisers, and their being sent as prisoners of war to Malta, is stated to have determined the Emperor Alexander to consider the British subjects resident in Russia, as hostages for their safety and release; and to have induced an order for suspending all passports. The following is an extract of a Letter from an English merchant on the subject.

"Petersburg, 12th (24th) Jan.

"It is stated that no further passports will henceforth be granted to English subjects; of course we consider ourselves now as prisoners of war."

— ASIA.

The report of a formidable expedition, with Persian concurrence and aid, being about to proceed against the English possessions in India, is repeated in accounts from Moscow.

Several French Officers who served with M. de Bussy, in India, have arrived at Astracan on the Caspian sea.

AMERICA.

New-York Papers to the 7th, and Boston to the 12th of January, bring an account of the arrival of Mr. Rose at Norfolk, in Virginia. A letter from Washington states, that Mr. Rose, being anxious not to violate the President's Proclamation, relative to the entrance of British ships of war into the waters of the United States, applied to Commodore Decatur, to know whether the Statira was included in the prohibition. The Commodore referred to the Collector of the Customs, who was absent, and this occasioned some delay. In the mean time Mr. Rose, with becoming spirit, declared that he would

not set a foot on shore until he was satisfied that he should be received with due respect and hospitality. The British Consul, Mr. Hamilton, then sent an express to Mr. Erskine, at Washington, who applied to the American Executive, and an express was immediately forwarded to Norfolk, to remove all difficulties, and to request that Mr. Rose would repair to the seat of the Government. He was expected at Washington by the 8th or 9th of January.

The American Papers state, on the authority of a letter from Charleston, a report, that Spain has ceded the Floridas to France.

A curious proceeding has taken place in the House of Representatives: Mr. Randolph has accused General Wilkinson of being in the pay of the Spanish Government, and has produced documents in proof of that charge. The consideration of the subject was postponed to the 4th of January; we have not yet received the proceedings of Congress on that day. The President has informed the Congress by a Message, that the Indians, who had assembled in the neighbourhood of Detroit, have returned to their respective territories. Washington is found inconvenient for public business; and it is reported that Philadelphia is again to become the seat of the American Government.

One of the Documents alluded to above, produced by Mr. Randolph against Wilkinson, is as follows:

TRANSLATION.

In the galley the Victoria, Bernarde Molina, Patron, there have been sent to Don Vincent Fulk nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars; which sum, without making the least use of it, you will hold at my disposal, to deliver it at the moment that an order may be presented to you by the American General, Don James Wilkinson. God preserve you many years.

New Orleans, 20th Jan. 1796.

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

To Senor Don Thomas Portel.

I certify that the foregoing is a copy of its original, to which I refer.

(Signed) THOMAS PORTEL.

New Madrid, 27th June, 1796.

General Wilkinson has, in consequence, challenged Mr. Randolph; but the latter refused to answer the summons, till General Wilkinson, by clearing his character, should bring himself upon a level with him. Several angry letters have passed between the parties.

According to the late accounts from the United States, we learn that they have now in their service 16 Captains, 9 Masters Commandant, 72 Lieutenants, 17 Surgeons, 15 Surgeons Mates, 3 Chaplains;

1st Lieut., 23 Sailing Masters, 150 Midshipmen, 19 Purser, 13 Boatswains, 6 Gunners, 6 Carpenters, 5 Sail-makers, 170 Petty Officers, and 1580 Seamen.—Marines: 3 Captains, 14 First Lieutenants, 8 Second Lieutenants, 30 Sergeants, 39 Musicians, 658 rank and file.

Buonaparte is reported to have demanded from the American Government a sum equal to the duty received on the imports into America of produce from St. Domingo, since it became independent.

Official details of the actions at Buenos Ayres have been published in the Madrid Court Gazette. Liniers asserts, that the English army lost 4000 men in the first attack. It is also stated, that General Whitelocke made him a present of a sword, as an acknowledgment for the humanity shown by the Spanish Commander to the English prisoners and the wounded. In return, General Liniers presented some valuable minerals, and other curiosities, to General Whitelocke.

A letter from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, dated the 12th Nov. says, "Thursday last was the darkest day ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant here; the uncommon darkness occasioned by the eclipse of the sun in June 1806 being nothing in comparison to it. The Court, which was at the time sitting, and people generally,

were obliged to burn candles at mid-day for two hours, during which this awful obscuration lasted. The fowls went to roost, and every thing had the appearance of night. The cause of this phenomenon has not been discovered: the morning had been foggy, and the atmosphere cloudy.

In the month of September a dreadful gale of wind was felt in the Bay of Mexico. At Camprachy, fifty houses were destroyed, and about fifty vessels lost. The tide rose to such a height as to drive some of the vessels three miles into the interior. About twelve vessels were lost at Vera Cruz; most of the crews perished.

Government has received advices from Botany Bay, dated the 18th of March; which state, that a plot to overturn the Government had been discovered to have been entered into by Dwyer, Byrne, and others, who had been transported from Ireland for political offences. One of the instructions given by them to the slaves or servants who were concerned in the conspiracy was, that each, upon the breaking out of the insurrection, should murder his master.

The Sydney Gazette gives sad details of losses occasioned at Botany Bay by flood; whereby corn, stock, and buildings, were destroyed, to the value of \$8,000.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Feb. 11. The snow storm of this night was the severest experienced for a length of time. The accounts received from various parts of the interior are very distressing. Many persons have lost their lives, some of whom were frozen to death, and others killed by carriages upsetting. The fall of snow was particularly heavy upon the North Road; in many parts it drifted from forty to fifty feet deep. In every direction it was found necessary to put an additional number of horses to the coaches, but in few instances only was the difficulty thus overcome. In the vicinity of *Biggles Road*, the Newcastle, and several other Mail-Coaches, were completely buried in the snow; and it was only by the greatest labour and exertions that the passengers were rescued from the perilous situation. In the places the mails were taken out, and forwarded on horseback; but even this mode of conveyance was interrupted in some cases. Several horses were killed, either by falls or excessive fatigue. The damage done at sea, we fear, has been very considerable, particularly on the North and Eastern coasts. Along the Kentish coast a great many vessels have been driven on shore.

Our Letters from the coast were filled

with accounts of the damage occasioned by the storm.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, Feb. 12.—Three vessels are sunk and four on shore off this place.—Among the latter is the *Little Jane*, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

Deal, Friday Evening.—This morning very suddenly about eight o'clock, a tremendous gale of wind sprung up from the N. E. which has forced almost every merchant vessel in the Downs to cut their cables and run down channel (I suppose not less than 150 sail); two are lying entirely dismantled, and one, it is feared, from the tides that have been washing by, has foundered."

Another Letter, same date.—"This morning, about seven o'clock, the wind shifted suddenly round, and blew a violent gale of wind from the N. N. E. and still continues.—The *Humber* armed ship, *Avenger*, *Mutine*, and *Eclair* sloops, *Resolute*, *Flammar*, *Bolt*, *Wrangler*, and *Vrugo* gun-brigs, have been obliged to leave their anchors and run to leeward, as did also the *Ranger* naval transport, and a large number of the overland-bound merchant vessels; two vessels were totally dismantled at their anchors, and are still riding in the Downs. I am informed, a vessel

sal-oon on shore on Sandwich Flats, which immediately went to pieces, and it is feared the crew are lost; the snow at the time was so very thick, it was impossible to discern any thing, and as still. The water in the lower street was as great as during the gale about a month ago; and if it continues till the next high water, it is impossible for any one to forestall the event; the damage will be beyond conception. It blows full as hard as the dreadful gale of the 18th of last February, when so many ships were lost."

"*Lower, Friday Evening.*—This morning, about seven o'clock, the wind blew a hurricane, with thick snow. Several vessels between the snow-chomers were seen to go past with loss of their anchors and cables. Between two and three o'clock, an East India man was seen going past, and shortly after another, with loss of main-top-mast and other damage; one of our boats went out to their assistance. Several pieces of timber and wreck continued to go past."

"*Margate, Friday Evening, Three o'clock.*—It is with extreme concern I have to inform you of another tremendous gale of wind which came on this morning about six o'clock (then low water) at N. N. E.; a great many vessels being in these Roads, a heavy sea soon made, and shortly after the Lord Keith cutter came on shore, and now lies close up to little Westbrook Cottage. The Governor, Deane, one of the Margate corn boys, soon after broke from her moorings, and drove on shore in Margate bay, where she now lies above high-water mark, on a common tide. The Maids, of Bristol, which was on shore in the last gale of the 15th ult. laden with oats, from Cork to London, broke from her head-moorings and now lies drifted out the harbour, but her stern hawser still holds. A very large brig, with a figure head, ascertained to be one of his Majesty's gun-brigs, drove so near the rocks above the town, that it was every minute expected she would be on shore. About ten o'clock she cut away her mainmast, by which the foretop-mast went, and she rode easier, but in the very trough of a heavy sea; it is however feared she must still go on shore, as there is not expected to be water for her on the ebb tide."

"A schooner-rigged vessel is just gone on shore in Marsh Bay, about half a mile above the town; her main-mast gone, and up at high water mark. I hear she is bilged; crew saved. Cannot learn her name, but one of our Margate boats boarded her last eve, and says she is from the Coast of Africa for London."

"A ship just discovered between the snow squalls, with her main and mizen-mast gone; another near her, a mere hull, except part of the bowsprit; how-

ever I observe there are many yet rid safe, although several above Birchington have drifted very near the shore."

"*Another Letter, same date.*—All this day it has blown a gale of wind from the N. W. The schooner Lucy and Alider, Capt. Cummings, from the coast of Africa for London, was driven on shore in Marsh Bay; her cargo is expected to be saved. —A brig with yellow sides, in ballast, was driven on shore in Kingsgate Bay. A gun-brig is riding close in shore, with her main-mast gone, and it is feared she will strike at low water. —A ship, supposed to be an American, is riding in Westgate Bay, with only her foremast standing; another vessel is also lying there, entirely dismasted. The Cecilia, Capt. Monk, from St. Michael's for London, that went on shore near this place yesterday, is got off, and is now safe in the harbour."

The accounts from *Bury* and *Newmarket*, respecting the fall of the snow, and its consequences, are of the most extraordinary kind; in the open lands the depth of the snow was tremendous: two sheep-herds were found dead on Newmarket Heath, and many other persons are supposed to have perished. At *Bury* there was a County Ball, on Thursday, where all the company from the neighbourhood were detained till Sunday and Monday; they, however, contrived to keep themselves not only alive, but merry, during the time, having a public ordinary daily at the Angel Inn, and successive Balls every evening, with but little ceremony about change of apparel, and even under a short allowance of *clean linen*! Some Cantabs were likewise of the party, with their tandems, &c.; the loss of a term was apprehended by some of them.—The fall of snow in *Stamford* produced similar consequences to those which occurred at *Bury* on Thursday, being the night of a Ball and Assembly. All the respectable families of the neighbourhood that attended, were completely weather-bound, and obliged to take up their residence at the inns, until the opening of the roads permitted them, on Saturday or Sunday, to leave the town."

The Industry, of Chester, John Simpson, Master, bound to Dublin, with coals, having met with contrary winds, came on the Wild Roads; and afterwards, a gale of wind coming on, he was obliged to slip his cable, and run up to Parkgate. On Thursday following, Simpson took his boat, with three men and a boy, to recover the anchor and cable, but was prevented by the severity of the evening; and on their return, they were unable to find their way with the boat, and agreed to walk over the sand, with a view of getting to Flint; but unfortunately were prevented by the deep waters, and were obliged

obliged to return towards Margate, in order to find the boat again; when one of the men and the boy were taken ill, and the other men carried them on their backs; not long after, the boy expired; and the man being nearly dead, they were obliged to leave them both on the sands; and with great difficulty the Captain and two men got to the boat, and were picked up the next morning, nearly lifeless, by the Flint ferry-boat.

Among other accidents which occurred from the late inundation on the Norfolk coast, one Gentleman Farmer, besides having upwards of two hundred acres laid under water, lost thirty-five fine sheep of the Leicestershire breed; the Norfolks swam like dogs, some nearly a quarter of a mile, and were saved.

Extraordinary instance of Resurrection; by Mr. SHAW, surgeon, at Halifax, on the 11th instant, which was the coldest night experienced this winter.—An industrious man returning home to his numerous family near King's Cross, suddenly became insensible, and sank to the earth, apparently a lifeless corpse. About two in the morning, the above Gentleman, with his servant, passing on a professional call, observed him lying by the road-side; they conveyed the body to the nearest house; no signs of life, however, were visible. Mr. SHAW employed the usual methods; but it was not till after several hours that signs of returning life appeared. We are happy to say, that the unfortunate sufferer is in a fair way of complete recovery.

Feb. 13. In the evening a fire broke out in the workshop of Messrs. Gould and Cripps, cabinet-makers, at *Pelworth*. Adjoining the premises was a yard, containing a quantity of timber, waggons, carts, and a supply of wheel-barrows, &c. for Government service, which, with the building, were nearly all consumed. The house and furniture of Mr. Cheeseman was also destroyed.

Feb. 19. A piece of wreck was driven on shore near Margate. There were, when it was first observed, six seamen upon it; but, within one hundred yards of the shore, a heavy sea upset them, and they all perished. The spectators on shore could not afford them any aid.—Two luggers belonging to that place, in standing off of the harbour in the evening, for the purpose of answering signals of distress, ran foul of each other, by means of which one of them sunk, and two of the crew were drowned.—The remains of the Pier at that place present a most mournful spectacle; that which once afforded security and protection to the town, encouraged its commercial interests, and was regarded as one of its brightest ornaments, is now reduced to a pile of ruins.

Monday, Feb. 20. In consequence of the heavy fall of snow on the morning of the 12th inst. accompanied by a tremendous gale of wind from the North-East, the daily post from London, which usually arrives by 8 in the morning, did not make its appearance till 9 in the afternoon; and, owing to another fall on the same night, the next day's post did not arrive till 6 in the evening. During the gale the signal-post blew down; it snapped off about 4 feet from the ground. A large collier was wrecked on the West Rocks, the crew consisted of nine persons, six of whom perished! the remaining three (including the Captain) were saved by a small vessel belonging to the pilot in the following miraculous manner: the Captain was taken off the foretop (the only mast remaining), just before dark, and the evening of the 12th; but, owing to the night then coming on, and the wind increasing, it was totally impossible to give any immediate aid to the other four poor fellows, who continued on shipwreck till day-light the next morning, when the same boat went to their assistance and all are happy to say, succeeded in extracting them from their dreadful situation, after having been on the wreck about twenty hours without any sustenance. Several other vessels came on shore, but which are since all off. Such is the damage occasioned by the gale here, but what must it have been at sea? R. R. B.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Several persons applied to Alderman Smith, the sitting Magistrate at Guildhall, to know how to act, as the lawful copper coin of the kingdom had been refused. They produced half-pence of George the First, Second, and Third, from the Mint, which had been rejected, on the ground that they were not the new coinage. The City Solicitor, Mr. Newman, declared it to be his opinion, "That persons refusing to take the lawful coin of his Majesty, as specified in his Proclamation, were liable to an information, and, of course, would be proceeded against by the Solicitor of the Mint."

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Several houses in Prince's-street, Prince's-court, and Angel-court, Westminster, were destroyed by a fire which was discovered in a deserted house. An old woman had her leg broken by the falling of some of the ruins; but we have not heard of any lives being lost.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

This morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in Castle-street, Leicester-fields, at the house of Miss Pickman, who kept a lace-shop near Bear-street, which raged

with such ungovernable fury, that in about two hours three large houses were completely burned to the ground, and three houses adjoining so much damaged as to be rendered uninhabitable. When the fire broke out, the inhabitants, being fast asleep, did not hear the knocking, which was repeated for some time at the door. At length a pannel was burst in, and it was seen that the counter and shelves behind it were all in a blaze. The admission of air fanned the flame, and every part of the house was quickly on fire. There was but a lath and plaster wall between that and the house of Mr. Blewett, who kept a cook's shop next door; and the two houses in a short time exhibited but one body of fire in the lower part of both. Miss Pickman, her servant, a gentleman who lodged in the house, and the niece of Miss Pickman, a fine young girl, who acted as shop-woman to the aunt, were awakened, but had no time either to save any of the property, or to dress themselves. The lady of the house went out of the one pair-of-stairs window on the leads over the shop. By her hesitation as to which way she should turn, the gentleman who followed had time to recollect that he had forgot a little box, which contained something valuable; he returned to his apartments, and brought it out. The servant-maid then followed; she, lowered herself down by a lamp-iron into the street unhurt, while Miss Pickman and her lodger got into the window of Mr. Ball, the musick-seller. The shop-woman, Miss Pickman's niece, ran, as in a bewildered state, up to the three-pair-of-stairs floor. The neighbours on the opposite side called to her to go down to the first floor, and get out on the leads: she appeared to have been momentarily deprived of her reason, and, when some stupid people in the street, without taking the precaution of holding a blanket, or any thing to receive her, told her to jump out, or she would be burnt, she did so, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mrs. Blewett, of the next house, with her infant, were for some time missed; but it was afterwards found that they escaped safely, through a dormer window, over the top of the house, into another that was not on fire. Some say, the people in the street called out to the girl above-mentioned, to jump up, instead of jump out, alluding to a small parapet which it was necessary to ascend, in order to get upon a neighbouring house, which was not on fire. It is supposed this unfortunate young woman mis- took the expression jump up, for jump out.

Wednesday, February 10.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Hector Campbell was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and a fine of 50*l*. for a libel on the College of Physicians.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Shortly after Lady Clare retired to her bedchamber, at night, a large stack of chimnies above it was blown down, and forced in part of the roof and the ceiling of her Ladyship's bed-room; when near a ton of bricks, together with the ceiling, fell in, and literally buried her. In this perilous situation she remained till after four o'clock, when she was released by her domesticks. The whole of the back roof, together with the skylight of her Ladyship's back drawing-room, are completely demolished. We are happy to add, that her Ladyship did not sustain any material injury, and was able next day to receive the visits of her friends.

Friday, Feb. 12.

The Chancellor heard Counsel at length on the subject of the Opera House.—He observed, that it was madness for the parties to bring their concerns into that Court, and that his interference would probably involve them in ruin.

Friday, Feb. 12.

A cause was tried, *Roselli v. Le Cainca*. The plaintiff and defendant were both of the Italian Opera; plaintiff had been employed by the defendant to sing three nights at a Concert; plaintiff demanded thirty guineas; defendant thought it too much, and paid fifteen guineas into Court. It was attempted to be proved, that the plaintiff was a chorus-singer only; and Signor Naldi, on being asked whether chorus-singers were, not well paid at five guineas a night, replied, "that if an Angel was to come down from Heaven to sing in a chorus, he would not be worth that sum." Signor Siboni and many other musical people were called, who thought five guineas a night quite sufficient for any assistance the plaintiff could afford to a concert. Siboni went so far as to say, that he would rather give five guineas to keep him away, than to purchase his exertions. The Judge left the Jury to decide this important question, who found a verdict for the plaintiff to the full amount of his demand, namely, Thirty Guineas.

Saturday, February 27.

The Princess Elizabeth is about to establish a fund for the portioning of young women of virtuous characters, inhabitants of Windsor, in marriage. The portion to each is to be ten pounds; and the subscription is countenanced by the other Princesses, and many persons of rank and consequence.

The following is a copy of an interesting communication transmitted from the Transport-office, in reply to all applications now made by French Officers, prisoners of war in Britain, for passports to enable them to return to France:

"Transport-

"Transport-office."

"Sir, The Commissioners for his Majesty's Transport Service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war, have received your letter of the _____ and in return, I am directed to acquaint you, that it is the determination of his Majesty's Government not to allow any more French Officers to go from this country to France, until the French Government shall make some return for the very great number of French Officers already sent, or shall agree to a cartel of exchange upon the fair principle of man for man, and rank for rank, according to the usual plan of civilized nations, and as repeatedly proposed by the Commissioners, without effect. I am, however, to acquaint you, that if the French Government will send over to this country a British prisoner of equal rank to effect your exchange, or will officially certify to the Commissioners, that upon your arrival in France such British prisoner shall be released, orders will immediately, on the receipt of such certificate, be given for your liberation.

"You will under these circumstances clearly perceive, that your detention here is entirely owing to your own Government, to which any application you may think proper to make on the subject will of course be duly forwarded.

"As it is probable, that you may not be sufficiently acquainted with the English language to understand perfectly this letter, a translation of it into French is given on the other side hereof. I am, &c."

(Signed by the Secretary.)

A premium to be offered by the "Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," to the person, who by distillation from an wholesome material shall, within a given time, produce a spirit that comes nearest to French Brandy.

LIST OF SHERIFFS-PRICKED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire—Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, Esq.
Berkshire—William Congreve, of Aldermaston, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—Richard Dayrell, of Silburystone, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon—Sir H. Peyton, of Emneth, Bart.
Cheshire—Chas. Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwich-park, Esq.
Cheshire and Lancashire—Thomas Irvin, of Justice Town, Esq.
Derbyshire—Postponed.
Devonshire—Sir H. Carew, of Hacombe, Bart.
Dorsetshire—Nicholas Charles Daniel, of Upway, Esq.
Essex—John Coggan, of Wanstead, Esq.

Gloucestershire—Sir Thomas Crawley Dowe, of Flaxley Abbey, Bart.
Herefordshire—Samuel Peplow, of Garnstone, Esq.
Hertfordshire—James Smith, of Ashlyn's-hill, Esq.
Hent—Charles Milner, of Preston-park, Esq.
Leicestershire—John Finch Shapson, of Laund Abbey, Esq.
Lincolnshire—The Hon. W. Beauchamp, of Radbourne.
Monmouthshire—William Morgan, of Mamhilad, Esq.
Norfolk—John Thornton Mott, of Barmingham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—George Fleet Evans, of Saxton, Esq.
Northumberland—Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.
Oxfordshire—The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Eusham-hall.
Rutlandshire—Thomas Bryau, of Stoke, Esq.
Shropshire—Ralph Browne Wyld Browne, of Caughley, Esq.
Somersetshire—Charles Hemsy Tynte, of Haleswell, Esq.
Staffordshire—Postponed.
County of Southampton—George Wansbury Michell, of Titchfield-lodge, Esq.
Suffolk—John Vernon, of Nacton, Esq.
Surrey—James Mangies, of Woodbridge, Esq.
Sussex—William Stanford, of Reston, Esq.
Warwickshire—Postponed.
Wiltshire—John Holton, of Grittleton, Esq.
Worcestershire—Sir John Packington, of Westwood, Esq.
Yorkshire—William Joseph Dennison, of Aytan.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—Morgan Price Lloyd, of Glansein, Esq.
Pembrokeshire—John Hensburgh Allen, of Carvelty, Esq.
Cardigan—Morgan Jones, of Paddytyll, Esq.
Glanmorog—Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffryn.
Brecon—Postponed.
Radnor—Thomas Thomas, of Penarthig, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Lewis Price Edwards, of Telgarth, Esq.
Cardiganshire—Robert Thomas Owsing, of Carreg, Esq.
Anglesey—Edward Jones, of Crambeth, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—Robert Knight, of Gwynnydd, Esq.
Denbighshire—Richard Henry Rees, of Naulleydd, Esq.
Flintshire—Thomas Lloyd, of Prestegid, Esq.

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BIRTHS.

Jan. **A** T Ampton, Suffolk, Lady Charles Fitzroy, a daughter.

27. The wife of John Church, esq. of Henrietta-street, Dublin, a daughter.

28. At Clifton, the wife of Aylmer Haly, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Parr, esq. of Haly, a son and heir.

30. At Norwich, the wife of Horatio Beavor, esq. of the East India Company's Service, a daughter.

At his house at Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. John Rush, a son.

The wife of William Hutton, esq. of Gate Burton, co. Lincoln, a son.

Feb. 1. At his seat, at Rolleston, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. M. P. a daughter.

2. At his seat, at Bellevue, near Southampton, the wife of Josiah Jackson, esq. M. P. a daughter.

3. At Lady Frances Harpur's, the wife of William Jenney, esq. a daughter.

4. In St. James's-place, the Countess of Eoudon and Moira, a son and heir.

5. At Norwich, the lady of the Hon. George Herbert, a daughter.

6. At Witchingham parsonage, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, a son.

7. The wife of Thomas-Reeve Thornton, esq. of Brock-hall, co. Northampton, a son, who died in a few hours.

At Bath, the wife of Alexander Hume, esq. a daughter.

9. At Hamstead-hall, co. Stafford, the wife of Wyrley Birch, esq. a daughter.

10. At Lark-hall, near Bath, the wife of F. J. Guyenette, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Thomas Lister, esq. of Arncliffe park; a daughter.

14. At Reigate, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Barnes, a daughter.

16. In Portman-square, the lady of Sir W. Blackett, bart. a son.

18. At Lambeth palace, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Percy, a daughter.

20. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Col. Gore Langton, a daughter.

At Alderley-park, co. Salop, the seat of Sir John-Thomas Stanley, bart. the Hon. Lady Stanley, a son.

23. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Morpeth, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A** T Attenborough, Notts, the Rev. H. J. Maddock, fellow of Magdalen coll. Camb. to Miss Cath. Harvey.

William Sturges Bourne, esq. M. P. and one of the Lords of the Treasury, to Anne, third daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, co. Oxford.

3. At Padiham, co. Lancaster, Joseph Wood, esq. captain in the 32d Foot, and

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nephew of Sir Richard Heron, bart. to Maria-Eleanor, eldest daugh. of the Rev. John Adamson, of St. Leonard's Mount.

4. Rev. G. F. Heming, of Chichester, to Miss A. M. Payne, daughter of Edward P. esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

5. John Lawson, esq. of Cairnmuir, W. S. to Miss Isabella Robertson, daughter of the late William R. esq. one of the keepers of the Records in Scotland.

9. In the chapel of the Tower of London, Thomas Ferrers, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Miss C. Slater, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. of Keynsham.

Richard Dallet, jun. esq. nephew of Richard D. esq. of Merton-hall, Surrey, to Mary, youngest daughter of Richard Sparks, esq. of Wornish, near Guildford.

At Mr. Rigby's house, in Grosvenor-street, Horace Beckford, esq. only son of Peter B. esq. of Stapleton, Dorset, to Miss Rigby, only daughter of Lieut.-col. R. of Mistle-hall, Essex.

At Bristol, Charles-Louis Muller, esq., of the Paragon, Blackbeath, to Mary-Brown, eldest dau. of Edward-Long Fox, M. D. of Bridlington-house, near Bristol.

At Mucclestone, John-Fenton Roughtey, esq. of Aqualate-hall, co. Stafford, only son of Sir Thomas Fletther, bart. of Betley, to the eldest daughter of Sir John Chetwood, bart. of Oakley, and granddaughter of the Earl of Stamford.

By special licence, Mr. Colman, surgeon, of Maidstone, to Miss Howlett, of Leeds.

At Backford, near Chester, Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rhode-hall, in Cheshire, to Sibylla, youngest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton, in the same county.

10. At Newington, Surrey, Joseph Fox, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Gibbs, of Waltham.

11. At Raveningham, Norfolk, Capt. Hodge, of the 7th Light Dragoons, to Maria, youngest daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

12. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John-Preston England, esq. to Miss Mary Howell, of Worcester.

13. At Blockley church, Charles Cocke-erill, esq. of Sefincot, co. Gloucester, to the Hon. Harriet Rushout, second daugh. of Lord Northwick, of Northwick park.

17. Thomas Hulkes, esq. to Miss Falshaw, both of Rochester.

19. John Hillierston, esq. of Waddon, Surrey, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late William Reade, esq. of Camberwell, in the same county.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Hoare, esq. only son of Sir Richard-Colt H. bart. of Stourhead, Wilts, to Miss Dering, only daughter of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surrenden-Dering, Kent.

P. 90, col 2, l. 30, for "Saxham college," read, "Saxham cottage, near Bury."

P. 94. The death of Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn, of Penrhyn, co. Caernarvon, terminates one of the ancient and honourable family of the Pennants; but the memory of his Lordship will long exist in the agriculture of North Wales, in the extensive traffick which has given employment and food to thousands, and in the opening of roads to and through the almost inaccessible mountains.

DEATHS.

1807. **A**T Madras, in the East India Company's ship, dies, whither he had come from Trincomalee, to take his passage for England, aged 61, Peter Marshall, esq. a native of Calderbridge, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland.

July On-board the Cirencester East Indiaman, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Major Thomas R. chief engineer of Prince of Wales's Island.

Nov. 30. At St. Domingo, in his 24th year, Mr. John Brown, son of Mr. Jas. B. tanner, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Dec. 4. At St. Petersburg, aged 37, Mr. William Bond, formerly of Hull.

19. At Gotha, aged 85, Baron Grimm, Titular Counsellor of State to the Emperor of Russia. He was one of the small knot of Philosophers whose merits, as well as demerits, have been so much exaggerated by Party; the friend of Helvetius, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and D'Alembert.

23. At Aberdeen, William Cruden, esq. late chief magistrate of that city.

29. At Worcester, of a decline, Francis-Buller Cox, esq. nephew of the late Hippesley C. esq. M. P. of Stone-Easton, co. Somerset.

In Wimpole-street, aged 69, Richard De Vins, esq. upwards of 40 years one of the searchers in his Majesty's Customs.

30. Aged 77, Francis Filmer, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

LATELY, at Jamaica, Horatio Noel, esq. major of the 18th Regiment of Infantry, and third son of G. N. Noel, esq. M. P. for Rutland.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, the Rev. Pianos G. Lecun, pastor of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the Apostolic Prefect of the Pope for the West Indies.

At Raleigh, in North Carolina, Mr. Thomas Sambourne, formerly an eminent attorney at Sheffield, and deputy clerk of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Tralee, co. Kerry, in Ireland, far advanced in age, the Rev. Archdeacon Day, brother of Judge D.

Mrs. Sandiford, wife of the Rev. Thos. S. vicar of Whitechurch, co. Waterford.

At Clonearl, King's County, Arthur Magan, esq. of Rutland-square, Dublin. He married one of the coheiresses of the late Dr. Tilson, and a sister to Lady Castle-Coote. Mrs. M. and a numerous family survive him.

In Montague-place, Dublin, Mrs. Jane Landey, sister to the late Ld. Kilwarden.

In Moleworth-street, Dublin, the Lady of Sir Frederick Flood, bart. sister to the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish (whose eldest son is now Lord Waterpark), daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. who died Teller of the Exchequer, grand-daughter of the Lord Chief Justice Pym, and mother of Mrs. Solly, now Mrs. Jessop.

At his house in Kelfo, Thomas Barftow, esq. son of Majesty's Falconer for Scotland, eldest son of the late Thomas B. esq. Town-clerk of Leeds.

At Keilles, in the parish of Fowlis-Wester, in Scotland, aged 107, Janet M'Naughton. Her memory had completely failed her as to recent occurrences even of a few days, while it was remarkably retentive as to events of a very remote date; and she enjoyed good health till within two days of her death.

At Llandegai, near Bangor, aged 103, Mr. William Lilly; whose sister died a short time since, aged 102.

At Pontefract, aged 80, Mrs. Perfect, widow of Alderman William P.

Mr. Joseph Butler, many years minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Stroud, co. Gloucester.

At Walton, in Kimcote parish, co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly an eminent draper there.

At Southwell, Mrs. Wyld, relict of the late — W. esq. of Mansfield, and mother of W. Wyld, esq. major-commandant of the Southwell Volunteers.

Mr. Henry Chambers, seedman, West-street, Bristol.

At Twiford, Norfolk, aged 77, Mrs. C. Page. She was borne to the grave by four of her neighbours, whose united ages amounted to 264 years; and was followed by her husband, who is in his 87th year, and perfectly retains his faculties.

Mrs. Hardwicke, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. of Sopworth-house, Wilts; who supported a long and lingering illness with unusual firmness, and with the faith, patience, and resignation of a Christian.

At Beccles, Mr. John Lincoln, corn-merchant; whose death was occasioned by rashly immersing his feet in cold water during a fit of the gout.

Mr. Anthony Hart, of Wanborough, Wilts; a singularly parsimonious character, who had secreted 13 or 1400 guineas in or about his dwelling, without giving any one instructions where to find them.

At Woodham-Walter, Essex, as two sons of Mr. Kemp, a respectable farmer there, were out shooting, the one unfortunately wounded the other (whilst in the act of firing at a hare) in so dreadful a manner as to cause his death on the spot.

At Islington, Mr. George Franklin, stock-broker.

In St. Charles's, near the Tower, in his 87th year, the eccentric Moses Benjamin, who is said to have drunk, in the course of his life, upwards of three thousand pounds worth of English gin! He was remarkable as a mediator among wrangling people; always ready to bail any one in distress; and generally known by the appellation of Honest Benjamin.

At an obscure lodging in Ratcliff highway, where he fell a victim to poverty and disease, Mr. William-Henry Hall, compiler of an "Encyclopædia," which bears his name, and several other works.

Mrs. Wybrow, the celebrated Columbine at Covent-garden Theatre, the Royal Circus, &c.

Jan. . . . At Newmarket, co. Clare, in Ireland, aged 96, Michael Farrell, the well-known Monarch of the Mendicants of Munster, over whom he had reigned 70 years, with the utmost mildness, justice, and moderation.

The wife of T. Lax, esq. of West Hornington, near Wells, Somerset.

Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. John O. maltster, in St. Philip's place, Bristol.

Miss Jemima Rudhall, youngest daughter of Mr. H. R. silk-mercier, of Bristol.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Smith, relict of Capt. S. of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Workman, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, of Basingstoke.

William-Cholwich Lear, esq. of Upton cottage, only brother of Thomas L. esq. of Sandwell, Devon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Bricknell, relict of Wm. B. esq. of Evenlode, co. Worcester.

At Uppingham, Rutland, aged 83, Mrs. Cave, widow.

Aged 78, Mrs. Holmes, relict of the late Mr. H. schoolmaster, at Langham.

Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Bransby, co. York; whose death is much regretted by a respectable tenantry, and a comfortable and grateful poor, to whose wants he was ever attentive.

At his mother's house at Warminster, Wilts, Charles Webb, esq.

At Nottingham, in his 10th year, Christopher, son of the Rev. G. H. of Mumby chapel, co. Lincoln.

Found dead on the floor, by her husband, when he awoke in the morning, Mary Wright, of Chelmondiston.

John Marston, of Acton-upon-Tuffeall, near Stafford. Being at work in a mill by himself, the machinery caught hold of

his cloaths, and wedged him in between the horizontal and perpendicular wheels, by which he was crushed to death.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Seaton, drawing-master; who, for a few years past has taught in Whitehaven and Aberdeen, with great credit to himself and advantage to his pupils. Too close an application to the duties of his profession has, it is supposed, deprived the world of an Artist whose labours, in so short a life, gave proof of great abilities.

Mr. William Green, of Birmingham, formerly a merchant residing at Liffon.

Aged 69, Mr. S. Chantry, of Park-street, Birmingham, one of the collectors of the assessed taxes.

Aged 77, Mr. John Bryan, 34 years tiler to the St. Alban's Lodge of Free Masons in Birmingham. His remains were interred in St. Bartholomew's chapel yard, in Masonic order, attended by the members of the St. Alban's, St. Paul's, and the Royal Arch Lodges.

Mr. Ambrose Shaw, of Bond-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Hawthorn, surgeon, of Stafford.

At Holbatch, near Himley, aged 55, much regretted, Mrs. Pratt.

At Melksham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Warneford, relict of the Rev. John W. formerly rector of Basingham, co. Lincoln, and Camden's Professor of History in the University of Oxford.

At Gaskarth, in Buttermere, aged 88, Mr. Amos Tyson.

At Clea, near Great Grimby, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington; who in about 40 years had collected 3400 guineas in gold, two pieces of 3l. 12s. and a number of farthings, which were found in her house, after her decease, curiously wrapped up in parcels. They are deposited in the Bank of Messrs. Garfit and Co. of Louth, it not being known at present to whom the property belongs. Besides this hoarded money, she has left a landed estate of the value of 4 or 5000l. A man of the name of William Fridlington, aged about 81, who has been some years in the Trinity-house at Hull, and was cousin to the deceased, is supposed to be the next of kin, and heir-at-law. Mr. Bell, of Grimby, who married the daughter of the elder brother of the late deceased, is also a claimant. The habits of the deceased, for many years previous to her death, were parsimonious in the extreme, although she was herself ignorant of the person who would be benefited by her accumulated store!

Interred, with military honours, at Whittlesea, near Peterborough, the remains of Mr. James Spencer, formerly hair-dresser of that place, and trumpeter to the Whittlesea troop of Yeoman Cavalry.

ry. His death was occasioned by the following accident: a few evenings since, returning home in company with an acquaintance, he, in jocularly, proposed running a race, which was agreed to. They started at full speed, and having a bridge to pass over, the deceased (in order to gain ground of his adversary) ran with such violence, that on turning the angle of the bridge, he could not recover his balance, but precipitated over, and pitched with such force upon his head on the ice, that it fractured his skull, and the ice immediately breaking, immersed his body in a watery grave. He has left a wife and three children to lament their irreparable loss, and is sincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

In London, William, the only son of William F. Maitland, esq. M. P. for Chippenham, and on whom the immense fortune acquired by his great uncle, Mr. Fuller the banker, was entailed.

Jan. 1. At Kilmarnock, in Scotland, aged 90, Mr. William Muir.

John-Mark Le Cointé, esq. of Devonshire-square, chief of the South Sea Stock and New Annuity Office.

4. Mrs. Howard, of Pepys-bridge, Mitcham, Surrey.

5. At Chester, Mr. John Rawlinson, clerk of St. John's church, and upwards of 30 years a chorister of the cathedral.

6. At Daventry, Mrs. Joad, relict of Mr. J. of Banbury, and mother of Capt. J. in the West India trade, and of Mrs. Marriott, of Daventry.

7, and 9. At their father's house, at Greenhede, near Edinburgh, Eliza and Thomas Stevenson, aged four years and six months.

9. At Linkstown, in Scotland, advanced in age, and in the 43d year of his ministry, the Rev. James Kirkaldie.

10. At Caldewgate, in Carlisle, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunton, widow.

14. At Sunderland, aged 65, Mr. Rd. Hindmarsh, late of Rose Castle.

At Woodbridge barracks, Hen. Crawford, aged 74 years, 47 of which he had been drum-major of the Durham Militia.

At Swadcliffe, co. Oxford, the Rev. — Caswell, vicar of that parish, and formerly fellow of New college, Oxford.

15. On-board his Majesty's ship Donegal, off Rochefort, James Armstrong, midshipman, only son of Mr. T. A. of Spring-house, near Easingwold.

At Gloucester, Charles Watkins, esq. late of the Middle Temple, barrister.

17. At Woburn, co. Bucks, Mrs. Goffe, many years housekeeper to Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

In his 74th year, Henry Peckitt, esq. of Compton-street.

At Greenwich, Ralph Davison, esq. nephew of the late Lieutenant-governor Brown, of the island of Guernsey. His death was occasioned by an accident which he met with some years ago in humanely assisting to save the lives of the crew of his Majesty's cutter the Pigmy, cast upon the shore of that island during a very dark and stormy night. This gentleman then unfortunately received a violent blow from part of the rigging of that vessel being dashed against him by the wind, which broke his thigh, from the effects of which he never afterwards completely recovered. It may, therefore, be truly said, that this worthy young man has fallen a sacrifice to his laudable exertions in the cause of Humanity. Subsequently to his temporary recovery, he was appointed, by the late Administration, to the situation of Superintendent of the Victualling Department of Greenwich Hospital; a place which he occupied till his death, with honour to himself, and with advantage to that public and patriotic Institution. It is only doing justice to his memory to add, that his general abilities, extensive information, and acknowledged integrity, were such as would have befitted him, but for this melancholy accident, to have occupied a more prominent sphere in the ranks of society. His numerous amiable qualities endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances, and render his premature demise the cause of much sincere affliction and regret to his innumerable relations.

18. Drowned, in consequence of the ice giving way while he was skating, on a pond at Islington, — Coxen, of Aldersgate-street, aged 14. Five persons were plunged into the water at the same time; all of whom were saved except the deceased, who was not more than 6 yards from the water's edge, and the water was only four feet deep; but in falling he sunk under the ice, and was not taken out till half an hour had expired.

In Soho-square, aged 82, Mrs. M. La-hutte, relict of René L. esq. of Cambridge.

Monniere Roch, esq. many years a respectable banker and merchant at Barnstaple, Devon, of which Corporation he had been a member upwards of 30 years, and had thrice served the office of mayor.

Aged 80, Mr. John Snell, of St. Michael's-hill, Bristol; leaving three children, the youngest 30 years of age, all of whom have been so divided in residence that he never saw them all together during his life; and they met, for the first time, at his funeral.

At Poole, Dorset, after a lingering illness, Miss Maria Barton, daughter of the late George B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

Murdered,

Murdered, Mrs. Margaret Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Longburn, in Cumberland, and also Jane Pattinson, her sister; committed by a person of the name of James Wood, who had worked with Mr. Smith since Martinmas last, and who boarded and lodged in his master's house, which is distant about a mile from any other, and from which he had absconded. Diligent search was instantly made, and people dispatched in every direction, in quest of the foul murderer. Their efforts were not in vain: he was apprehended the next day upon the road leading from Annan to Dumfries, about four or five miles from the former place, by Mr. Topping, of Bowness, one of the pursuers. A silver watch was found upon Wood, which he had that morning purchased at Annan, three Bank notes, and some silver and copper. He was brought to Carlisle; and, in his voluntary examination, taken before the Rev. J. Brown, said, that when he was thrashing in the barn, his mistress, Margaret Smith, came in, whom he attacked with the flail, and knocked down. He left her immediately, and went into the dwelling house, taking with him a bill-hook, or hedge-hook, with which he struck Jane Pattinson upon the head, very severely. He then broke open the box, took thereout six Bank notes, some of one guinea and others of one pound, and some silver. He told the same tale the day before, upon his examination before the Magistrates at Annan. He is committed to the gaol, until the next Assizes. He appeared very indifferent and hardened. He is an apprentice to a weaver in the suburbs of Carlisle, from whom he has absconded at different times, and is at present, it is believed, a deserter both from the Army and Navy. The deceased were very old infirm women, and remarkably kind and civil to him.

19. At Sea, on his passage from Gotenhburgh, A. R. Deane, esq. captain of his Majesty's packet Prince of Wales. His remains were interred at Dover Court, Harwich, numerously attended, his brother seamen being anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. About 500 persons were present; six captains of packets, and twelve seamen belonging to the Prince of Wales, were chief mourners.

At Bath, John Hayne, esq. of Ashborne-green-hall, co. Derby, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Bolingbroke, aged 68, Susannah, wife of Mr. Christopher Babington.

On the 9th instant Mr. Timms, miller, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, in a fit of delirium, cut his throat so dreadfully as to

cause his death this day. In the interim he dictated his will, and expressed much contrition for the act, declaring he knew not what he had done till he felt the blood streaming from the wound.

At Hitchin Priory, Herts, the wife of Emilius-Henry-Delme Radcliffe, esq.

Of the hydrophobia, aged 21, Mr. Joseph Parkes, son of Mr. Z. P. iron-master, at Holy-hall, near Dudley, co. Worcester. He was bitten by his father's dog, who afterwards proved to be mad, on the 22d of November last; in three days afterwards he went to bathe in the sea; and so confident were he and his friends in the safety of this remedy, that no other application was made to the bitten part.

20. Aged six months, Anne-Catharine, the infant daughter of John Gosling, esq. of Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

Mrs. Phipps, wife of J. W. P. esq. of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

John Tweddell, esq. of Unthank-hall, senior magistrate of Northumberland.

21. A young woman, named Sumner, a baker's daughter, at Henley-upon-Thames, was taken out of the river, about two miles from that place. Some unpleasant altercation had taken place between her and her mother, about five weeks ago, which, it is generally supposed, led to the melancholy catastrophe, as she left the house the same evening in great agitation of mind, and was not heard of till this day.

Joseph Scott, a promising young man, aged about 18, son of Mr. S. bookseller, in King-street, Westminster. While skating on the canal in St. James's Park, about eight o'clock this morning, the ice broke, and there being only a few boys present, who were incapable of giving him any assistance, after rising several times, he sunk to rise no more.

At Great Cheverell, Wilts, the father of Mr. Staples, land-surveyor, of Bristol.

Aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hargrave, of North Scarle, co. Lincoln, farmer. He left his house in good health that morning, and was found dead on the road in about two hours after.

Aged 62, Mary, wife of Joshua Carver, of Bole, near Gainborough. This poor woman, in consequence of a cancer on her tongue, was, for the last six months, prevented from eating, and lived entirely upon liquors.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 71, Mr. Harrison, formerly an apothecary, and partner with Mr. Prichard.

At Stirling, Dr. Abraham Gordon.

22. In the absence of her husband, now on a voyage to the West Indies, Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. M. of King's Coffee-house, High-street, Hull.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, at Market-Deeping, Mr. William Manton, master of the White Hart inn at Surfleet, near Spalding, Lincs.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Blust, of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough.

At Bristol, aged 94, M. Thomas, an honest and pious woman; 58 years of whose life was spent as a domestic servant to Mr. W. Acramas, of that city.

Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. P. R. printer, and third daughter of Mr. Poole, Bristol.

At Upton Court, Shepherdswell, Kent, aged 77, Mrs. Hannah Rhodes; who, after sustaining many heavy and heart-rending afflictions with resignation and fortitude in the earlier part of her life, was doomed, at its close, to experience one of the severest of human deprivations, that of sight. The last nine years of her life were spent in total darkness. This heavy calamity preying upon her active mind produced an almost constant series of ill health, and sank her gradually to the grave, compassionate and esteemed by all who knew her sufferings and merits.

23. This day a meeting took place at Six-miles-bridge, Clare, between William Hammond, esq. of the city of Limerick, and William Feley, esq. of Shepperton, in that county, the result of a previous altercation. On firing, the former gentleman received the ball of the latter in the wrist, and Mr. Feley received a mortal wound, the ball entering his side, passed through the intestines and perforated the spine. He was taken off the ground to the house of Mr. Millar, apothecary, where every aid was afforded him, and he expired the next night, at eleven o'clock, in great agony. Thus has fallen, in the bloom of youth, a gentleman of a truly amiable and affectionate disposition and ample fortune.

About a fortnight since, a duel was fought between Messrs. Coulson and Farrol, near Rickmansworth, Herts; and the latter, who was a surgeon, was wounded in the arm, and confined a few days in consequence, but no danger was apprehended. He, however, died this day; and an investigation took place before a Coroner's Jury, when evidence was called to prove the duel, which was supposed to have occasioned his death; but it was the opinion of two gentlemen of the Faculty, that he died of apoplexy. A verdict was in consequence given, Died by the Visitation of God.

In Lower Berkeley-street, Mrs. Rawlinson, relict of the late Henry R. esq. M. P. for Liverpool.

24. Rev. James Milner, 30 years minister of Hunstet, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

In his 17th year, Robert, second son of the Rev. Dr. Grantham, vicar of Scawby, co. Lincoln.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 70th year, Mr. Richard Edwards, eldest son of the late Richard E. esq. of Water-Newton, Hunts.

At Bristol, Mrs. Popkin, relict of J. P. esq. of Coytrebanc, Glamorganshire.

Aged 77, Mr. Edmund Ball, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

At his house at Old Brompton, Clark Durnford, esq. chief clerk of the Treasury office in the Tower of London, and who had been 45 years in the service of the Board of Ordnance.

In Millman-street, Bedford-row, Hector Daniel Macleith, esq. of Queen's college, Oxford.

A person named Robins, a considerable dairy farmer at Brinerd's-hill, near Wootton-Basset, was in the daily practice of drinking to great excess; and, in fits of inebriety, he would often beat his wife most cruelly, and threaten to kill her. On Sunday, Jan. 24, the poor woman had expressed her fears that he would put his threats in execution, and had particularly requested one of the men-servants to sleep in the house; but this request, unfortunately, was not attended to, and no one was in the house that night but Robins and his wife. On Monday morning, at break of day, the first labourer that went to work discovered Robins sitting by the hearth side, in the back kitchen, and near him his wife, lying on the embers burnt in a dreadful manner, and quite dead. The murderer was apprehended, and lodged in Devises prison.

25. At his house, Whites, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, aged 80, Joseph Stevenson, esq. late of Botolph-lane.

At Badminton, in his 81st year, Mr. J. Saggiapi, house-steward to the Duke of Beaufort, in whose family he had lived upwards of 44 years.

Mr. Peirce, surgeon, of Wells.

Mr. Bentley, surgeon and apothecary, of Sutton-upon-Frent, Notts.

Suddenly, Hugh Parnell, esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields.

26. In the prime of life, Mr. Robert Clarke, surgeon and apothecary, Wisbech.

In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Newman, relict of the late Rev. Ashburnham-Philip N. of Thornbury park, co. Gloucester.

At Godmanchester, Mrs. Pearce, mother of Col. P. While standing by the fire, a spark flew out, and set her veil in a blaze, which communicating to other parts of her dress, burnt her in so shocking a manner as to cause her almost immediate death in great agonies.

In Greek street, Soho-square, Mrs. Watkins, widow of the late Daniel W. esq. of Turham-green.

27. At his house at Hammer-smith, co. Middlesex, after a lingering and painful illness, — Flower, M. D.

At Pribright, in Surrey, aged 89, Mr. John Smith, 57 years clerk of that parish. Suddenly, Miss Roffey, of Hertford.

In his 47th year, James Crowdy, esq. solicitor, of Highworth, Wilts.

John Morgan, esq. of Burfield house, Westbury, alderman of St. Ewin's ward, in the city of Bristol.

28. Of a paralytic stroke, in her 79th year, much lamented by her family and friends, Mrs. Perry, wife of James P. esq. of Eardley park, co. Hereford, and mother of Mrs. T. B. Herrick, of Meridale-house, in Staffordshire.

At Stainton, near Penrith, aged 71, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, the much-celebrated bone-setter.

In Manchester-street, the wife of the Rev. Richard Cooke, of Lyndhurst, Hants.

At his house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Archibald Keir, esq.

29. At his house in Arlington-street, aged 46, Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle-Island, Baron of Castlebar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in England, and a Major-general in the Army. He is succeeded by his only son, Henry-Hall, now in his 17th year. The Viscountess, who survives him, was dau. of the late Col. Skinner, and grand dau. of the late Sir Peter Warren, K. B. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Fittle, in Suffex.

At one in the morning, in his 50th year, Mr. B. C. Collins, an Alderman of the Corporation of the City of Salisbury. He was seized with an apopleptic fit in the afternoon of the 28th near Lincoln's-inn-fields; was soon recognized, and conveyed to his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square; but the stroke was fatal, and the skill of the most eminent of the Faculty proved unavailing. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Collins, an eminent Banker in Salisbury; and was well known as the Printer and Proprietor of that very respectable weekly publication "The Salisbury Journal;" a newspaper which has been printed and published in Mr. Collins's family upwards of 70 years.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, Cha. Duncan, esq. of Chesterfield county, State of Virginia, North America.

This afternoon, in a lane leading from Hampstead Common to Finchley, a young man of the name of Gould was, in company with two others, shooting at snipes; and one having risen at the edge of a piece of water situated at the side of a hedge, Gould shot at his bird; and the greater part of the contents of his piece lodged in the head of Mr. Arson, an artist in St.

Martin-lane, who was amusing himself at a similar exercise of shooting small birds, and was passing, unseen, on the other side of the hedge from Mr. Gould. The young man survived but a few hours.

At Lincoln, of a dropsy in the chest, aged 56, the Rev. Robert Wharton, M. A. chancellor of the church of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stowe, and rector of Sigglesthorne, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776. He received the earlier part of his education at Durham, his native city; whence he removed to Eton, and afterwards to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. At his first degree, he obtained one of the Classical Medals; and, the year following, the Middle Bachelor's Prize. Part of the interval between his degrees he spent in foreign travel, that exquisite source of enjoyment to men of taste and learning. In this tour he improved his taste for the Fine Arts, Musick especially, which was his "dear delight," and in which he was no mean proficient, both in theory and practice. His preferments in the Church of Lincoln he owed to the sincere and disinterested friendship of the present Bishop; and his rectory, in the gift of the Crown, was the honourable and enviable testimony of the personal regard of Mr. Pitt. To the more solid qualities of the mind he added a singleness of heart, and a cheerfulness and amenity of manners, which endeared him to all who knew him. In the performance of his public as well as private duties he was most exemplary; noxious only to the profligate, the schismatic, and the disaffected reviler of our excellent Establishments both in Church and State. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whaley, late rector of Huggate, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; by whom he has left three sons and two daughters.

James Aspinwall, son of the Rev. Mr. A. vicar of Kempstone, co. Bedford. He, with two others, were shook off the Fly, Capt. J. Aspinwall, lying at Plymouth, by a violent concussion from the Essex E. Indian, and all drowned.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 43, Mr. Thomas Hurst; an open, generous, and sincere friend; a lively, intelligent, and communicative companion.

At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, bart.

In Cavendish-row, Dublin, Dudley Loftus, esq. who married Lady Jane Gore, sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn, and daugh. of the Earl of Arran.

30. Mr. William Dunn, of Red-hill, Sheffield, an eminent engineer.

At Bath, aged 97, Abraham Lindo, esq.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Frampton, relict of the late Rev. Thomas F. D. D.

31. This afternoon, Mr. Claridge, the State Coachman of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was interred in St. James's church-yard. Being a man universally respected, he was attended from Carleton-house to the grave by all the male servants of the several branches of the Royal Family, and also those of the Master of the Horse, in their state liveries, upwards of 70 in number. The procession moved from Carleton-house at half past three, in the following order :

Two Mutes ;

The Body,

covered with a black velvet pall, supported by six of his Royal Highness's

Footmen.

Six Mourners.

The rest of his Royal Highness's Servants, walking two and two, with black gloves.

His Majesty's first Footman, in full state livery, with his sword.

Two of his Majesty's Chairmen.

Servants of her Majesty two and two.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Servants, two and two.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's Servants, two and two.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's Servants, two and two.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Suffex and Cambridge's Servants in the same order.

The Widow of the Deceased in a mourning-coach.

The procession had a grand and solemn effect, and attracted a great concourse of spectators.

At his residence, Stanley-house, in the King's Road, Chelsea, Leonard Morse, esq. of the War-office, F.R. and A.SS.

At Tenterden, in Kent, of a typhus fever, Mrs. Waterman, wife of Mr. W. attorney-at-law there.

Aged 25, Lieut. William Frome, of the 2d West India Regiment.

Aged 92, John Kipling, esq. of Blackton, in the parish of Romaldkirk, Scotld.

Feb. . . . At Rhos Llanerphrygog, near Wrexham, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, widow. She had 17 children, 63 grand-children, and 36 great-grand-children ; in all 121. She was left a widow with a numerous train of infants, without any means of support but her own industry, and the assistance of her three eldest children, who all laboured hard at the loom, to maintain themselves and the younger branches. For the last thirty years she practised midwifery with great success and credit ; in that space of time she assisted at the birth of 4630 children. She was ever ready to lend an assisting hand to support the drooping head, and ease the pillow of the afflicted. She died, as she had lived, in peace with all man-

kind ; and her friends will long bewail her loss.

At Lincoln, aged 51, George Humphston, late a serjeant in the North Lincoln Militia. He was interred with military honours ; a detachment of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry fired three volleys.

Mr. Philip Copping, overseer of Mr. Hyde's wind-mill, near Sibsey, co. Lincoln. By some accident he got entangled among the machinery, which nearly severed one of his legs from his body, and caused his death in a few hours.

Aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams ; who was burnt to death, in consequence of her cloaths catching fire, at her lodgings in the Corn market, Oxford.

At Canterbury, aged 85, T. Coffee, a seaman, who sailed round the world with Lord Anson, 1741-1744.

In his 57th year, at Hundlet, co. York, William Hartley, esq. upwards of thirty years a principal acting partner in the extensive pottery near Leeds.

Aged about 12, a son of Mr. Surman, of Castlemorton, co. Worcester. He fell through, from the top floor to the bottom of his father's malt-house, and was instantly deprived of life.

Miss C. C. Elrington, daughter of T. E. esq. of Low-hill, near Worcester.

Rev. O. Waffe, rector of Ibberton, in Dorsetshire.

At Oxford, aged 81, the relict of the Rev. W. Wickham, of Garlington.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Proffer, wife of W. P. esq. formerly in the E. India service.

At the Ree, near Gloucester, aged 60, Mrs. Anne Horde, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Wolverhampton.

At Hemingford-Grey, co. Huntingdon, aged 87, the Hon. Charlotte Montagu, relict of the Hon. William M.

After two days illness, of an inflammation in the bowels, Francis, second son of Mr. Matchem, by the sister of the late Admiral Lord Nelson ; a very promising youth, aged 12 years.

Feb. 1. This day an Inquest was held on the body of Richard Andrews, a prisoner in the House of Correction, at Peterborough. It appeared that the poor fellow, about ten months since, enlisted into the Royal Marines, and was sent on board a ship at Chatham, whence he shortly afterwards made his escape, and returned to the neighbourhood of Whittlesea, where he was enlisted ; having reason, however, to imagine he was suspected of being a deserter, he wandered about nearly three weeks, sometimes passing the nights in barns, and sometimes behind hay-stacks, until at last he was apprehended. The Corporal who took him, perceiving that his legs and feet were in a very bad state, from having been exposed

exposed to the cold, did not convey him to prison, but hand-cuffed him and placed a centinel over him. Andrews, however, found means to elude the vigilance of his guard during the night, and crept out of the house to a neighbouring yard, where he lay concealed three days and three nights in the late inclement weather. On the fourth day, when found and taken, he was almost starved to death, having several of his toes nearly frozen off. On being taken to prison at Peterborough, Capt. Murrice, of the Marines, very humanely procured medical assistance for him; but he died this morning. Verdict, Died from a mortification brought on by intense cold.

In his 48th year, the Rev. Edward Bowles, vicar of Bradford, Wilts, and formerly of Hertford college, Oxford.

At Charlton, in Kent, after a lingering illness, aged 82, Mrs. Hephzibah Henry; who, during a long and exemplary life, was loved and respected by all her acquaintance; and by whose death the poor near Clay hill at Beckenham, Mitcham, Lewisham, and Sydenham, at all which places she has of late years occasionally resided, have lost a friend, who knew how to sympathize with the unfortunate, and to relieve their distresses. Her maiden name was Appletree; and she was twice married. Her first husband was Mr. Newell, well known and respected as master of the old Jerusalem Tavern in Clerkenwell; by whom one daughter survives her, the wife of Mr. Bonnycastle, a name well known in the Republic of Letters as the Author of many valuable scientific publications, and Mathematical Master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The second husband (in 1762) was David Henry, esq. many years Printer and Editor of this Magazine; whose death is recorded in our volume LXII. pp. 578, 671; and by whom she had one son, Richard Henry, esq. now a Major in the East India Company's Service; and one daughter, Hephzibah, married to Mr. M. F. Hommey, of Charlton, joint Proprietor (with Mr. Bonnycastle) of the Military Institution there. Mrs. Henry's remains were interred at Lewisham on the 7th, in the same vault where those of her late worthy husband were deposited.

At her house, in Lower Brook-street, of a liver complaint and bilious fever, in her 66th year, Charlotte-Maria Countess of Euston, wife of the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, and second daughter of the second Earl of Waldegrave by the late Duchess of Gloucester. She had six sons and four daughters, several of whom survive her; and was an example of every thing ami-

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ble in woman. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Euston.

At his house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 84, James Peachey, Baron Selkay, of Selkay, Suffex. He was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty when Prince of Wales; and succeeded the Earl of Caernarvon as master of the robes in 1792. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his only son, the Hon John Peachey.

Suddenly, while serving a customer, Mr. Kitchin, a publican, in Cross-street, Hatton garden

At his house in Ayrshire, in Scotland, George Lindsey Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Lindsey.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Maxton, an eminent banker.

In Eccles-street, Dublin, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Farran, a maiden lady, and aunt to the Countess of Derby. A natural good understanding, a cheerful and amiable disposition, added to true piety and religious faith, enabled her to support, with becoming resignation and fortitude, the affliction of blindness, with which she had been visited during the last 30 years of her life.

2. In Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Newman, relict of the Rev. Tod N.

At Bath, aged 71, Andrew Hackett, esq. late of Moxhull, co Warwick, and of Spraton-place, Northamptonshire.

In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, Thomas Robinson, esq. in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Surrey.

3. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Paxton, of Lower Thames-street, fishmonger.

At Horfell, Surrey, Mr. Tho. Whitburn. In Walnut tree-walk, Lambeth, after being seven years afflicted with a cancer, the wife of Mr. William Lee.

In Belmont-place, Vaux-hall, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Living.

In the Lower-street, Mington, aged 74, the relict of Mr. Richard Watts.

At Brighton, William Hoare, esq. of Powis-place, Bloomsbury.

4. At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 50, Mr. Henry Harland; a man well respected; and whose death will be long-regretted. On the 8th instant his remains were interred in a brick grave in Ripley chapel-yard.

In Mansell street, Goodman's-fields, Mrs. Lovegrove.

In his 60th year, Mr. John Brown, of Ramsey, co. Huntingdon.

At Bath, Lieut.-col John Irving, late of the 1st West India Regiment, after an honourable and active service of 33 years. He sailed from England for Jamaica in July last; and though he left the bosom of his family with extreme reluctance, they wishing him to sell out, he said to the

the painful writer of this melancholy account, "No! my friend! I am a soldier; it shall never be said that John Irving fold out, because ordered to a climate where I have suffered so much, and which may be fatal to me. I am full of health and bodily strength; and I leave my wife and family to the protection of the Almighty!" In a few days he was on-board a ship. Most truly can the writer say, after a friendship of near 30 years, that the kindest nature and unassuming manners were engrafted with a handsome and most athletic person; and indeed he was

"Mild as a lamb, and as a lion strong."

His wife, until his last voyage, ever attended him; and once in the West Indies, she sunk under his illness, that Nature gave way, and they were both delirious. At the same time, a nephew in the 47th, with him, lay dead in the house. He returned, seven weeks ago, so worn out in body and mind, that he could never give a collected account of himself. He came a mere skeleton, in a chaise, to the lodgings where his family resided, and when, too, his wife thought he was in Jamaica. On the servant asking who and what he wanted? he said, "I am all that remains of Colonel Irving." Day and night was Mrs. Irving constantly about him, until that heart ceased to beat which was ever alive to his family and to friendship. He hath left two sons and two daughters; the eldest son a captain of Infantry; who, from his father's long and unboasted services, hath strong claims, and who happily arrived in time to receive his blessing, and manfully to soothe his afflicted mother. The eldest daughter is married to the very learned Orientalist Sir William Ouseley. Colonel Irving was one of the patient labourers through the blockade and (once renowned) siege of Gibraltar. J. B.

At Bishop's Auckland, co. Durham, in his 83d year, Mr. George Brownlop, formerly of Bittersea, Surrey.

5. Mr. J. P. Marchand, of Size-lane.

Aged 85, Mr. Samuel Chancellor, near 40 years keeper of the City Green yard; in which he is succeeded by his widow.

Found drowned, at Stanmore, Middlesex (in the garden-pond of her brother, Peter Clutterbuck, esq. into which she is supposed to have fallen in endeavouring to reach her bonnet, which had probably been blown off by a sudden gust of wind) Miss Elizabeth Clutterbuck, one of the daughters of the late Thomas C. esq. of Watford, Herts.

At Beccles, Suffolk, aged 60, Mr. William Scragg, joint manager of a company of comedians well known in Suffolk, Lincoln, &c. &c.

At South Luffenham, co. Rutland, after a long and painful illness, William Trollope, esq. brother to Sir John T. bart.

In his 60th year, at Baldon-house, co. Oxford, Sir Christopher Willoughby, bt. (so created Dec. 8, 1794), and LL.D.; an active magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and one of the verdurers of Whichwood forest.

This day an inquisition was taken at Polsted, by the Coroner of Suffolk, on the body of Joshua Willis, who, early the preceding morning, got up from his bed at Raydon, left his shirt with his other cloaths in his sleeping room, and walked naked to a guide-post on the road leading from Raydon to Stoke, and was found hanging by his arms on the said post. On being taken into the next house, he died in consequence of his having, in a fit of frenzy, beaten and bruised himself upon and against the said post, and from the inclemency of the morning. It appeared that he belonged to a society of Fanatics; and that he had, for some days before, been insane, and almost distracted; that his mind was leaded concerning a future state, and that he wished to die on the said guide-post, as our Saviour did upon the cross.

In Walcot Poor-house, Bath, aged 107, James White. He was born in the house adjoining the White Horse Cellar, opposite Walcot church, and was never out of the parish a twelvemonth together. He lived as a servant to old "Squire Hooper" 16 years; but was the greater part of his life a chairman. He remembered when there were only eighty houses in the parish of Walcot—and no poor-rate!—There were two capital clothiers in it. Waite had three wives; by the first he had 15 children, one of whom survives him, and who is likewise a chairman. He went into the Poor-house April 7, 1797; and was then, by his own account, 97, though it was reported he was 103. He had lived there nearly 11 years, and always expressed himself grateful for the humane attention he experienced. He perfectly recollected hearing about the death of Queen Anne, and the coronation of George I. His faculties were clear till within three or four days of his dissolution.

In Kildare-street, Dublin, Jn. Vernon, esq. of Clontarf castle, co. Dublin.

6. In Abingdon-buildings, Bath, aged 53, Walter Hill, esq. late of Ross, co. Hereford; whose death was instantaneous—an awfully short space intervened between his perfect health and dissolution.

While stepping into the Chertsey stage-coach, going out of town, a gentleman of the name of Harris dropped down, and instantly expired.

At Shoreham, Suffex, Henry-Medley Kilvington, esq. barrack-master there.

Robert Scott, esq. of Danesfield, in Buckinghamshire.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Speck, widow, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Cork, at an advanced period, and after an illness of considerable duration, Reuben Harvey, esq. of the society of Quakers. To the usual acquirements of a gentleman, he united a vigour and strength of mind; a conception from which nothing could escape; a memory tenacious of what had been impressed upon it; and a power of reasoning and prejudging from circumstances, which in their combination formed him a man of the first order of ability, scarcely excelled, and equalled by very few. Those talents warmly cherished civil liberty; and for many years were exerted in its maintenance, against every effort at its depression. When the Ministry had forced America from her connexion with England, and compelled her to assert her independence, he strenuously rebuked the measures which had pressed her to it, and ardently and zealously advocated her cause in conjunction with the best and ablest men of that time. By his intercourse with America, he supplied them with information to defend her; and through him were first communicated in the British Parliament the most important occurrences of the War in America. The value of his talents was fully appreciated by some of the ablest Statesmen who have been in the English Administration; and a reliance upon his ability, his trust, and his honour, gained him their confidence and their friendship. His love of freedom, and his attachment to America, only ended with his life. In the pursuit to which Mr. H. had attached himself, his ability was never doubted; his integrity never questioned; as a commercial man, or as a politician, his mind was equally just and comprehensive. It was competent to all situations—to almost all subjects. In the foster relations of life, Mr. H. was as distinguished; he was a good and an affectionate father; a generous and sincere friend. Few lived with more respect and credit; few have died more regretted.

7. At Islington, in his 59th year, Mr. Daniel Leeson, formerly a considerable glass warehouseman in Fleet-market.

At Exeter, Mrs. Fleetman, wife of John D. esq.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, in her 51st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrick, widow of the Rev. Carrington G. vicar of Hendon, Middlesex, and daughter of the late Mr. John Battiscombe, of Half-moon-

street, Piccadilly (see vol. LVII. p. 454.)

After near three years illness, the wife of Mr. J. Barker, draper, at Leicester.

8. In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, aged 82, Mrs. Gowland, widow of Ralph G. esq. formerly M. P. for Durham.

In Leeson-street, Dublin, after a few days illness, aged 53, Henry Hutton, esq. late an alderman of that city.

9. At the Saracen's Head inn at Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. Knott, of Birmingham, a traveller in the goldsmith and jewellery line.

At Chippenhani, co. Wilts, Capt. Basil Alves, of the Royal Marines.

10. At Berry, near Totnes, co. Devon, Charlotte, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Newnam, esq. of Brch.

Mrs. Mills, late of the Granby inn at Louth, co. Lincoln.

The wife of John Sampson, of Colyton, Devon; whose death was occasioned by a broken knee and other bruises she received when thrown out of her chaise, by the horse taking fright, on the 5th inst.

In London street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of J. F. Rigaud, esq. R. A.

The wife of Mr. Oldfield, statuary, in Union-street, Berkeley square.

In Hackney grove, aged 81, Mr. John Bailey, of the Royal Exchange Stationer.

At the house of Viscount Sidney, by a fall from his horse, in Grosvenor-square, Murrough O'Brien, Lord Thomond, Governor of the county of Clare, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, and K. P. He was taking his usual ride in Grosvenor-square, on a grey poney, which he had been in the habit of riding for these two years; the animal was perfectly quiet, and very steady. Watkins his groom was riding on a grey poney, after his Lordship, who was going very gently, and was near the railing of the square going towards Brooke-street, and had passed the Fulham errand-cart, which was going very slowly; his master was on the near side of the cart, and not close to it. His master's horse on a sudden fell, the pavement being very slippery on account of the frost. His Lordship fell on his back, and rolled on his left side. Watkins jumped off his horse, and ran to his Lordship, who exclaimed "Oh! William! Oh! William!" and never spoke any more; at the same time the cart passed close to his Lordship, and the wheel compressed him on the left side of the body. Watkins stopped the cart, which was tilted, and the man sitting inside, which prevented him from seeing what had happened. Watkins stated, that it was customary for the drivers of those carts to sit inside. Watkins prevented the

the cart from going over his Lordship's head. Viscount Sidney's servant came to his assistance, and, with other persons present, took his Lordship into Viscount Sidney's house, in Grosvenor square, and assisted in putting him to bed. Medical assistance was immediately sent for; Dr. Vaughan was the first that came, who found his Lordship's pulse very low, and beyond hope of recovery. Warm water was applied to his feet, and every other means that were thought most expedient. Mr. Heavyside also came a short time afterwards; but his Lordship died about 25 minutes after the accident. Viscount Sidney did not leave the room until the spark of life had fled. This Nobleman was of a most ancient and respectable Irish family. He was nephew and heir to the late Earl of Inchiquin, whose title he bore for many years. So long since as 1753 he married Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Earl, who, on the demise of her mother, became Countess of Orkney. By this lady he had no children. His Lordship was celebrated rather as a *bon vivant* than a fashionable, and for many years had the reputation of being a *six-bottled man*. For many years he had a seat in the British House of Commons, as well after as before his accession to the Irish Earldom of Inchiquin. About the year 1794 he was married (his first lady being dead several years) to Miss Palmer, the niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the bulk of whose fortune she inherited: Mr. Burke acted as father to the bride. In 1801, he was created Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, and shortly after made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Thomond. His Lordship was in his 85th year, and to his last hour enjoyed a most enviable state of health. His Irish titles and estates, which are considerable, descend, we believe, to Captain O'Brien, a very near relative. By his Lordship's demise, an azure ribbon, of the Order of St. Patrick, falls to the disposal of Ministers. His Lordship's remains were removed on the 18th from Great George-street to Buckinghamshire, to be interred in the vault of the Church near his estate. The funeral procession was very plain; consisting merely of the hearse, the coronet borne on his Lordship's horse, two mourning coaches, and the carriage of the deceased.

11. Aged 60, John Pullen, esq. of Winchmore hill, Middlesex.

Mr. Thomas Haines, many years master of Tom's Coffee-house, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

In Hackney-grove, aged 85, James Lee, esq. one of the directors of the London Assurance Fire office.

At Hull, the wife of John Cowham Baker, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, John Wiggins, esq. of Craven-hill, Middlesex, eminent as an iron-merchant in Thames-street.

12. At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. This lady, whose remembrance will long be cherished with grateful fondness by those whose happiness it was to experience her friendship, and who has left a numerous family to regret their irreparable loss, was justly celebrated as a writer among that class of readers whose zest is for Novels; in which line she may be ranked with a Fielding and a Richardson. Possessed of a well-informed and highly-cultivated mind, she delineated character with peculiar success, and had all the other requisites of an excellent Novelist—description, sentiment, humour, and pathos; considerable knowledge of life, and the propriety art of displaying that knowledge to the best advantage. Her first work was “*Anna or the Welch Heiress*,” in 4 vols. the whole impression of which was disposed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote, “*Juvenile Indiscretions*,” in 5 vols; “*Agnes de Courci*,” in 4 vols; “*Ellen Countess of Castle Howell*,” in 4 vols.; “*The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors*,” in 5 vols. The last effusion of her pen that was presented to the Publick was “*Vicissitudes Abroad*; or, the Ghost of my Father,” in 6 vols. of which two thousand copies were sold on the day it made its appearance; and we understand the Publick will soon receive a continuation of this Novel, under the title of “*Vicissitudes at Home*.” The estimation in which her works are held by the Publick may be justly inferred from the circumstance of their having gone rapidly through several editions, both here and on the Continent, where they have been translated into French and German. It may be truly said, that her writings appeal most successfully to the heart, and that her pen was ever guided by Nature, delineating men and manners as they appear in real life; Virtue was held up to estimation, and Vice and Fully shewn in their native deformities. The funeral took place on Sunday the 21st. The solemn procession arrived from Brighton at the Horns, on Kennington Common, about twelve o'clock, where it was joined by a numerous and most respectable train of friends, who attended her remains to the grave, anxious to pay their last tribute to the memory of departed worth, but whose works will live so long as a chaste style and dignified sentiments, expressed in the cause of Virtue and Morality, diffuse their influence on mankind.

Suddenly, in his stall, aged 90, ———— Rafter, a cobbler, of Bolton-st. St. Giles's, who was never known to be ill a day.

At

At Bath, aged 50, George-Evelyn Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Recorder of Penzance and Truro, and Colonel of the Cornwall Fencible Light Dragoons. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Edward Boscawen, M.P. for Truro.

At Bath, Lady Byard, relict of Sir Thomas B. captain in the Royal Navy.

At Hare-lodge, in Essex, the wife of James Potts, esq.

At Hoddeston, Herts, the wife of William White, esq.

The wife of Mr. Hilton Docker, of Jewry-street, Aldgate.

Aged 72, Mrs. Mary Fowler, of White Lion-street, Spital-fields.

13. Dropped down dead, while sitting by her fire-side, Mrs. Jones, of Ryder-street, St. James's; who had returned from market in perfectly good health only a few minutes before.

In her 28th year, Mrs. James, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Gordon's Hotel, after a few days illness of a violent attack upon his lungs, Col. William Fullarton, of Fullarton, the prosecutor of Governor Picton, &c. His remains were interred at Isleworth.

At Hampstead, Mr. John Howis, late of Millbank-street, Westminster.

Aged 79, the relict of Mr. Marshall, formerly of the Turk's Head inn at Newark, Notts.

Aged 17, Mary, third daughter of John Wing, esq. of Thorney abbey, Lincolnsh.

At Stockport, co. Chester, aged 22, Miss Jane Green, milliner; whose loss will be long deplored by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

At her apartments in Exeter, Miss Churchill, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Christopher C. vicar of St. Thomas's in Exeter, and prebendary of the cathedral there.

14. In Tucky-street, Enfield, aged about 60, of a liver complaint, Mr. Pattishall, of Fenchurch-street, London.

In Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Rosier.

Killed, by the falling of his horse, in Oxford-street, Mr. Hartland, of Gower-st.

The infant son of Mr. Palfmore, of Doughty-street, near the Foundling hospital; the next day, his second son, aged 1 year; and, on the following day, in Great Ormond-street, aged 90, Mr. Geo. Palfmore, their grandfather.

At Spalding, in Lincolnshire, far advanced in years, Mr. Owen Scotney, maltster, and comptroller of the customs.

Geo. Chapman, esq. alderman of Bath; who lived beloved, and died lamented.

Mrs. Rosier, relict of the late Mr. R. printer, at Bristol.

At Colworth, in Bedfordshire, Matthew Lee, esq.

15. In St. Nicholas lane, Leicester, in his 81st year, John Coltman esq. By his death the Town of Leicester has lost one of its principal literary ornaments, and Society has been deprived of a most valuable member, whether we consider him as a Scholar of profound learning, as an Antiquary of considerable research, or as a Man and a Christian, distinguished by his simplicity, his candour, his humanity, his love of Truth, and his attachment to the genuine principles of civil and religious Freedom. Nature had cast him in no ordinary mould, and given him no common talents. He was a striking instance of the elevation and triumph of native Genius above the adventitious circumstances of fortune and of situation. Himself engaged in trade, and placed in a Town more remarkable for its Manufactures than for its Learning, he might have trod the common path of thousands, who have lived, grown rich, and died, forgotten. Such men are necessary to maintain the state of the world; but of such men Mr. Coltman was not one. Not assimilating with the maxims or the spirit of Trade, he neither followed the one, nor imbibed the other. Hence, when his Warehouse required his presence, he was more frequently to be found in his Study, raised above this world by a contemplation of the Works of Nature and of Providence, or by a perusal of the Writings of the Poets and Orators of Greece and Rome. Absorbed in speculations and in disquisitions, which, whilst they exercised all the high powers of his mind, afforded to him a pure and unmixed delight, his spirit could not stoop to the petty cares, anxieties, and forms, of ordinary men. His circumstances were easy, and riches were never the objects of his desire. He was therefore but little known; and was generally looked upon as a man of an eccentric character, destitute of the knowledge of common life. But if to live be to exercise the faculties of thought and of reason, and to employ all the intellectual powers with which we are endowed, and not merely to eat and to drink and to labour, then indeed he knew how to live in a superior degree to most of his contemporaries; for few men were ever blessed with so clear a perception and so exquisite a relish of the sublime and beautiful, or with so much time and leisure to indulge his favourite taste to the latest period of a long life. The study of the antient Classics, and of the Antiquities of his Country, were so much his favourite objects, as to justify a hope that he may have left behind him some writings on these subjects in a state to be given to the world. To those who knew him best,

best, this slight tribute of respect from one who honoured him when living, and respects him now that he is no more, will not be unacceptable, and to those who knew him not, it will convey a faint sketch of one of the "most ingenious, unassuming, amiable of mankind."

The wife of the Rev. Charles Lee, of the Grammar school in Unity-str. Bristol.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, in his 82d year, Thomas-Edwards Freeman, esq. of Batesford, in Gloucestershire.

In Devonshire-place, the widow of the late George Chamberlaine, esq.

In his 46th year, Mr. William Butterfield, of the Old Jewry.

16. At her mother's house, at Paxhill-park, Suffex, Mrs. Crawford, wife of Gibbs-C. esq. and youngest daughter of the late William Board, esq.

In Queen square, Bloomsbury, aged 8; Mrs. Roberts, relict of Thomas R. esq. formerly of Powis-place.

At Inquisition was taken, this day, at the sign of the Load of Hay, on the road to Stevenage, Herts, on the body of Miss Piggot, a promising young lady, aged 18, who was accidentally killed on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence from a Mr. Smith, that he was accompanying her from the house of a friend at Merton to her home at Croker's End, Middlesex; and, from the great fall of snow, and the road being imperceptible, the horse went out of his track, and the chaise in which they were fell down a precipice of nine feet from the road, and turned completely over, whereby Miss P. was killed on the spot; and Mr. Smith, by holding fast to the vehicle, escaped unhurt.

17. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Wells, junior bridge master of the City of London.

In Upper Norton-str. Mary-la-Bonne, the infant son of David Maxwell, esq.

In Oxford, aged 65, the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D. president of Trinity college, Oxford, from the year 1776.

18. At Windsor, Mr. Wheeler, brazier to their Majesties, and the oldest inhabitant of that town.

19. In Pentonville, Mrs. Barfoot, wife of Mr. B. one of the proprietors of the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells, and a daughter of the late Mr. George Penton, brass-founder, New-street, Fetter-lane.

At Clapton, Middlesex, the wife of Mr. Thomas Savill.

In Leadenhall-street, aged 67, of an inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. S Vowell.

20. At his residence in Lower Brook-street, about 7 this evening, Gerard Lake, Lord Lake, Governor of Plymouth, Gentleman-attendant to the Prince of Wales, one of his Council of State for Cornwall, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 80th Regiment of Foot. At 5 in the morning, alarming symptoms of dissolution appeared; shortly after which, the Prince of Wales, and some other persons of distinction, intimately acquainted with his Lordship, were sent for, of whom he took an affecting farewell, and at the time already mentioned, the brave spirit of this noble and gallant Officer took its departure "for another and a better world." His campaigns in India established his fame as a skilful and brave officer; and for his meritorious conduct there, he was deservedly promoted to the Peerage, Sept. 13, 1804. He was many years a widower; and had three sons and five daughters; two of the latter are married: Mrs. Borough and Mrs. Brooke. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Francis Gerard, a Lieutenant-colonel in the Army. His Lordship was taken ill on the 18th, while attending the trial of Gen. Whitelocke, as one of the members of the Court Martial. By his death the Receiver-generalship of the Duchy of Cornwall also becomes vacant; and, being the gift of the Prince of Wales, is expected to revert to Mr. Sheridan, who handsomely resigned that office in favour of Lord Lake on his return from India. In consequence of his Lordship's gallant and meritorious services in India, his Majesty has been pleased to grant an annuity of 2000*l.* a year to his son and his next heir-male.

In Tavistock-street, Russell-square, John-English Keighly, esq.

At his house in New Bond-street, Mr. Lamb, wine-merchant.

Of the measles, the infant daughter of George Ward, esq. of Soho-square.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, the widow of Jasper Brett, esq. of that place.

21. In Trinity-square, Mineries, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Hampton.

In Berner's-street, aged 50, John-Gordon Mackenzie, esq. surgeon in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

24. Aged 82, Francis Columbine, esq. of Norwich; who served the office of sheriff in 1769, and that of mayor in 1776; but had resigned his alderman's gown some years.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 26, to February 23, 1808.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males 626	1235	Males 929	1815	{	2 and 5 140	50 and 60 159
Females 609		Females 886			5 and 10 76	60 and 70 149
Whereof have died under 2 years old 573		10 and 20 92			70 and 80 112	
Peck Leaf 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>		20 and 30 98			80 and 90 56	
Salt 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel; 4 <i>d.</i> 3 per pound.		30 and 40 150			90 and 100 3	
					40 and 50 146	100 1

Between	2 and 5	240	50 and 60	159
	5 and 10	76	60 and 70	149
	10 and 20	52	70 and 80	112
	20 and 30	98	80 and 90	56
	30 and 40	150	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	146	100	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 20, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	74	3	52	0	41	2	36	4	58	11										
Surrey	74	2	46	0	43	10	37	8	56	0										
Hertford	69	2	43	0	45	1	33	2	51	0										
Bedford	66	1	18	0	40	10	33	7	54	9										
Huntingd.	65	3	00	0	42	11	30	0	55	5										
Northam.	66	6	43	0	35	3	30	0	52	0										
Rutland	72	6	00	0	43	0	32	6	64	6										
Leicester	69	3	44	0	38	5	28	10	50	10										
Nottingh.	73	8	44	0	44	6	31	4	59	8										
Derby	76	8	00	0	46	2	31	0	60	0										
Stafford	72	2	00	0	42	2	33	3	61	10										
Salop	69	3	18	10	37	3	31	6	00	9										
Hereford	64	9	11	6	33	3	30	6	54	6										
Worcester	67	1	00	0	36	2	35	11	51	5										
Warwick	70	9	00	0	39	0	34	5	56	6										
Wils.	61	4	00	0	35	8	32	4	58	0										
Berks	74	4	00	0	40	8	35	0	58	2										
Oxford	68	4	00	0	36	1	30	9	51	1										
Bucks	72	2	00	0	39	2	34	2	52	4										
Brecon	62	4	44	9	32	10	24	0	00	0										
Montgo.	65	7	00	0	33	7	32	10	00	0										
Radnor	63	6	00	0	30	11	27	10	00	0										
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.																				
	69	3	17	5	38	11	29	9	55	11										
Average of Scotland, per quarter.																				
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0										
	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	10	12	0	44	10	35	0	52	10										
Kent	70	0	17	0	43	8	36	0	56	3										
Sussex	67	8	00	0	43	3	32	4	00	0										
Suffolk	67	10	00	0	42	11	31	7	52	3										
Cambrid.	66	3	00	0	41	2	26	11	56	5										
Norfolk	66	2	19	6	40	4	32	0	53	8										
Lincoln	69	1	17	3	42	1	29	11	59	4										
York	69	1	17	8	41	7	29	2	62	9										
Durham	67	6	00	0	40	9	30	9	00	0										
Northum.	61	6	18	0	41	2	32	6	00	0										
Cumber.	71	3	16	8	38	10	30	2	00	0										
Westmor.	77	9	60	0	37	0	29	3	00	0										
Lancaster	74	2	00	0	40	3	29	3	50	8										
Chester	68	0	00	0	41	10	00	0	00	0										
Flint	00	0	00	0	43	6	09	0	00	0										
Denbigh	79	0	00	0	43	2	25	7	00	0										
Anglesea	70	0	00	0	35	4	24	6	00	0										
Carnarvon	78	4	00	0	39	8	24	0	00	0										
Merioneth	74	2	00	0	38	2	21	4	00	0										
Cardigan	75	6	00	0	34	0	20	0	00	0										
Pembroke	61	8	00	0	35	0	22	2	00	0										
Carmarth.	69	0	00	0	35	0	22	0	00	0										
Glamorg.	70	4	00	0	36	0	21	4	00	0										
Gloucester	65	8	00	0	34	4	30	7	55	0										
Somerset	70	3	00	0	34	7	25	6	60	0										
Monmo.	68	1	00	0	34	1	00	0	00	0										
Devon	67	11	00	0	34	9	27	3	00	0										
Cornwall	75	7	00	0	33	6	23	6	00	0										
Dorset	66	5	00	0	34	2	32	0	00	0										
Hants	67	2	00	0	38	1	30	0	57	6										

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peafe.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
69 5	48 7	39 2	29 1	55 6	84 3	40 8	

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 22:

Fine 58s. to 68s.—Second 48s. to 68s.—Fint Polard 28s. to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, Feb. 6 to Feb. 12, from the Cocket Office:

Total 13,572 Sacks. Average 62s. 21. os. 3½d. higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, February 8 to February 13, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 2230 Quarters. Average 72s. 8d. 1s. 3d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois. Feb. 23, 45s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Feb. 24, is 31s. 8d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Packets	5l. 5s. to 7l. 0s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.	Suffex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	6s. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb 22:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s. od. to 6l. 5s. od.	Average	5l. 7s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 2s. od. to 2l. 11s. od.	Average	2l. 6s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s. od. to 6l. 10s. od.	Average	5l. 10s. od.
Clover	6l. 6s. od. to 7l. 7s. od.	Average	6l. 16s. od.
Straw	2l. 2s. od. to 2l. 8s. od.	Average	2l. 5s. od.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts 1000.	Sheep and Lambs 14,500.

COALS, Feb. 19; Newcastle 48s. od. to 55s. Sunderland 58s. to 64s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 94s. Mottled, 104s. Curd, 104s. CANDLES, 12s. Moulds 13s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5d. Clare Market 4s. 5d. Whitechapel 4s. 5d.

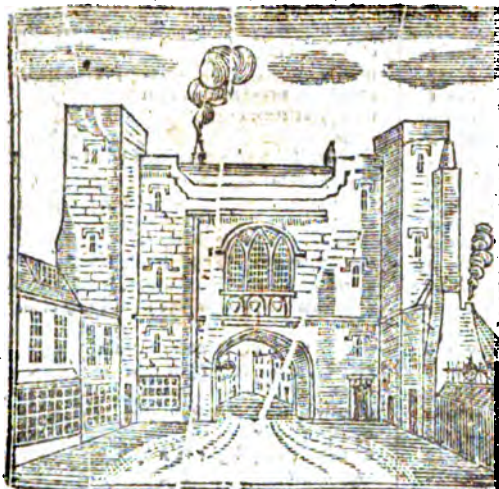
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY 1898.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Re Red.	4 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Conf.	5 per Ct. Navy.	1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchg. Bills.	Souths. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Irish per Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29 227½	64	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171½	1d par	1d 1p	—	63½	—	2½ 3p	—	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
30 holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 528	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	—	par 1d	1d 1p	63½	64	63½	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
2 228½	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	par 1d	1d 1p	—	—	63½	—	93½	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
3 228	64	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1d par	1d 1p	—	—	63½	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
4 228½	64	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	2a 1d	1d par	—	64	63½	2½ 3p	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
5 228	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	2a 1d	1d par	—	—	63½	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
6 228	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	—	2a 1d	1d par	—	—	63½	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1d par	1d 1p	—	—	63½	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
9 228½	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1d	1d 1p	—	63½	63½	3p	94	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
10 229	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	2a 1d	1d 1p	69	63½	63½	3p	94½	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
11 230	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1a 2d	1a 2d	—	63½	63½	3p	94½	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
12	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1a 2d	1a 2d	—	63½	63½	3p	94½	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
13	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1a 2d	1a 2d	—	63½	63½	3p	94½	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	64	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	170½	1a 2d	1a 2d	—	—	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
16 223	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	2a 2d	2d par	—	64	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
17 Feb Day	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171½	6a 3d	2a 1d	63½	—	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
18 284	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	4a 3d	2a 1d	63½	61½	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
19	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	—	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
20	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	—	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
21	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	—	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
22	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171½	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	61½	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
23 231½	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171½	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	64½	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
24 231	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	64½	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
25 231½	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171½	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	64½	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
26 231½	64½	63½	82½	96½	—	18½	171½	2a 3d	2a 1d	—	64	—	—	—	63½	21 0 0	Ditto

Printed by Nicolls and Son, Red-Lion-P-Office] SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVES.
Clodd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
Brit. Pres.—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whitch.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Weekly Papers
Bath's, Bristol &
Birmingham &
Blackburn
Buty S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carl. — Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw. — Covent.



M A R C H, 1808.
CONTAINING

Gumberland
Doncaster.—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull &
IRELAND
Ipsw. 2, Kentish &
Lancast.—Leices.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND
Salop.—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakes.—Warw.
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Embellished with a Portrait of Mr. ANDER, Patentee of the Polyautographic Art of Printing;
and a beautiful View of the KEEP OF HELMSLEY CASTLE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1808.

mom.	Barom.	WEATHER.
G. heat.	Inches 90ths.	
30	30- 1	cloudy, mostly rainy
45	29-17	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, some hail,
43	30- 1	cloudy at times, some rain
39	30-10	cloudy at times
47	30- 9	clear
47	30- 4	cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
46	30- 3	cloudy, some light rain
41	30- 2	ditto
39	30- 1	clear
33	30- 5	ditto
41	30- 4	cloudy, even. rain, high wind [wind moderate
28	29-16	a most tempestuous night, hail and snow, day clear,
28	30-	considerable snow in the night, day clear
28	30- 5	clear
37	30- 6	mostly cloudy, some light rain
43	30- 5	cloudy, some very light rain
43	30- 5	ditto
49	30- 5	cloudy
41	30- 8	mostly cloudy
41	30-12	cloudy, a very light rain
38	30-13	very clear
39	30-13	ditto
34	30-13	cloudy
35	30-14	cloudy, windy
35	30- 7	cloudy
37	30-17	cloudy till evening
45	30-13	cloudy
47	30-13	mostly cloudy, some light rain
53	30- 9	mostly cloudy

range degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are those of the corresponding month, in the year 1807, were 35 22-28; in 1-4; in 1805, 35 6-7; and in 1804, 36 1-8.

quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 52 100ths of an inch; that in the corresponding month in the year 1807 was 2 inches 15-100ths; in 1806, 4-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 30-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 48-100ths; 3, 2 inches 27-100ths.

ological Table for March 1808. By W. CARY, Strand.

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Noon.	12 o'clock.	Barom.	Weather	Day of	12 o'clock.	Noon.	Barom.	Weather in	
	Night.	in. pts.	in Feb. 1808.	Month.	Morn.		in. pts.	March 1808.	
0	0			Mar.	0	0			
37	38	30, 57	cloudy	10	32	41	33	30, 34	cloudy
37	30	, 60	fair	11	32	42	35	, 32	cloudy
36	29	, 49	fair	12	33	29	37	, 30	cloudy
49	39	, 38	fair	13	38	42	35	, 19	cloudy
48	45	, 35	fair	14	35	41	35	, 10	cloudy
52	46	, 15	cloudy	15	34	44	36	29, 99	fair
52	48	, 28	cloudy	16	37	41	32	, 98	fair
53	46	, 31	cloudy	17	32	34	29	, 99	cloudy
49	41	, 35	cloudy	18	32	34	29	, 87	cloudy
51	35	, 44	fair	19	32	37	36	, 65	cloudy
43	34	, 42	fair	20	40	47	40	, 53	cloudy
45	38	, 42	fair	21	36	39	37	, 75	cloudy
41	32	, 28	fair	22	36	41	30	, 92	fair
38	32	, 28	fair	23	31	36	31	, 92	cloudy
43	33	, 32	fair	24	33	36	29	, 98	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1808.

MR. URBAN,

March 16.

YOU are requested to insert the following Memoir of that amiable young Nobleman, the late Lord Viscount Trafalgar, in your useful Miscellany. It is drawn up by a Gentleman who has had a constant opportunity of observing his conduct for the last two years of his life, both in public and private, and who has endeavoured to delineate his Character most faithfully. Yours, &c. W.

The late Lord Viscount TRAFALGAR.

THE veneration and gratitude, with which our Country dwells on the achievements of the IMMORTAL NELSON, are every day increased by the alarming progress of French tyranny on the Continent. It is to those achievements, under Heaven, that we are indebted for the blessings of freedom and security which we still enjoy.

The Nation would have had a worthy Representative of that Great Man (so deservedly the founder of a noble family) in his amiable nephew, the late Lord Viscount Trafalgar, had his life been spared. Although his years were few, for he died at the age of nineteen, yet he has left, in the affection and regret of all who knew him, a lasting memorial of virtues which would have dignified and adorned the most exalted station. In his manners he was easy and affable; in his person graceful; in his mien noble. His countenance, whilst it possessed a degree of sweetness which afforded pleasure to all whom he approached, and which those who had once seen never could forget, in some of its features bore a decided resemblance to that of his revered Uncle. In the year 1806, when he accompanied Admiral Russel with the North Sea Squadron to the Texel, the resemblance (which was more peculiarly striking if at any time he had on the hat of a naval officer) was observed by all the officers of the Majestic who had seen his

illustrious relative. But however strong this personal likeness might be, there was at the same time a mental resemblance not less remarkable; whether this also was the gift of Nature, or originated from the veneration in which he held the memory of a Man, the image of whose glory filled his mind perpetually.

Naval excellence was not the only characteristic of that extraordinary man. He possessed an insight, which was most comprehensive and wonderful, into the general affairs of Europe; the relations, strength, and dispositions of its several Powers; the talents, integrity, and influence of the leading men in each Government. It appeared, from the testimony of Mr. Pitt himself, that the mind of the Statesman had more than once been gratified and enlightened beyond measure by conversing with the Hero on these subjects. He disdained to sit in council at Naples with the reptile General to whom the honour of the Austrian Armies was afterwards so unworthily committed. He knew on whom the great cause of Liberty in Europe might rely, and whom it had to fear. The same talent for discrimination, the same thirst for political knowledge, marked the character of his Nephew. Those who knew how to appreciate the advantages of long experience, acknowledged the accuracy with which he judged of men whom he had but seldom seen, or with a small part only of whose conduct he was acquainted. In his studies he loved not to trace the Records of antient times. His mind was continually drawn back from the Annals of Greece and Rome to the era of his Country's Naval Glory. It was to the Navies and Armies of modern Europe, to her Warriors and Statesmen, to the existing Laws and Constitution of various countries, and more especially of his own, that his attention was almost incessantly directed.

Another

Another distinguishing trait in the character of the illustrious NELSON was, the singular power which he possessed of rivetting the affection of all around him. It was not to his transcendent genius alone that he owed his renown: the hearts of the officers and men under his command went with him, as the heart of one man, into the hottest scenes of danger and destruction. The ardour of their attachment constituted one great part of his success and his glory. Nor does the character of his Nephew shrink from comparison in this respect. This noble youth was cordially and deservedly beloved by his friends, whom he hesitated not to serve at the expence even of those gratifications which he had most eagerly anticipated. His nature was ever generous, frank, and sincere; his conversation always cheerful, and often playful, but still within the bounds of propriety and discretion, as it captivated the young, so it conciliated the old. He loved to enter the lists with those who differed with him most, and were most violent on political subjects. On these occasions, whilst the advantage which he derived from his superior good-humour was always manifest, his good sense and correct information usually secured an easy victory. It was the opinion of some, who observed the manner in which he dealt with his antagonist, that the Nation might expect to see in him a successful promoter of that unanimity in its councils, which leads to undivided energy in its strength. He was the child of the Nation; and would one day have lived in the hearts of the British People.

One other feature (and the last that will here be mentioned) in which his character resembled that of his great Relative, was, a marked disregard of danger on all occasions where he believed his honour or his duty to be concerned. As he knew not the fears, so he abhorred the pusillanimous reasonings, of those who speak of submission to the power of France. He never would have despaired of England; of that Country, for which Nelson fought, conquered, and fell. He would have struggled to the last; and (if it be indeed ordained that we must fall) he would have fallen with his Country.

Having left Eton School in the Spring of the year 1806, he immediately commenced his residence at Cambridge;

where he soon endeared himself to the leading Members of the University, as well as to a numerous class of friends and equals. In the Summer of the year 1807, he made the tour of the Hebrides, and was much pleased with the attention and hospitality which he experienced throughout Scotland, and particularly at Glasgow, where he saw with enthusiastic delight the noble monument raised in honour of his Uncle by that great and loyal City. Although his person was slender, and his complexion often pale, yet his strength was such as enabled him to ascend the highest mountains, or pursue the red deer through the most extensive tracts, without any appearance of fatigue. It was, however, remarked by some, who saw him frequently, and knew well the sweetness of his disposition and the goodness of his heart, that he looked like one of those who are destined to be taken away in early life. Nor was he himself insensible to the uncertainty which hangs over human life at every period. When he learnt, in the year 1806, that he had to congratulate one of his Aunts on the birth of another son, he spent the day on which he received the news as a day of rejoicing to the Nelson Family; because, as he expressed himself, there would now be no want of heirs-male. His wishes for the prosperity of that Family, and the continuance of its honours, were not limited by any considerations of himself. Still appearing to enjoy the blessing of health, he was seized about the 26th day of December 1807, with a slow fever of that kind which acquires irresistible strength by almost imperceptible degrees. In an early stage of his complaint, which commenced whilst he was with his fond and anxious Father in London, he went to Canterbury, to visit his amiable Mother and Sister, whom he tenderly loved. But returning with them to London for the benefit of medical advice, he died there on the 17th day of January 1808; and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, under the centre of the dome; that in death his body might sleep with the remains of HIM whom in life he had so invariably honoured and revered:

Farewell, beloved and lamented YOUTH! May that fortitude which never deserted thee, bind up the bleeding hearts of thy noble Relatives! And may thy gentle Spirit, soothed ere long by the resignation of those
who

who now mourn inconsolably, rest in everlasting peace!

* * In the account of Lord Trafalgar, in the Obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1808, are the following mistakes:

It says, "Mrs. Bolton has three sons, and as many daughters; and whose son Thordas, a *minor*, is the next in remainder." It should be, "has only *one son*, Thomas, in the 22d year of his age." Again, it says, "for interment, attended by, in the first coach, Mr. Bolton, uncle to the deceased, as chief mourner, &c.;" for "Mr. Bolton," read "the Reverend William Yonge, Archdeacon of Norwich, his maternal Uncle."

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXI.

"Nam id arbitror adprime in vita esse utile, ut ne quid nimis."

TERENCE.

IT has been remarked by an eminent Moralist, that some men have an unhappy penetration in discerning faults; which, he observes, has a greater tendency to vitiate the temper than to improve the understanding. But it unfortunately happens that persons of this disposition have a notion that strength of understanding is best displayed by finding fault with what pleases others; and that to be very peevish and very wise, is the lot of all who are born to set mankind right.

My neighbour Mr. Bluster is one of this description, who has for so many years cherished a love for finding fault, that his oldest friends are unable to recollect that he was ever pleased. He appears to have fixed in his own mind a certain standard of perfection, to which the most trifling circumstances are brought; and as absolute perfection is but rarely to be found, he has no reason to complain of the danger of dwindling into contentment. As a husband and the father of a family, he is the envy of all who know the merits and accomplishments of his amiable wife and dutiful children; but these are enjoyments which afford him very little satisfaction. His wife is either too attentive or too careless, and his children too knowing or too stupid. His fortune is ample; but luckily the state of public affairs affords him much cause to complain that taxes are enormous, and provisions dear. His servants, distinguished in the neighbourhood for neatness, cleanliness, and circumspect behaviour, are sluts and

slatterns; his cook is perpetually dressing his dinner too much or too little; and there is not a bottle of good wine, or an ounce of good tea, to be found within the bills of mortality.

In making these complaints, which to his friends would be intolerable, if they were not at the same time unintelligible, he is accustomed to back his assertions by appeals to some distant period when things were otherwise, some imaginary golden age, when rooms did not want washing and scouring, and when glass and china could not be broken; when servants never forgot what they were ordered, and horses and carriages were liable to no accidents; when the streets were without danger, and the highways without robbers. He fancies too, that he remembers when all judges were just, and all exactors righteous men; when the rich were without pride, and the poor without necessities. He even hints that the weather of this country is not what it used to be; and is fond of recollecting the happy days when cold did not pinch, nor heat relax, as they now do: and it was but the last time I dined with him that he complained that the fowls were not what they used to be; and that coals and candles gave no such heat and light as he could remember.

But what excites his most violent rage is the perusal of a newspaper. From the first paragraph to the marriages and deaths, he is sure to meet with something to put him in a passion. He can with great difficulty read of a carriage breaking down, without discharging his rage against coachmakers, paviours, and inspectors of streets. If a horse takes fright, he denounces vengeance on stable-keepers, drummers, and ensigns. But a robbery affects him yet more violently; and such is the force of sympathy, that he appears to suffer as much as the party robbed, and gets no relief until he has vented his spleen on the whole tribe of Police-justices, Bow-street runners, and thief-takers. If he reads of a grand dinner, or a lady's rout, he seems to suffer all the pangs of a personal insult; and inveighs against the luxury, prodigality, and folly of the times, as if these things were directed against him, and injured him only. During these paroxysms he has been known to rise from

from his chair, pace round the room with hasty steps, and sit down again, only to be disturbed by some other event, which he declares he cannot bear, and yet is not happy if he does not read it over with eager attention. Trials at law are a constant source of discontent; and the madness of plaintiffs and defendants seem to fall upon his devoted head, as if he were the only sufferer. He enters deeply into all the examinations before sitting magistrates; and not a pocket has been picked without irritating him as much as if he felt the thief's hand in his own. If a scaffold breaks down, what a set of scoundrels are our builders and carpenters! what rascals are they who ought to inspect such erections! These epithets indeed are among the most decent in his collection, and applied so generally, that there are few of the classes into which mankind are divided that are not honoured with them in the gross, besides particular applications to the individuals whose names are unfortunately presented to his eye in the newspaper.

At no great distance from him lives another acquaintance, whom I may offer as a contrast, for such in all respects is Mr. *Placid*, a man of such equanimity, that it is much more difficult to ruffle him, than to keep the other quiet. It is said, indeed, that Mr. *Placid* inherits his uncommon meekness of disposition from a father who was deaf and dumb, and in his latter days deprived of sight; and his mother was of the family of *Neutrals*. So far is Mr. *Placid* from being moved by any of those circumstances which excite Mr. *Bluster*'s passions, that he maintains a constant composure of countenance under every occurrence. Instead of magnifying little things, he seems to consider every thing as too little to disturb his repose; and has lived near threescore years without discovering that he has a particle of anger in his whole composition. By those who are not much acquainted with him, he passes for one who must have been extremely fortunate in his business and connexions; but this is not the case, as he has had to encounter many of the usual adversities of life, although he has never yet met with one which could disturb the inflexibility of his temper. His neighbour *Bluster* and he seldom meet. *Bluster* looks on him as a stupid stock or a stone, a poor-spirited creature,

with no more feeling than the chair he sits on; but Mr. *Placid*, with his characteristic gentleness, contents himself with retorting, that Mr. *Bluster* would be a good man were he a little less warm. *Bluster*, however, occasionally calls upon him to give him his opinions of men and things; and is probably not a little happy in finding one of his acquaintance who will hear him calmly, and never disturb his sentiments by any thing in the shape of a reply.

Mr. *Placid*'s mode of giving an opinion is so different from that of his furious neighbour, that much interchange of thought is not to be expected from them. The events of a newspaper, whether serious or humorous, seem to be read by him with equal indifference; and the utmost he has been heard to say of robberies or murders is, that "such things had better be prevented;" or if an accident has occasioned the deaths of two or three persons, he thinks "it is a pity that it was not foreseen." The catastrophes of last year, at the Old Bailey, and at Sadler's Wells, produced only a very gentle hint on the folly of curiosity, and the impropriety of too hastily taking alarm. Indeed there is no doubt that if he had been present at Sadler's Wells on the fatal night, he would have remained in his seat with his usual composure. Among his other placid perfections, that of being a stranger to fear is most remarkable; and were not his servants more careful than himself, his house would often present an easy access to depredators, while his neighbour *Bluster* thinks of nothing but fire and thieves, and is perpetually purchasing new-invented locks, rope ladders, and other precautionary articles, and the very name of a house-breaker is sure to throw him in a rage. All this Mr. *Placid* hears with his usual gravity; and if he does muster up a few words, they are directed against the temptations thrown in the way of depredators, "who, he allows, *must live*."

As to quarrels and disputes, Mr. *Placid* has never yet discovered anything worth quarrelling about: he has no notion of going to law, although he thinks law-suits are sometimes unavoidable; and as to persons being half-ruined by them, he is humbly of opinion that "it would be better if it were otherwise."

Unlike

Unlike Mr. *Bluster*, who is continually getting into difficulties, by meddling unasked with the affairs of other people; Mr. *Placid*, seems to have laid it down as a maxim, that every man is best qualified to manage his own affairs, and it is more difficult to obtain his opinion when it is necessary, than to prevent the other from interfering where he can only do mischief. Mr. *Bluster*, when he finds that he has made matters worse, declares with his usual violence that he "meant well," and "did all for the best;" while Mr. *Placid* means only to keep out of harm's way; and his infallible rule is, to escape blame by doing nothing. Mr. *Bluster* considers himself as personally concerned in every thing that happens, whether near or remote; so extensive is his sympathy, that he enters into every man's concerns. Mr. *Placid*, on the contrary, knows exactly what belongs to himself, and never travels an inch out of his way to share either in the pain or pleasure of others. *Bluster*, while reading a Gazette, seems to traverse over the field of battle with all the indignation of a disappointed general, or with all the eagerness of a triumphant hero. Mr. *Placid* would bestow just as much attention on a page of the *Whole Duty of Man*, or the *Pilgrim's Progress*; and as to the resentment and indignation of his neighbour, he was never heard to pronounce the words *rogue* or *rascal*, unless they occurred in the course of reading. Mr. *Placid* finds fault with no man, but Mr. *Bluster's* life is a series of repeated comminations.

The folly of extremes is exemplified in these characters, which are perhaps more frequently to be met with than is generally supposed; but it is evident that a character of just propriety must be compounded of something between both. *Bluster*, with many good qualities, is a torment to himself, is in danger of committing errors of importance from excess of passion, while he disturbs the harmony of social life by fastidious dislikes. *Placid*, with equal good qualities, is likely to settle in that apathy of disposition which prevents the due exercise of the charities of human nature, and is akin to selfishness. He allows matters to become worse by not interposing his wisdom: the other spoils the natural

progress of an event by ill-timed intrusion.

How far we are so much concerned in what is passing around us as to interpose either in act or intention, must depend on more circumstances than can be collected together in a speculative essay. It is certain that the offices and duties of humanity are what no man can deny as incumbent at all times and on all occasions; it is no less true that what we see and hear of criminality or folly will excite in every good mind a certain degree of indignation; but there can be no occasion for ebullitions of passion, or for considering what has happened to others as having happened to ourselves. Indeed, as to all useful purposes, this is so contrary to our natures, that he who pretends to it may be considered as affecting more than he feels; and as affecting a degree of suffering, which, if he did feel, would incapacitate him from what is more directly his duty.

It has been often said that man is prone to extremes; in the case of the characters now sketched, we see a proneness to "an unalterable extreme; but the more general error is that of going from one extreme to another, which is common with minds that are not formed upon sound principles. It is this which has not only occasioned so much loose and fickle morality, but all those irregularities of feeling, which make friendship, humanity, and other virtues, depend on the humour of the moment, rather than on any solid source or foundation. With regard, however, to the more immediate subject of this paper, the regulation of the temper, it appears to be of essential importance to steer between the extremes of passion and apathy; and while we share amply and conscientiously in the affairs which concern "our souls and business," to take care that we do not multiply the vexations of life, by an anxious care for that in which we are but remotely interested, or by repining that what is human should be imperfect.

LETTER I.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES
OF THE SMALL-POX AND COW-POCK.

Andi alteram partem.

ALTHOUGH some may conclude, that the subjects I purpose to discuss

be been already exhausted, to think otherwise; and if the arguments I shall adduce *in verbis*," will be equally candid and decisive comparative advantages of the Small Pox, and the subsequent essays, I shall present these respective advantages in a clear point of view; and sum up the whole, in a lucid, as to enable every reader to decide upon them with pre-

the most prominent character has publicly supported the cause of the Small Pox, is Dr. Moseley, who has adduced many important facts against Cow Pock; but on this occasion he has selected one of them, and will singly elucidate and expose the mischievous tendency of this disorder."

It is not, however, any more without some concomitant shall describe certain benefits resulting from the singular suggestion which he adduced, that, in consequence of Cow Pock, "the human character undergo strange mutations, quadruped sympathy; and even Pasiphaes may rival the old *."

The character of Pasiphae shall be immediately recollected. It is necessary to premise, that a beautiful female was metamorphosed or changed into a kind of quadruped; and, although History records that this change was effected by the Cow Pock, it may be inferred from the propensities of the new character she had

Seeing then that the Cow Pock possesses the power of thus changing the female sex into a quadruped, it is a matter of no surprise, that a person of Dr. Moseley's profound knowledge has plumed himself upon this discovery, when it nearly proves its antiquity; in addition to the above fact, the exemplified in another lovely female the name of Io, many centuries prior to the Christian era, and of whose Vaccination was

conducted by no less a personage than Jove himself, at the request of his Queen. This took place about the same period that Belzebub, "prince of the powers of the air," inoculated Job with the Small Pox, to prove the patience of this ancient Patriarch; and ever since, as it is well known, the Small Pox contagion floats in the atmosphere; and as often as this "Prince of the powers of the air" rises into these aerial regions, the Small Pox becomes epidemic. This the pious Sophia Hume* illustrated in a publication against the Inoculation of the Small Pox, which she opposed on this ground, that Satan, or Prince Belzebub, was the first inoculator of this contagion.

Had the learned Dr. Pearson, when examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, been aware of this early practice of Vaccination, he might completely have overthrown Dr. Jenner's claim of his assumed discovery, for which he acquired such an enviable remuneration.

We learn also by History, that Io, after her change into a Cow, was more noisy than any other in the field; but it is not ascertained whether this resulted from disappointment of her Royal Lover, or from an inherent loquaciousness possessed prior to her metamorphosis.

To return to the subject I first proposed, of discriminating the comparative advantages of the two Poxes; and admitting, consistent with ancient records, and confirmed by Dr. Moseley, that Vaccination possesses such peculiar influence on the ladies, as established by facts; I shall advert to some of the most interesting consequences which may result.

It has ever been a *desideratum* in wise Governments, to keep up the means of support equal to the wants of the inhabitants. The facility, therefore, of transforming the female sex into "quadruped" cattle, must tend to the increase and cheapness of butchers' meat, and, by saving the expence of grazing, a greater quantity of land may be thrown into tillage; which must prove of great benefit to the community in general, and the poor in particular.

* A Preacher of the Society of Friends, whose memory is held in high estimation by them. She was sister of Consul Drummond, author of *Travels in Germany*.





Engr. Del.

J. Bastie Sc.

Mr. Philip H. Andre?
the first
POLYAUTOGRAPHIC PRINTER,
in England.
A.D. 1801.

R. Donofre

Should any of these Lady-cows have formerly been denominated *clacks*, the tongue might be preserved for the use of the learned Doctor, in frightening old women and gossiping nurses with tales of Cow-mange, Cow-itch, and other humours, which not any body ever saw, and consequently every body must believe.

The horns of such Quadrupedeans might possibly partake of some of the qualities of the tongue, and might hence be usefully employed by post-boys, and mail-coach drivers, to ward the passenger to keep out of danger.

Although Ladies thus transformed by the Cow Pock, would be a new article for the supply of Smithfield, it is not a new thing for husbands to convey their wives thither for sale; but should husbands of refined feeling wish to be relieved of their wives, with more profit and less ignominy, they have nothing to do but give them the Cow Pock, which renders them at once horned cattle and fit for market; and thus they may take their revenge for occasionally bearing horns themselves. Caution would, however, be requisite, to prevent the dealer from sending home a rib or joint of the Lady-cow, lest an ancient injunction should be for the first time realised, "and they twain become one flesh." J. C. MOTTLES.

Tolator, March 3.

MR. URSAN,

Feb. 1:

IT has been the singular good fortune of Germany to take precedence of all the other nations of Europe in her inventions for Printing; an art which has, perhaps, done more than any other towards ameliorating the condition of mankind. It is not my purpose to attempt any discussion of her claims with respect to either of the three branches of that art which have been long known and practised, viz. with types cast in metal, with engraved blocks of wood, or with plates of copper; but to record in your truly valuable Miscellany the introduction into this country of a fourth, and a very different process from any of the foregoing, and in connexion therewith, the name and Portrait of the person to whom posterity will, perhaps, consider themselves indebted for the various facilities and advantages in the diffusion of science which

Gent. Mag. March 1808.

may be obtained by the practice of POLYAUTOGRAPHY, a title which has been assumed for the art of printing from plates of Stone.

The first discovery of this art is claimed by, and till very lately appears to have been universally allowed to, M. Aloisius Senefelder of Munich, from whom Mr. P. H. Andre unquestionably received it, as he exhibited M. Senefelder's assignment of it to him previously to his obtaining a patent for it in this country, in the year 1801. M. Andre was, as I have been informed by his successor in business, a man of considerable property, and devoted much time, labour, and expence, in various experiments, with a view to the extension, improvement, and maturity of this art. It was at first applied only to coarse works, and principally to the printing of Music. M. Andre, however, quitted England in 1805, having executed some works which fully ascertained its capacity for improvement and eventual application to the art of design in all the three different modes of practice, in which it is now so applied on the Continent of Europe. After a lapse of eighteen months M. Andre was succeeded as patentee of the Polyautographic invention, and in his house, No. 9, Buckingham-place, Fitzroy Square, by Mr. G. I. Volweiler, who still further improved the invention, and earnestly invited the artists of England to patronise it; but not experiencing afterwards that patronage which he had expected from them, he also returned to Germany in August last, leaving the Patent a second time in a dormant state. Of the probable causes which so discouraged this latter gentleman as to induce his withdrawal from our country, I shall take the liberty to say a few words hereafter; for the present, permit me to attempt a description of the processes by which the various kinds of Polyautographic printing are effected, with a few remarks on the merits of the invention, and of the different specimens of it which have been produced in this country since its first introduction.

The plates of stone used in Polyautographic Printing are of a very fine texture, equal to hone, and of a light drab colour. M. Andre imported them from Germany, although his

successor assured me that stone of a nearly similar quality might be procured in the neighbourhood of Bath, but not, he believed, in very large blocks. The ink is a chemical preparation, of which isoda, lac, and lamp-black, are component parts. The proper pens are of steel, as all other substances are subject to very rapid injury from the friction. The face of the stone is prepared with pumice-stone, and should be well dried before the fire, particularly when the atmosphere is moist. The outline of the subject designed to be printed may be transferred to the face of the stone in the ordinary way; or, I have been told, if nothing but a coarse sketch or outline is intended, it may even be executed on paper first in the chemical ink, transferred to the stone while yet wet, and printed as soon as dry; but superior works certainly ought to be carefully drawn on the stone with the steel pen, or an assortment of pens both coarse and fine, as may best suit the quality of the different parts; by which proceeding, and by using the ink of a proper consistence, works of considerable fineness may be produced, and some such have already been executed.

The picture thus finished on the stone has the appearance of a pen drawing; it then undergoes the process of two or three washings, which constitute the principal Polyautographic secret; by the first (evidently an acid) that part of the face of the stone not actually covered with the ink is lowered about the thickness of half a line; when this wash has sufficiently operated, a second is used, to stop its further progress; and then a third, of a glutinous appearance, possessing the singular property of qualifying the interstices of the stone to resist the printing ink, which, except in being thicker, I do not understand differs materially from other printing inks.

The stone, when prepared for printing, is firmly bedded on a raised bench; the paper laid on by hand a frame, somewhat resembling a printer's tympan, but composed of a thick hide, and moving on hinges, is turned upon it, and the impression taken from the prominent parts, by passing over the whole an iron or brass cylinder under the pressure of a

beam suspended from the roof of the apartment.

The second species of Polyautographic Printing differs from the foregoing only in the manner of applying the drawing-ink, which is formed into a crayon nearly of the consistence of chalk, and which produces a print very much resembling a chalk drawing*. For this kind of drawing the face of the stone must be made rougher than in the preceding.

The third mode of practice may be called with justice the Art of Engraving on stone: it consists in excavating the stone by means of the point and graver. The idea was not unknown to M. Andre, as appears from some specimens of his in my possession; although it is now stated on the Continent to have been first reduced to practice in the spring of 1807 "by Mr. Charles Strohöfer, who has practised this mode only at Stuttgart. This is said to be very much superior to the other modes, as M. Strohöfer engraves on the stones the thinnest or broadest lines with great facility: and the work is asserted to be capable of yielding a greater number of impressions than the others. It occupies less time, and it is hoped may be brought to answer the same purposes as engraving on copper."

Of the advantages and disadvantages which attend this new invention for printing, the following will, I hope, be found a fair statement.

The labour of executing a design, if pens and ink are properly attended to, is considerably less than on copper, and occupies comparatively a small portion of time. A small plate, very full of matter, has been finished in a day; and a sketch in so much time as would have been sufficient for the performance of the same on paper. The various troublesome operations of biting and re-biting, and finishing with the graver, are all utterly excluded. The artist sees his effect as he proceeds; and if he errs, a wet sponge immediately applied will remove every false line; or, if the ink should be dry, a sponge with hot water will remove any portion of a design; and the stains, if any remain, may be erased with a sharp

* The invention of this mode of applying the ink is said to have originated with Professor Mitterer of Munich.

craser. The surface lies more firm and even beneath the hand, than any paper not previously strained. Lines of various thickness are cut at once by the dextrous use of *well-chosen steel pens*; and lines of considerable thickness, or even black spots of considerable dimensions, are not necessarily composed of many small lines laid parallel to each other, as in engraving on copper, but may be laid on as in a drawing, by pressing hard on the pen. The work is certainly durable, because not exposed to that kind of injury which results from the constant friction of the hand: 4000 impressions have been taken from fine plates without any apparent detriment; and I can therefore see no good reason for doubting * the Patentee's assertion, that 60,000 copies might, by this means, be made of one drawing. It is not the least of the advantages which attend the Polyautographic invention, that an artist is thereby enabled to execute his own ideas, without much loss of time on the one hand, and on the other without the expence which attends the employment of first-rate engravers, or the hazard of having his work spoiled by novices in that art.

The most important objections to this invention of which I am aware are, first, that if the whole impression is not forthwith taken off, the surface of the plate is very liable to damage; this, however, is a contingency to which copper-plates are also in some degree subject. Secondly, that certain partial spatterings or double printings sometimes occur, to the disfigurement of the work; but in the prints I have seen they rarely occur, and are therefore more likely to be the result of carelessness. The last objection, that this mode of Printing is not capable, in the hands even of practised artists, of being applied to very fine or delicate works, will, I am persuaded, eventually be proved to be unfounded.

In offering a few observations on the specimens of the Polyautographic Art which have been produced in England, I shall of course begin with the "Specimens of Polyautography" published by the Patentee himself. This work consists of 36 prints from the actual sketches on stone of the

following well-known artists: B. West, esq.; R. L. West; B. Kerr Porter; T. Stothard; R. Cooper; R. Corbould; H. Fuseli; T. Hearne; J. Barry; T. Barker; W. Delamotte; C. Heath; J. H. Serres; H. Barnard Chalon; W. Havell; H. Singleton; J. Laporte; R. Hills; W. Downman; W. H. Pyne; E. V. Utterson; G. Walker; P. S. Munn; B. Ker; G. Samuel; — Boyne; — Fischer; F. T. Manskirst. Of the merits of these performances as works of genius, with such names affixed, no opinion need be offered; but, as specimens of Polyautography, it may be proper particularly to point out the drawings of Mr. Corbould, Mr. C. Heath, Mr. W. H. Pyne, Mr. Havell, and Mr. R. Hills, as proofs of the accuracy, distinctness, and minuteness, with which the steel pen may be used. The Drawing of Mr. Pyne is most particularly worthy of observation, on account of the minuteness of the work. A Drawing by Mr. H. B. Chalon, and another by Mr. Fuseli, are not unpromising specimens of the Chalk style; and that by Boyne is a good display of the excellent effect of fine and coarse parts in the same print.

It would not comport with the limits of your work to give a detailed catalogue of all the other Polyautographic works which have been executed in England. I will, therefore, only observe that, besides several beautiful landscapes by Mr. Cooper, cattle and figures with the crayon, in the style of Morland, by Gessner and Spilsbury; the names of Flaxman, Westall, Wood, Nicholson, Orme, and Captain Ainsley, occur on Polyautographic prints. The duke de Orleans executed some views in Berkshire, particularly the entrance of Donnington Castle, under the title of "Chaucer's Tower;" Mr. Fischer, a Friar and Nun of considerable merit; Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, some flowers, which equally display her taste and the powers of the art she honoured with her patronage. A drawing of Time, and another of several figures, by C. Heath, in the manner of engraving, completely demonstrate the capacities of this invention, with due improvement, for some of the higher departments of the art. The Shepherd's Boy by Mr. Hergen

* Vide *Landscape on Engraving*, p. 143.

Hergen Redr (a German artist, who resided at the Printing-office) is for minuteness nearly equal to the etchings of Hollar.

Messrs. Bell, Orme, and Ackerman, have employed the Polyautographic press in their elegant publications. I have seen two portraits which were executed for the former, one of *De Non* from the French print, and another of Mr. Bell himself, which unequivocally evince the powers of the invention: besides these there are the Prince of Montpensier, brother to the Duke de Orleans, by himself; the two Polyautographists*, and a few others, principally foreigners.

It may be matter of surprise to you, Mr. Urban, that the possessor of such an invention should not be encouraged in a country like this to continue the practice of it amongst us; the cause whereof I shall now attempt to assign. It has to my knowledge hitherto been made known to the world in but two publications, which were capable of influencing the opinions of the men of taste and fortune in this country respecting it; and I am sorry to say that in neither of them has it been treated with due candour. Mr. Landseer, in his Lectures on Engraving, before quoted, p. 143, although he allows it considerable "local emigration," commences his observations by warning his auditors "*not to be led astray by the false lights of a specious prospectus*;" and Mr. T. Smith, in his recently published splendid work on the "*Antiquities of Westminster*," exhibits the failure of his first attempt at Polyautographic Drawing, confessedly executed with a common quill pen, as a sample of the invention, in contrast with one of his own masterly engravings on copper of the same subject.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, I am convinced by experience that it possesses advantages, in application to many useful departments of the arts, which will more than counterbalance the disadvantages attending it in its present immature state; and I have therefore little doubt that if it should be revived in England before the expiration of the patent, it will be more liberally encouraged, and, from motives of self-interest, more diligently studied by the artists of this country. T. FISHER.

* From one of which our Plate is copied.

MR. URBAN, March 19.

I BEG leave to inform "An Old Correspondent," p. 110, that it is my intencion in the next Month's Miscellany to set him right in regard to certain errors on his part, as he has so disinterestedly exposed those which he supposes that I have fallen into.

Yours, &c. J. C.

MR. URBAN, *Mini-Tower, London,* March 12.

BLOUNT's *Fragmenta Antiqua*; or, *Antient Tenures of Lands, Customs of Manors*, published by my late Father, having now become exceedingly scarce, my friends have suggested that a new edition of it would not be unacceptable to the publick. I am now engaged in collecting materials for a Second Volume, and should esteem myself highly indebted to any of the Correspondents of your valuable Miscellany for their friendly communications.

Yours, &c. J. M. BECKWITH.

MR. URBAN, March 1.

PERMIT me to state that the Almanacks are incorrect in giving the Marquis of Buckingham a second Irish title; viz. Lord Clare. That Lord is Earl Nugent in Ireland, but has no second title. The title of Viscount Clare expired with the late Earl Nugent, and was revived in the Fitzgibbon family.

According to Archdall's *Peerage*, vol. VI. the twenty-fourth Lord Kinsale died in 1759, leaving daughters, but was succeeded by his male heir, John de Courcy. Query, as the baronies of Kinsale, &c. from their antiquity, are presumed to be baronies in fee, why did they not fall on the daughter of the twenty-fourth peer? Athoury, and de la Poer, peerages nearly coeval, have fallen into the female line.—Hugh Hamilton, was created in 1660 Baron of Glenawly, co. Fermanagh; Scrope Howe was created in 1701 Baron of Glenawly, co. Fermanagh; and in 1768, William Annesley, was created Viscount Glenawly, co. Fermanagh. Query, are these titles derived from the same place?

MR. URBAN, March 7.

PHILO-NAUTA, in p. 121, has taken up the subject of shipwreck with a warmth reflecting credit upon his own honest feelings. Such ardour cannot have waited for my pen; full

of the theme, he has doubtless made enquiries; and does not the result prove, that the term *barbarian* is applicable to natives other than of far-distant strange countries, where possibly the commands in our decalogue have yet no preacher?

From me, considered seemingly at first as employed *ex parte*, a repetition of general charges will be tautologous. Not to trouble him with loose information, I refer Philo-Nauts to recorded *Shipwrecks at Home*, in the books at Lloyd's, and, for avoiding personalities, to none since 1780.

The drift-ashore of a wreck is called a G---d-send: with such an appellation the broken vessel or scattered cargo comes in no doubtful shape of property to the young unexperienced observer; and other crimes are certainly objected against us, in order to leave occasionally that G---d-send no claimant.

In No. XIII. of the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, now publishing, under the article "Moorvinstowe," is as follows:

"On this part of the coast of Cornwall the most atrocious acts of barbarity are frequently committed. Humanity blushes for the turpitude of our fellow-creatures, and is hardly willing to admit the fact, that in this land of boasted civilization are to be found ferocious, unfeeling wretches, called *wreckers*; who, instead of affording assistance, and administering consolation in the scenes of distress, to which their peculiar residence renders them familiar, aggravate in the highest degree the horrors of shipwreck,

"Cruel as Death, and hungry as the Grave."

"plundering, and in some cases, imbruing their hands in the blood of the defenceless sufferers."

Not however to Cornwall only are such deeds attributed. Some place *where* was needful for mention. It is desirable, it is our duty to stop the practice, and by, at least, a general outcry convince the naval world, that miscreants of the foregone description are execrated by the Country:

Yours, &c.

NAUTA.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXIX.

(Continued from page 129.)

OLD SHOREHAM.

THE Church. Great part of, the fabric in ruins; the work Saxon, and exceedingly plain, appearing of a very early date. From the strong resemblance it bears to the Roman man-

ner. On the South side of the Church is a door-way rather remarkable. Columns (nearly buried in the ground), with foliage to the capitals, support an arch, having in the architrave three distinct parts; the first contains a sort of triglyphs, the second diagonals, and the third paterae.

NEW SHOREHAM.

The Church is large and grand; uniting the two styles, Saxon and the early Pointed; and may be denominated a good school for the study of our ancient Architecture, and at a period when the above systems were maintaining that struggle, whereby one of them was to obtain the sole dominion in all public works. Thus, after a trial in this way for more than two centuries, the conflict ended in favour of the Pointed style; such as is displayed in Salisbury Cathedral, &c.

"Confession is good for the soul." So stands the adage. Therefore, that I may not (like my friend J. C. p. 110) run the risque of incurring the harsh epithet of being "dogmatical," I must beg leave to state (as I have often done before) that my confidence in giving opinions about styles, beauty of design, perfectness of construction, so conspicuous in our Antiquities, is founded on the experience of a life devoted to the study of such objects. Upon this basis I do not hesitate to declare, that I am convinced our ancient Artists were much superior in abilities to the present professional race, who fill the land with their labours; labours which I much doubt will not endure a time sufficient to be able to nail the next generation, when the works I profess to defend shall then keep their wonted state. Peradventure the black spirit of Innovation, with his more ebullient Devastation, have not run hand in hand their baleful course, and those sublimities we now admire, shall be no more!

To return to my subject-matter. The plan of the Church is a Cross; the Nave destroyed: yet, that the curious investigator might not be wholly disappointed in this respect, confused masses of walls (I am no ingrate Antiquary to call them "rubble walls"), forming the boundary of the West front, still remain. The lofty Tower standing in the centre of the Transepts, when seen above the four great arches its support, has two stories: the first story entirely Saxon, having two arched recesses with columns; within

each recess an arched window. At the sides and between each recess are breaks; columns at the angles of the Tower. The second story has two arched recesses with columns, but the arches take the Pointed form; two windows again occur, but the arches to them are circular, and their openings are divided into three small lights by columns, which columns support small circular arches. These lights, and the columns, give the strongest warrant for supposing they were some of the early hints towards forming the system of mullion-work, which ran through window adornments in after-ages. Above the recesses are two others, but circular. At the angles of the Tower is a continuation of the breaks from below. The Tower finishes with a parapet, supported by blockings of human heads, &c.

East Front. A most interesting elevation, and in good preservation; no thanks to its present guardians, otherwise churchwardens, who are, as one of them informed me, devising means to pull it down, to make room for a new upright, the design of which (thinking to do me a favour) he very kindly shewed me, in a drawing prepared for this undertaking—a drawing replete with ideas of the modern fantastic mode of building, yclept the “Tudor style.” Hence to set about describing its lines would but tend to disgust my Readers, and torture myself: therefore I forbear. Mem. This Churchwarden, I found, was a master-mason in the neighbourhood. Parish jobs may now, perhaps, be said to take place of Bigotry, heretofore the prime spring to drive Havock into action against these our lesser religious piles. As for the more important objects, Cathedrals, Abbey-churches, &c. they still groan under the usual “orders” of capricious alteration and dilapidation.

The height of the East front gives three tiers: in the first tier, three circular-arched recesses with columns; in the centre recess, a circular-headed window. Right and left, the fronts of the side aisles, with one circular recess, and ditto window to each; above them other circular recesses; breaks at the angles. Second or principal tier; wholly in the Pointed style, presenting three grand windows incorporated, as it were, into one; divided by clusters of columns, with rich capitals, having Pointed heads to the arches, and architraves of many mouldings. Third tier shews one centri-

cal, large, circular window, containing moulding turns within the general sweep. On each side this window are several small recesses of various forms and dimensions. The Front finishes with a pediment.

Interior. The arches and columns supporting the Great Tower are Saxon and in the best style; the ornaments to them rich. The Choir has five divisions, made by columns and arches, with a gallery and upper window story; groins complete the upright. The columns are circular and octangular alternately. A description of one division will apply in general to the rest, and this I take from the North side.

First Story. The proportion of the opening to the arches is good; the columns are remarkably so, they having lofty plinths with compartments; the mouldings to the bases pleasing; capitals grand, being fully enriched with ornaments, as are the architraves. The detail of this story entirely Saxon, while the form of the arches is Pointed. The dado to the windows of the side aisle, within the divisions, have a succession of arches and columns, with rich capitals and architraves, as is the string over them: the windows plain. This work is also Saxon.

Gallery Story, which, with the story above, in all their parts, are in the early Pointed style. The division has two openings of columns and arches; and on each side the boundary of the division spring from the general string-course, clusters of columns, &c. for the support of the groins. The several openings to the Galleries give much variety, no two being on the same idea, yet in their masses all are correspondent. The diversity met with in the smaller parts of our Antiquities is a strong characteristic, affording endless subject for the Antiquary's praise; but not so with the Anti-Antiquary, as such diversified features become the very cause of their destruction, as is about to be evinced in the Cloisters of the Abbey, Westminster, p. 111. The capitals to the columns of the Gallery have ornaments; the architraves not enriched. The windows of the Upper Story are in their mouldings plain, as are the mouldings to the groins.

To allude again to the diversifications found in the smaller parts and ornaments, of ancient buildings among us, perhaps there cannot be

pointed out one bearing so many vestiges of this kind as in the Church of Shoreham. They are charms that wind round the heart, ensnaring delights which can never cloy.

Minds averse to these arguments have, I fear, determinations not the most friendly to the cause I am promoting. If we look around, do we not count out men who have laid waste many and many a choice treasure, such as is above spoken of? And do we not at this moment glance at one whose arm is raised on high for this very purpose? who, cold to all the antient Christian Relics around him, is ardent in his zeal to sound out the “graces of art” in Pagan sculptures (exhibiting characters not of the most virtuous reference) as being in themselves “imitable?”

AN ARCHITECT.

(*This Tour to be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 27.

DR. MILNER's vindication of the practice of praying to saints and angels (LXXVII. 798.) is not a little curious. I will only advert to one or two particulars in it. The Scripture teaches us that angels are “ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation.” They are, therefore, as we learn also from their occasional appearances recorded in Scripture, *present* with us; and being, some of them, present with the penitent sinner, they may know and rejoice at his repentance, which in Scripture implies reformation of life. But “unbodied spirits,” that is, the departed spirits of men, are not angels; and that *they* are present with us, or know any one thing we do, or one word we say, the Scripture nowhere teaches, and Dr. Milner's infallible Church cannot prove. Oh! but he asks, “*May it not be a quality belonging to unbodied spirits, to hear and to see what passes in this world, without the organs of ears and eyes?*” Now this, as I said, is truly curious, to ground the momentous practice of praying to saints on a mere *May-be*, or on a hundred *May-bes*, if he has so many in reserve, besides the three which he has given us! For if these gratuitous suppositions, these fancied possibilities, are not real fact, then he himself seems to admit the “absurdity” of “offering up prayers to the saints.” But whether they do or do

not know what we say, to pray to them is idolatry, if it is idolatry to worship others besides God.

But for this too there is a salvo. For it is asserted, “that the prayers of Catholics to the saints are no more than mere petitions to the saints to join their prayers with ours.” It is very true, that “*Ora pro nobis*” occurs times without number in Romish rituals; and in the Litanies of St. Winefrid (for she too is honoured with her Litanies!) we have “O blessed St. Winefrid, pray for us;” “O Hope and Safety of distressed pilgrims, pray for us;” with a multitude of other such blasphemous addresses. But this, which is more than bad enough, is not the whole of this business, disgraceful to men, and much more to Christians; as one instance out of a thousand will shew: “A prayer to your Guardian Angel.—O Angel of God; to whose holy care I am committed by the Supreme Clemency, enlighten, defend, and govern me this day, *in all my thoughts, words, and actions.* Amen &c.” Such are the prayers which the Roman Catholics, according to their own books, offer to saints and angels, though we are expressly and repeatedly assured, that God alone knoweth the heart.

In short, Mr. Urban, the miserable evasions on this subject always remind me of a tale in one of Dr. Byron's poems, which I remember to have read thirty years ago, and have not, I believe, seen the book since. “Come, Jack,” said a fellow no better than he should be, to his comrade; “let us go and steal a horse.” Steal! no, faith, not I; we shall be hanged for it; I'll have nothing to do with stealing.” “Well; come along with me; I'll shew you a good horse; and we'll *nim* him.” “Nim? nim? aye, I'll *nim* a horse with all my heart.”—“*Worship saints indeed?* no such thing. We only *pray* to them ten times a day. Nimmers in perfection!”

H. C.

P. S. In addition to the very just observations of P. C. p. 513—515, written against and misrepresented, but unanswered by Dr. M. it might be noted, that our Lord himself appeals to the *internal* as well as external evidence of his doctrine: “*Which of you convinceth me of sin? and if I*

* Manual by Challoner, B. of Debra, and Vicar Apostolic, Lond. 1794, p. 12.

ing the truth, why do ye not believe me?" John viii. 46. As to the cure, real or pretended, of Winefrid White, I shall only observe, that if the Church of Rome did not set up the plea of such miracles as these, she would want one of those marks which show her to be that mother of abominations which she has so often been proved to be. For as forbidding marriage and meats (1 Tim. iv. 3.) are two of those predicted marks, so "signs and lying wonders" (2 Thess. ii. 9.) are another; and therefore, to seal her own condemnation, she has always boasted of such miracles; of which a long list is advertized at the end of this famous Holywell legend. As for *real* miracles, St. Chrysostom often assures us, they had ceased long before his time, and assigns various good reasons why Providence so ordered it.

R. C.

MR. URBAN, March 26.

I HOPE I shall be in time to present to you, for this month, the earliest tribute of commendation and thanks to the Editor of "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Christopher Anstey, esq." lately published and delivered to the impatient world, and by which, I venture to say, the publick has been already highly gratified. The Father, C. A. was the author of the "New Bath Guide;" the present Editor, his Son, is the author, I understand, of the "Pleaser's Guide." Their sentiments and souls seem congenial. The striking image of the Father (I do not mean in the Engravings) presents itself in every successive page of the Editor; and, as the eye seemingly in a portrait picture follows the person who is looking at it, in every direction, round the room in which it is suspended. Pindar, in his strains, speaks emphatically; and his words are, "who copy after the bright original left them by their ancestors, may take great satisfaction in often speaking of the best of progenitors; for they assume not the glory of other men's virtue for want of worth of their own, but, uniting both in one, celebrate the authors of their descent, and the models of their lives." I am here paying a small and due tribute to the Editor. As to the Author, his humour, his good humour, is constitutional, and appears, undeniably, as we affirm in physiognomy, in the face of his compositions, but without

the "broad grin," and in the same piece with "Laughter holding both his sides." You must except, however, some specimens of the Author's writings, in which pathos excites other deep feelings, and proves the effects and versatility of his genius. If I have not the pleasure soon of reading in your valuable Miscellany some observations on the recent republication of Mr. Anstey's Poetical Works, and of the Editor's interesting account of his Father's life, I will endeavour to supply you, Mr. Urban, with some farther particulars and observations.

C. T.

MR. URBAN, March 12.

CAN any of your Correspondents inform me, whether the Baronetage of Hutchinson of Castle Salagh expired with Sir Francis H.; and Roche of Fermoy with Sir Boyle? The title of Viscount Kingsland, though omitted in the peerages and almanacks, is said not to be extinct.

Who is the Sir John Morres, bart. mentioned in LXXVII. 1231? No such title occurs in any of the lists of baronets. The title of Morres of Knockagh, though continued in the almanacks, is in fact (as I am informed) merged in the title of Viscount Mountmorres; the late Lord M. being the next male heir of sir Simon Morres of Knockagh, who died in France issueless, previous to the revolution.

When was the title of Baron of Burren conferred on the Inchiquin family? Lodge is silent on the subject. In enumerating the family titles, he mentions Burren, but does not say when it was granted.

G. V.

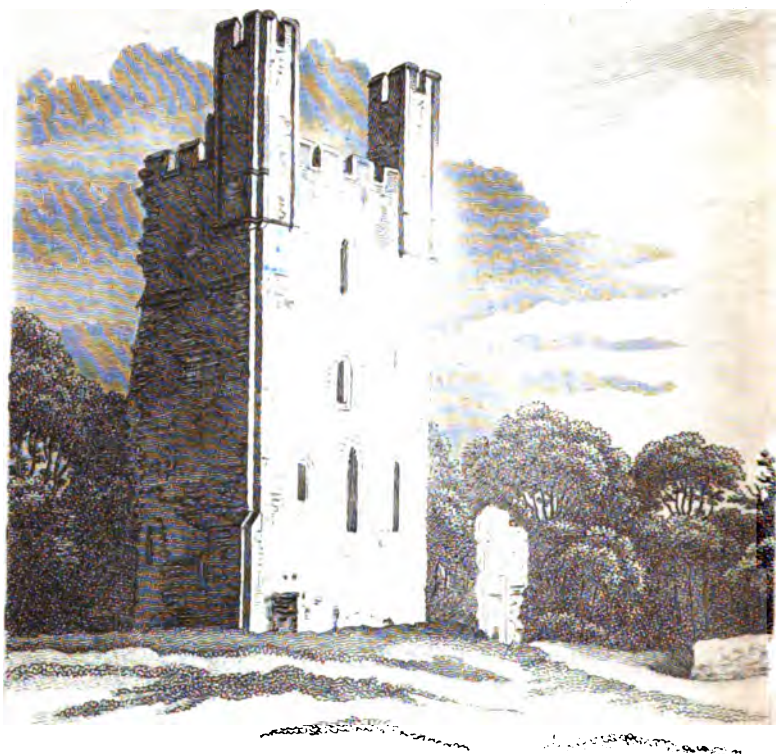
MR. URBAN, March 15.

AMONG a few Extracts which I once made from the Books of the Stationers' Company, I find Lib. C. f. 356, 1598: "ij" Majj, Mr. Fyrbread entered for his Copie under thand of Mr. Warden MAN, SEVEN SATYRES, applied to the *Weekes*, including the *World's ridiculous Follies—qd.*" Hall's three first Books of "*Virgideniarum*" were entered March 21, 1597; and Marston's *Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image*, and *Satyrus*, 27 May 1598: so that the collection of Satires mentioned above must have been at least the second which was published in the time of Queen Elizabeth.—My search for a copy of this Work has been fruitless. Can any of your Readers satisfy me of its existence?

Yours, &c

B





North West View of the Remains of the Keep of
HEMSLEY CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan. 4.*

HAVING in my possession a Deed immediately connected with the one printed in vol. LXXVII. p. 1119, I have now transcribed it, and copied the autograph (see *Plate I. p. 193*); which, with the seal and its surrounding twist, is in fine preservation.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

"This Indenture made at Middel'm the xxvij day of Juyn the sixtene yere of the reigne of King Edward the iijth betwene the Right high and myghty Prince Richard Duc of Gloucestre Constable and Admirall of England, and Wardeyn of the West-m'ches of England foraneynst Scotland on the one p'tie, and Dame Elizabeth lady Scrope of Massam Wedowe on that other p'tie, Witnesseth that the said lady Scrope graunteth by these p'sentes to content and paie to the said Duc or his Assignes yelye in tedy money ffrom the deth of Thomas lord Scrope of Massam late her husbunde the sūme of CC m^orc. st^ollinges for all soche landes and ten'tes late belonging the said lord Scrope as by the Kinges highnes is and shal be graunted to the said Duc in p'tie of contentacion of his Wages for the keeping of the said West-m'ches during the nounge of Thomas now lord Scrope son and heir of the said late lord Scrope if so be that the said Duc contynue still Wardeyn of the said M'ches during the said tyme at the t'mes of Seynt Martyn in Wynter and Whitsontide by even porcions. Also the said lady Scrope graunteth to the said Duc by these p'sentes all wardes, mariages, relieffes, and advousons belonging to the said landes and ten'tes peassibly w^out interupcion of the said lady Scrope during the said tyme. And if it happen the said yerely rent of CC m^orc. to be behynde in p't or in hole not paid to the said Duc or his Assignes after any of the t'mes aforerehersed by the space of sex wokes, that then the said lady Scrope graunteth by these p'sentes that the said Duc or his Assignes shall entre in to the said landes and ten'tes, and the issues, p'fites, and revenuez thereof p'ceyve and take w^out any cont'diccion or impediment of the said lady or her offic's. And if y^e said landes and ten'tes amount not to the sūme of CC m^orc. by yere, that than the said lady graunteth that the said Duc shall entre in to landes and ten'tes belonging her as amounteth the sūme that so shall lake of the said CC m^orc. and the revenuez thereof take and p'ceyve w^out int'rupcion or gayensayeng of the said lady or her offic's. In Witnesse wherof to these p'sent indentures the p'ties abovesaid ent'chaungeably have setto their seales the day and yere abovesaid."

GENT. MAG. *March, 1808.*

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

THIS North-West view of half of the Keep of Helmsley Castle, Yorkshire, (*Plate II.*) was taken in the autumn of 1806. The other half, South-East, has been destroyed. Near the South-West angle of the Keep is a small portion of wall, probably once attached to it. In the distance, to the right, are the remains of an avenue leading from the grand gate of entrance into the castle. I had an idea of going more fully into this description; but, understanding that Mr. J. C. who is occasionally giving the "PRESENT STATE OF YORK" in your Miscellany, intends to submit his opinion on the subject, and the neighbouring Abbey of Rivaux, I shall decline all farther detail.

Yours, &c.

Z.

SELECTIONS FROM LE CLERC'S BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE ET HISTORIQUE.—No. III.

Korte Verklaringe van den H. Waterdoo; Courte Explication du S. Batême. Avec quelques remarques sur le Batême des petits Enfans. A Utrecht chez R. van Zyll, 1688, pages 106.

WE shall lay before our readers a sketch of the method and design of this sensible and judicious treatise.

I. M. Verrin, minister of the Remonstrants at Utrecht, the author of this treatise, after having shewn that the sacrament of Baptism has been derived from the Jews, as well as that of the Eucharist, undertakes to prove that, in this sacred ceremony, it is not the water which is the sign, but the act of washing; and, that the thing signified is, properly speaking, neither the blood of Jesus Christ, nor the Holy Spirit, but the new birth. It is well known that the Jewish Proselytes, after their baptism, were considered as persons born anew, and the old ties of consanguinity and affinity were dissolved by that act. Plutarch, in his Roman Questions, relates a custom of the Greeks, who also represented a species of new birth by an ablution. If persons, who had been supposed to die in a foreign land, returned home; or if sick people, whose lives had been despaired of, recovered their health; they were considered as impure, and excluded

excluded from social intercourse, until they had been washed like new-born infants. Our author's position is, that what is chiefly signified by the baptismal ceremony is the new birth; nor must it be supposed, as he observes, that, by this hypothesis, too contracted a view is given of the nature and end of the ordinance, inasmuch as the new birth is a very comprehensive term: with the idea of a new creature, in the scriptural sense of the word, is connected that of a child of God and a member of his church; and, that such a state evidently supposes in us repentance, faith, holiness, a renunciation of the world, self-denial; and on the part of God, the pardon of sin, the gifts and graces of the holy spirit, and life eternal.

II. After these general considerations, M. Verrin comes to Infant Baptism. He shews that the custom which prevailed among the Jews of baptizing infants gives great weight to the passages usually cited from the New Testament, to confute the arguments of the Mennonites; and then he refers to Vossius, who, he thinks, has proved incontestibly, in his book on Baptism, that they baptized infants in the primitive church; after which he proceeds to answer the chief reasons adduced by the modern Anabaptists.

1. They agree that there is no formal command to baptize infants; to which our author replies, that the general command to initiate, by baptism, into the Christian religion, is a sufficient warrant for the practice of infant baptism; because, since the Jews administered this sacrament to the children of proselytes, had our blessed Lord designed that none should be baptized but adults, that is to say, persons capable of rendering an account of their faith, he would have marked it expressly, so as to leave no room for doubt.

2. The Anabaptists tell us, that it does not appear, by any example, that the Apostles ever baptized infants; in answer to which it may be observed, that the command of our Lord was, "Baptize all nations," and that in the Acts of the Apostles, we read of their baptizing whole households; to which it may be added, that the sacred historians do not enter into the minute detail of contemporary customs, which were universally known and practised, nor do they specify the va-

rious practices which must necessarily arise from the institution of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Anabaptists might, with equal reason, exclude females from the communion, as infants from baptism, because there is no express command for women to communicate, nor any example on record of the Apostles having admitted women to partake of the Eucharist; and yet we admit them notwithstanding, because it is evident that they are as much interested in the benefits resulting from the death of Christ as the other sex. But our author contends, that we are not so destitute of scripture proofs as the Anabaptists pretend; and he brings forward, with great confidence, the 14th verse of the 7th chap. of 1 Corinth. St. Paul there tells us, that an unbelieving husband is sanctified by a believing wife; and, that the children of Christians are *holy*. It appears, that the Scriptures ascribe this quality to all who had made profession of the Gospel by baptism, and that in whatever sense the terms *holy* and *holiness* are to be taken, they gave a right to what is called the *communion of saints*; now, if the children of Christians have this right, which must be the case, as St. Paul terms them *holy*, surely they ought not to be deprived of a sacrament, which is no more than an outward sign of that holiness.

3. But, say the Mennonites, it is a vain ceremony to baptize infants, who, not having the use of reason, can neither exercise faith nor repentance, nor ratify the promises that are required at baptism. To this objection our author makes the following answers: 1. Circumcision was a seal of the legal covenant, and a solemn engagement to the observance of the law of Moses; and, nevertheless, God had expressly ordained that it should be administered to infants. 2. That the faith which the apostles required, even of adults, before baptism, was no more than a general belief that Jesus Christ was the Messiah, and that God had sent him into the world for our salvation. Accordingly that baptism was no more than an outward mark of the disposition of the mind, to believe in Christ and to receive his doctrine; and it is evident, from various examples of baptism, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, that the period of time which passed between their first instruction and their baptism was too

short to have enabled them to acquire a particular knowledge of all the points of Christian doctrine.

3. That the repentance which the first disciples of Christ required of those whom they introduced into the church by baptism, was a general renunciation of their errors and vices, and a sincere declaration of their readiness to obey the laws of the Gospel. That this disposition was absolutely necessary on their part, their false opinions and their sinful practices being the obstacles to their incorporation into the kingdom of the Messiah. But this was no reason why God might not admit into the church such as had no need of repentance. It is merely accidental that this virtue is attached to baptism; and if repentance from sin were a necessary adjunct of this rite, what shall we say of our blessed Lord's baptism? We must, therefore, regard this ceremony as the sign of a new birth; and we must consider our Lord, in receiving baptism, as apprizing the world, that he was no longer to be viewed in that relation to the Jewish, wherein his birth and circumcision had placed him, but as the head of a new kingdom and of a new law.

4. The last resource of the Menonites is, that as all our doings ought to conduce to edification; so in this point of view, adult baptism ought to have the preference. But, in reply to this, our author observes: 1. That even admitting this pretext, it is opening an endless source of innovations in religion, of schisms, and disputes in the church. 2. The principal end of baptism is not to excite a transient flash of devotion, but to be a sign of our incorporation into the Christian society, and of our right to the benefits which Jesus Christ hath purchased; otherwise we ought to reiterate this sacrament as we do all the other helps of piety, prayer, praise, the holy communion, the preaching of the word, &c. 3. If the baptism of adults appears more edifying than that of infants, the reason is because it is more rare and pompous. If it were common, and if the baptism of infants were as rare, there is no doubt but the latter would produce the same effect on the mind as the former. Every thing has its good and bad side. It is well known that great numbers postponed their baptism in the third,

fourth, and fifth centuries, in order to indulge, meanwhile, their sinful propensities, thinking that the baptismal ablution would efface every stain; on the other hand, it is well known that great good has resulted from pious parents reminding their children of their baptismal engagements, and that the recollection of the promises* they publicly made in their name at baptism, has operated as a powerful motive to induce them to train up their offspring in the way wherein they should go.

SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

LETTER XLVIII. ON PRISONS.

Sambrook-court, Feb. 22.

Sunt adhuc curæ hominibus fides et officium†.

PLIN. Epist.

I TRANSMIT the following interesting account, inclosed to me, of a well-constructed Prison, with great pleasure, as it must afford similar gratification to every humane reader; and the more so, as the internal management appears to correspond with the excellent plan of the edifice.

J. C. LETTSON.

WINCHESTER.

Gaoler, *John White*; salary, 200*l.* and two guineas a year for keeping a check account of bread delivered; garnish abolished. Chaplain, *Rev. Nicholas Westcomb*; Duty, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Wednesday and Friday; Salary, 70*l.* for Gaol and Bridewell. Surgeon, *Mr. Giles Lyford*; salary 100*l.* for felons, common-side debtors, and bridewell-prisoners.

Remarks.

To prevent encroachments, the ground purchased recently by the county extends about twelve feet beyond what is occupied by the gaol. The prison is enclosed on three sides by a low fence wall, ten feet high; in the centre of which, on the East, or principal front, is the entrance. This is rendered very conspicuous by a noble and spacious gate, of the Tuscan order, constructed from a design of Vignola, at the Farnese-gardens' gate, or entrance into the Campo Vaccini; and adorned with rustic columns and pilasters; supporting a handsome entablature.

* In the Presbyterian churches, at home and abroad, parents are the sponsors.

† The offices of kindness and fidelity are yet cultivated among men.

On a tablet over the entrance is the following inscription:

"THIS COUNTY GAOL WAS erected in the forty-fifth year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the THIRD, and in the year of our Lord,

M,DCCC,V.

"MONEYPENNY, Architect."

At sixty feet distance on each side of the gate, are rustic piers, connected with the gate by an iron railing. The principal front of this building is 220 feet in length, and is designed to form three advanced structures: the chief entrance is in the middle structure, and on each side are the public entrances to the court-yard, with rooms for the turnkeys adjoining.

The spaces between the advanced structures are ornamented with niches, adorned in a style of chaste simplicity, and the angles are embossed with rustic quoins; the parts of which all are composed, are large, few in number, and of a bold relief, characteristic of the purpose of the building.

Over the niches are moulded square compartments, which give a simple and easy relief to the space, between the crowning of the niches and the beautiful Doric cornice, which is a grand and striking object, imitated from the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, excepting in the dentil band, which here remains uncut, and the solit of the corona is divested of its ornaments.

The keeper's house, a large and convenient dwelling, is in the centre of the building, and affords from each floor an entire communication, by arcades, all round the prison, without the necessity of passing the courts: these arcades are likewise very convenient for the debtors; giving them an easy and open communication to their apartments, and a great accommodation in walking and enjoying exercise in wet weather.

The ascent to the floors of these arcades, which are paved with flag-stones, is by stone stair-cases, guarded by iron-railing. Over each arcade, on the master-debtors' side, are six sleeping-rooms, 16 feet square, and nearly 11 feet high; and a kitchen, or mess-room, 24 feet by 22, with a large fire-place, dining-table, shelves, and cupboards for provisions. They have also two rooms on the ground-floor, of the same size; one of which is a day-room, and the other for the debtor to see his friends in. The bed-rooms are furnished with a wood

lath-bedstead, palliasse, feather-bed, blanket, sheets, and rug, at 2s. 6d. per week.

The court for common-side debtors is separated from that of the master's side by an iron-railing, and is of equal size, viz. 84 feet by 74; they have likewise three floors of arcades, that lead to their sleeping-rooms; three of which are on the ground-floor; three on the first-story, with a mess-room, the same as on the master's side; and three on the attic story, with an infirmary. To these sleeping-rooms, which are the same as those on the master's side, the county allows a straw-in-sacking-bed, a blanket, and coverlet, *gratis*.

In the women-debtors' court, which is 80 feet by 35, and situated on the South side of the prison, are four spacious rooms, of like construction with those of the other debtors: one of these rooms is furnished by the keeper, at 2s. 6d. per week; and the others have a straw-in-sacking bed, blanket, and coverlet, at the county's expence. Every room has a bath-stove grate, an iron shovel and poker, and a coal-box, which holds two bushels: the recess on each side the chimney has a shelf 18 inches wide, for placing their provisions, &c. All the debtors' rooms are boarded, with each a sash window, 5 feet 6 by 3 feet 6, and a grated unglazed aperture over the door, 3 feet by 1 foot 6. This court has no arcades, but a door out of it communicates with the chapel. The reservoir is filled by an hydraulic pump, from a well of fine water adjoining; and being judiciously placed in the centre of the men-debtors' courts, is both convenient and ornamental, forming an elegant arcade beneath the cistern. Within these arcades are placed two large stone-troughs, with each a pipe and cock, so that the debtors may enjoy all the use of a constant supply of water, under cover, from the reservoir. Pipes are also laid on to the keeper's house, and to the court for women-debtors.

The court for female felons is situated on the North side of the new buildings, and of 105 feet by 45. On the ground floor is a spacious day-room, 24 feet by 22, and nearly 11 feet high, with iron grated and glazed windows; paved with flag-stone; well supplied with water by a pipe and cock from the reservoir, placed in the men-debtors' court; and is fitted up with fire-place, benches,

benches, table, and shelves 18 inches wide, in each chimney recess, for provisions; and a water-trough.

Within the court are three floors of arcades, containing three cells, or night-rooms on each floor, of 15 feet by 7, and nearly 11 feet high. The ascent to the upper rooms is by a stone stair-case, guarded by iron rails. These cells are well aired by grated apertures over the doors of 3 feet by 1 foot 6, without glass; and there is another aperture through each partition-wall to the stair-case, whereby a free circulation of air is obtained; and which, with the spaciousness of the rooms, cannot fail, with attention, to make this part of the prison always healthy. There is also on the upper floor, an infirmary-room, 24 feet by 22, with two sash-windows, and proper conveniences for sick persons.

The male felons' apartments in this prison, as they stood in 1807, were erected upon a piece of ground that was purchased in the year 1788, adjoining to the old building. A lobby, or passage, 28 feet long and 6 feet wide, leads to the centre building; and on each side are two courts, of about 60 feet by 35. On the ground floor in each court-yard is a day room, 13 feet square, with fire-place, table, benches, shelves, a water cock, and stone washing trough; also four sleeping cells, each nine feet by six, lined with oak plank, with iron-grated unglazed windows, 18 feet by 14, and inside shutters, in each of which there is a pane of knob-bed-glass.

In the centre of the building, on the ground floor, is the turnkey's lodge, and behind that his sitting room. On the first story are 24 sleeping cells, and a room for each of the turnkeys, which commands a view of the four court yards. On the second, or attic story, are 16 sleeping cells, and 4 infirmary rooms.

The total number of men felons' cells therefore is 56, with four day rooms, and four infirmary rooms. Each cell is 9 feet by 6, and fitted up with wheat straw in canvas bed, 2 blankets, a rug, and pewter chamber utensils: and all, except those on the ground-floor, open into lobbies 4 feet wide.

The various sewers are placed at the end of the several wings of the prison, on the outside of the stair-cases, the vaults of which are 60 feet deep. There

are also pens adjoining the sewers, for ashes, &c., forming together little buildings, equally useful and ornamental.

The court yards here are so extensive and open, that the paving of them entirely with flag-stones is thought unnecessary; yet, in order that prisoners may enjoy the free use of them, spacious foot-paths of stone are laid out in various directions, and the intermediate parts are covered with fine gravel.

It is to be regretted, that when this addition was made to the prison, a new Chapel also was not built. The present old one is 28 feet by 25, and 12 feet high; therefore low and inconvenient. And although the sexes are separated in the area of the building, they sit on benches or forms, very near to, and in full view of each other.

Debtors have the *option of attending divine service*; but, if they neglect, are locked up in their rooms till it is over. The Rev. *John Lee*, a Romish Priest, gratuitously attends those prisoners who are of the same persuasion.

Underneath the chapel is a large store-room in which are deposited the fuel, &c., granted for the use of the prisoners.

The day-rooms have coals allowed, with kettles, and other utensils for cooking. Common-side debtors have about forty bushels of coals for winter consumption.

No employment has hitherto been provided by the County: but such Prisoners as are of handicraft trades are permitted to procure work from without, and have the whole of their earnings.

Saint Cross's Hospital *Bread*, called the *Dole*, is a small Loaf, given to each of the Prisoners six times a year: viz. Easter-eve, Whitsun-eve, May the 3d, August the 10th, October the 31st, and Christmas-eve: upon sending thither the number of Prisoners in custody on each of those days, the same number of Loaves is put by, and sent for the day following.

The Prisoners are obliged to wash their hands and face every morning: they have clean linen once a week, and are shaved twice weekly.

Mops, brooms, brushes, soap, and all other requisites for prison cleanliness, are provided for the whole gaol by the considerate Magistrates: and every prisoner must sweep his room, and wash it daily in Summer, and weekly in Winter,

Here is no garol uniform provided; but if a prisoner be ragged or filthy in apparel, he is furnished with suitable clothing. A large tub is ready for a bath.

¶ All prisoners are prudently discharged in a morning, and have money given them, according to the distance from their respective homes.

The worthy keeper is humane, intelligent, and attentive; and the prison remarkably clean.

Through the exertions of that active and excellent magistrate, Sir Henry St. John Muddmay*, Bart., M.P. for the county, a fund has been established here, for the relief of those poor debtors who are unable to sue for their six-pences, supersedeas, &c., and likewise to give some temporary assistance, to enable them to go to their respective homes. If similar institutions were established throughout England and Wales, it would be productive of infinite good: in Wales particularly so, where many poor debtors are confined for three or four pounds, and the expence of suing for their alimant is greater than the original debt.

Number of debtors 23d of September, 1807, Twenty-three, and felons, &c. Eighteen.

My dear Friend,

I shall make no apology for trespassing on your patience by this long narrative, because I know it must be more than counterbalanced by the pleasure you will receive in the perusal. Adieu.

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.
Doctor Lettson, London.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

I HAD just read the observations of your ingenious correspondent on the *Thule* and *Taprobane* of the Antients, when I took up the Description of Ceylon by the Reverend James Cordiner, who, in his first chapter, enters into the discussion whether *Taprobane* was the name given to Ceylon, or Sumatra. He is inclined, I think, to the former opinion; and I would refer T. R. to his various reasons for so doing, which, I confess, seem to carry conviction. The

* My worthy friend, and able coadjutor in an examination and report of the state of convicts in Portsmouth and Langston Harbours, drawn up 16 March, 1802; and to whom it will give great pleasure to be informed, that since the new system has been adopted, the convicts are, in every respect more healthy and comfortable.

circumstance indeed of the island of Ceylon still bearing the name of *Launca* in the Cingalese language, which it has borne from the remotest antiquity, and of *Tapobou* in the Sanscrit, both words having nearly the same signification, and implying the holy land (or land of prayer); and the great similarity of this latter word to *Taprobane*, must certainly induce us to persist in the generally received hypothesis.

After all, may it not be possible that, in the infancy of the sciences of Navigation and Geography, both these islands of Ceylon and Sumatra may have been described under the same name? The intercourse with the continent of Asia was then by no means frequent; one set of navigators might have discovered Ceylon; another, Sumatra; and when their accounts were compared, they might have been inclined, from the similarity which would have appeared between them (for the general face of both islands, in point of beauty of landscape, is described by travellers as much the same), to think that they had all visited the same place. Both the islands in question were certainly known to the Antients: for, however much we may suppose the land of Ceylon formerly to have extended, we can scarcely fancy that it ever existed with the line passing through it as described by Ptolemy. Ptolemy therefore may have referred to Sumatra, and Strabo to Ceylon; how should it happen otherwise that we have the two islands, and but one name? for, though by M. D'Ainville, in his map "*Orbis Veteribus Notus*," Sumatra is called *Gabadii Insula*, I am not able to discover any authority to support him. Might not *Gabadii Insula* mean Java?

E. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I AM somewhat surprised to find two of your correspondents, p. 998 of your last volume, enter into a comparison between that pretty little trifle the *Butterfly's Bull*, and an imitation of it, styled the *Peacock at Home*; and still more at their endeavours to deduce a preference in favour of the latter: when, upon a fair statement of circumstances, we ought to forget the *Butterfly's Bull*, in order to see the *Peacock at Home* to advantage.

I am, Mr. Urban, an old fellow like yourself: it is therefore a vain attempt to influence my judgment, by telling me that the *Peacock at Home* was written

ten

ten by a lady. If a lady wishes to avail herself of her sex, let her go to tea parties, and shew herself in a drawing room; at balls, and other meetings, where compliments are currency, they will, and ought to be allowed to her; but circumstances are widely different, when she extends her pretensions to promotion in the republic of letters. The members of this republic regulate their concerns by stern maxims; and though a work of merit from a female pen may perhaps be over-rated, as catching the judges by surprise, yet no bad performance will gain currency on that account; and mere toleration on any account is but cold amends for the labour of composition; now for the application.

Two writers, whom, like John Doe and Richard Roe, so well known in the courts of Westminster hall, I shall designate by D. and R. attempt the same species of composition: R. wrote a pretty little poem, to amuse his children; interesting by the simplicity of its construction, and well adapted to infantine apprehensions: it met, of course, with general applause. D. upon this, snatches hold of the idea, and writes an imitation, evidently with the purpose of surpassing the original. To purloin and work upon another man's ideas, in order to rival him, is generally deemed a servile kind of proceeding; and argues something invidious in the motive: we therefore find it seldom succeeds, as in truth and justice it ought not. To examine the instance before us:

R. framed a light entertaining apologue, in which he introduced characters familiar to children, because daily before their observation. The imitator, conscious of the merit of the piece, but not perceiving that it depended on the simplicity of the materials, endeavoured to improve the plan by embellishment. Hence, recourse was had to books of ornithology, to select a more respectable company; and hence, a strange congregation is formed of birds, many of them not only strangers to us, but to each other. We find the cassowary, flamingo, taylor-bird (*cuculus indicator*), ptarmigan, eider-duck, grouse, chough, panting, trumpeter, widow (or whydah) bird, heron, &c. Now, though this goodly assemblage may show the extent of the writer's reading; so remote are they from the knowledge of children, that not many of their parents will be

them: and even if they could, such tedious explanations would not render the story engaging to juvenile minds. Here, therefore, the strained attempt at superiority has betrayed the writer into absurdity. The utmost praise then that the Peacock at Home is entitled to, is that of being a tolerable poem, constructed on a second-hand model; and its being announced as the work of a Lady can serve no better purpose than perhaps to suggest a wish that she had been otherwise employed.

Yours, &c. OUKLEIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, Lichfield, Feb. 2.

ABOUT six years ago, a young buzzard (*Falco, Buteo* of Linnæus) was caught in the park of Lord Spencer Chichester at Fisherwick, near this place, and brought to the house of Mr. Jarvis, a farmer of Wittington. After it was completely domesticated, it was suffered to go at large about the premises, and a wood box was made, and put in the garden, to which it used to retire. The following year it made a nest, and laid two eggs in this box, and sat them with great patience, but they were unprolific. The year following it made another nest in the box, and the farmer taking the hint, put in four hen's eggs, which the buzzard hatched, and has regularly every year since hatched and reared three or four chicken. After the young are excluded, it seems to have all the cares of a mother, and feeds and defends them with the greatest vigilance; on these occasions, it will scarce admit any one into the garden, and fowls, dogs, and other animals, are attacked without mercy. If meat is thrown down, it will seize it, and tear it into small pieces for the chicken, which attend his screaming noise with as much avidity, and with the same notes of complacency, as they would the clacking of their natural mother. It also hovers them the same as a hen.

At the same house there is another very singular circumstance. A duck bred between the Muscovy and common duck (probably a Hybrid bird) flies a considerable height every evening, and perches among the fowls, and seems to court their society and affect their manners all day; frequently he will perch on a gate or rail, with the fowls, and not unfrequently has been known to fly up in a tree and there perch with them.

MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, March 3.*
THOUGH much, perhaps enough, has been already said in your Magazine respecting the monogram of I.H.S.: yet I cannot refrain from transcribing a few lines from an ancient MS. poem on the festivals of the church, (which by the kindness of a friend is now in my possession,) as the extract will, I conceive, elucidate this subject of antiquarian controversy far better than any conjectures of

Yours, WILLIAM HAMPER.

And furthermore y^e story doth devyse,
 The same day right forthwith anone,
 In the temple as they him circumcise,
 He named was *Jesus* of echone,
 The which name, long or y^e agone,
 Was of y^e Angell tolde and sayde afore
 To his moder, ere y^e he was bore.

But to reherce y^e grete worthynesse
 Of this name w^{ch} may not be descryed,
 My wittes ben all so dulle with rudenesse,
 And in the chayne of ignorance so gyved,
 That I alas of conning am deprived,
 Through lacke of witte in any maner wyse,
 To underfonge so passing hygh emprise.

Then follow thirty-two stanzas, describing the efficacy of this name "that hertes most desyer," which introduce this petition:

And Christ Jesu, we prayen unto thee,
 Let thy name, whether we ryde or gone,
 In eche peryll & eche adversyte,
 Be our defense ayein our mortall fone,
 To make them stonde styll as any stone,
 And all y^e casten us falsely to warrey,
 Make their malyce mekely to obeye
 Unto thy name, and make them stonde
 abacke;
 Ere they have power to werche their cruell
 spight,
 And wicked spyriter so horyble & blacke
 Let thy *bals* name drive them out of sight,
 And in our foreheade when we J.H.S. im-
 presse;
 Make us of grace their malice to oppresse.

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Analogy defines that similar steps are requisite in the study of Antiquities; till such a measure takes place, I hope it may not be considered presuming in any individual offering his opinion.

Simply considered, independent of certain ornaments or additional appendages, there have been but two kinds of Architecture prevalent in England; the first used by our Saxon ancestors, composed of circular arches, and massy round columns, being a distant imitation of the Tuscan; as to that of the Normans, all agree, it was no other than the Saxon on an enlarged scale; it is therefore still the same, for it is not the size of the building, but the proportions and forms that constitute the orders; if then we call this the Saxon style from its origin, where can be the objection?

The second consists of pointed arches, and clustered columns; and in many buildings, like Salisbury Cathedral, terminating in a pyramid.

Although from the most reasonable supposition gradually and progressively arising from the former; it is nevertheless a distinct, entire, and original order; this obtained by slow degrees, not only in England, but in various parts of Europe, till in the thirteenth century we find it complete. In this the origin is not so apparent, and doubts still remain with some as to its extraction; consequently for its name we must refer to its composition, whence Dr. Milner has judiciously called it the Pointed style.

This is the only architecture that has any just claim to originality of invention since the Grecian; why therefore should it not be named, with the Doric and Ionic, the Pyramidic order?

I hope you will excuse these observations from one who can but own himself a novice in the subject of Antiquities; but as it is his intention to make further remarks, he will be happy to attend to the animadversions of those who may be more competent.

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If there should be reason to suppose the person entitled to the property in question by virtue of an entail, and there are no other means of his procuring a sight of the instrument creating it; it would be advisable for him to file a bill of discovery against the present possessor, to obtain the necessary knowledge of his title. Z.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE. BOOK I. EPISTLE XVI.

TO QUINCTIA.

QUINCTIA was the name of one of the oldest patrician families of Rome; and, as usual, was divided into several branches, distinguished by particular surnames. In the time of our Poet, there was of this family a Titus Quinctius Flamininus who filled the office of a *Triumvir Monetis*,* and to whom

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On comparing the before-mentioned ode with this epistle we shall find it highly probable, that he was one of those, who, by patronage, speculation, and prudence, had arrived to wealth and consequence; or, according to the vulgar phrase, had made their fortune. That this, at the time when Horace wrote the ode to him, was his plan and grand concern, the expressions—*nec trepides in usum poscentis ævi pauca—quid æternis minorem consiliis animum fulgas?*—as plainly evince, as several in the present epistle do, that his plan succeeded—and that, among other means, he had had the art particularly to employ the reputation of an honest and blameless man as the ladder to his good fortune. I figure to myself this Quinctius as one of those clever fellows who, by taking good conduct and integrity for one and the same thing, persuade the world; and at last perhaps themselves also, to think better of them than they deserve—a man who is so judicious as always to turn his best side outwards, and always to give his actions a handsome motive, and his motives always a handsome name; who always behaves in such a manner that every one may be satisfied with him; will no more injure himself in the opinion of bad men than of good: and, when, by this means, he has made

* Vaillant, Numism. Famil. Romain, vol. ii. p. 329.

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MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, March 3.*
THOUGH much, perhaps enough, has been already said in your Magazine respecting the monogram of I.H.S.: yet I cannot refrain from transcribing a few lines from an ancient MS. poem on the festivals of the church, (which by the kindness of a friend is now in my possession,) as the extract will, I conceive, elucidate this subject of antiquarian controversy far better than any conjectures of

Yours, WILLIAM HAMPER.

And furthermore y^e story doth devyse,
 The same day right forthwith anone,
 In the temple as they him circumcise,
 He named was *Jesus* of echone,
 The which name, long or y^e agone,
 Was of y^e Angell tolde and sayde afore
 To his moder, ere y^e he was bore.

But to reliefe y^e grete worthynesse
 Of this name wth may not be descryved,
 My wittes ben all so dulle with rudenesse,
 And in the chayne of ignoraunce so gyved,
 That I alas of conning am deprived,
 Through lacke of witte in any maner wyse,
 To underfonge so passing hygh emprise.

Then follow thirty-two stanzas, describing the efficacy of this name "that hertes most desyer," which introduce this petition:

And Christ Jesu, we prayen unto thee,
 Let thy name, whether we ryde or gone,
 In eche peryll & eche adversyte,
 Be our defense ayein our mortall fone,
 To make them stonde styll as any stone,
 And all y^e casten us falsely to warrey,
 Make their malyce mekely to obeye
 Unto thy name, and make them stonde
 abacke;
 Ere they have power to werche their cruell
 spight,
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* The 11th of book ii.

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his fortune, and at the same time, with very little expense, has put himself in possession of a generally good reputation, without in reality being better than millions of others, who have only wanted his luck and his pliability, for appearing, with just as little intrinsic worth, in an equally favourable light. The manner in which Horace feels his pulse seems to me to make this representation of his character necessary. For, the pedantry of delivering a severe moral harangue to every friend, or to the first person that comes in his way, no man will impute to our Poet who knows any thing of him. But to an old comrade, to whom we have always shewn ourselves in *puris naturalibus*, we may properly, as opportunity offers, whisper a word or two in confidence; and it is highly consistent with friendship, when we see our friend abandoned by his good genius, to do the office of that genius for him, and to rouse the self-deceived friend from a slumber that might prove fatal to him. The moral conveyed in the greater part of this beautiful epistle is comprehended in that single line of Æschylus, where, speaking of Amphiaræus, one of the seven heroes at the attack of Thebes, he says:

Οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἀριστερὸν ἀλλ' εἶναι θελεῖν. ver. 598.
He will, not seem, but be, the best.

Men who have not fortitude enough to be faithful to the voice of the divinity within them, whose approbation alone can give tranquillity of mind, and the complete assurance that we are what we ought to be, endeavour to procure themselves a kind of compensation for it in being accounted by others what in reality they are not, but earnestly wish they were—and make use of the good opinion they have extorted or filched or begged from the world, as a sort of letter of credit against the testimony of their own conscience. They seek honour, says Aristotle, in order to believe, on the word of other people, that they are of some value. Horace, who will let nobody pass for wise and good who does not know for certain that he is so, though the whole world should maintain the contrary, is not more a Stoic on that account than all other plain and honest men, who have always said the same thing, not because it is a maxim of the Stoics, but because it is a self-evident truth. Wisdom and virtue, in his opinion, are every body's proper concern; to deceive others on

their subject is to deceive oneself; and though we were able to do it in so masterly a manner that the deceit should be never found out; yet in the final issue, we, and not others, are the fools. The whole of his reasoning is purely Socratical, both in matter and manner, “Why wish to seem what thou hast not the courage to be? The opinion of other people can never make thee what thou art not: Be in reality an honest man—or put off the semblance of that character. Wilt thou be the former; then be so entirely: live according to the rule engraven on thy heart, not according to the judgment of the world: free thyself from all that would destroy or disturb the bright and serene enjoyment of thy self, the only exclusive property of the wise and good. Dost thou feel that thou hast not force enough for this? well then, renounce also the pretensions to the character of a free and honourable man. Slaves are useful in many respects; and may even be happy in their way. But he alone deserves the name, of which the world is so liberal, the name of an honest man, who, whenever truth and justice are in question, or the maintenance of his own character, esteems nothing as a good that men can deprive him of, and nothing that they can cause him to suffer, as an evil.” This is the moral of the epistle before us; and I know of no better.

To conclude; the poet, by the description he gives of his rural estate in the opening of this epistle, has rendered it highly interesting to all those who have so much affection for a person that lived 1800 years ago, as to be curious about a qualification which he accounted a principal ingredient in his happiness, and, in some sort, to number it among the tenants of their imagination. The real situation of Horace's *Sabinum* has given employment to numbers of the learned since the revival of ancient literature.—But, with all their pains, they have not been able to discover any thing more than what Horace himself says of it; namely, that his estate was situate in the hilly part of the *Sabine* territory, a few miles across the *Tibur*, on the little river *Digentia*, between the mountains *Lucretilis* and *Ustica* and the village *Mandela*, not far from the little town of *Varia*; that there was an old ruinous temple of the goddess *Vacuna* in that district, and a few other circumstances of a like nature. We

may easily suppose that the eighteen hundred years elapsed between the time of Horace and the present, in which interval the whole figure of Rome, Latium, Campania, &c. has so prodigiously changed, not much has been left remaining of Horace's farm. And yet the Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, whom I have already had occasion to notice, has not been deterred from examining into these parts, till at last he has discovered that the antient Varia is the village now known under the name of Vico-Varo; that the mount Lucretia is the present Monte Gennaro; the old Digentia, the modern Licenza, and the decayed Chapel to Vacuna, the still existing ruins of a Temple of Fortune, restored by Vespasian, &c. The whole vale is now called Valle di Licenza, and belongs to the Prince Borghese. This discovery seemed of so much consequence to Mons. l'Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, that, by the help of the universal combination of things (which left him in no lack of rich sources and mines of collateral research) has written a work upon it in three thick large octavo volumes, which (as far as may be judged without having actually visited the place) leaves but little to the admirers of antiquity, who may be as much concerned in this discovery as himself, to regret, except the trouble—of reading his book.

Valle.] This vale, with the bordering hills called Ustica, is at present Valle di Licenza.

Fons.] Probably the principal source of the little river Digentia.

Septembris horti.] If we compare the description which Horace here gives of his estate, with the epistle to his villicus and some other passages, I think it must plainly appear, that just so much sensibility for artless nature, so much love of quietness and ease, so much modesty and contentedness, in short, just such a philosophical head, and such gaiety of heart, as he possessed, was necessary for taking so much real delight in his Sabinum as he did. We should be greatly mistaken were we to imagine it such a villa as that elegant little estate of Cicero's, which, in one of his letters to Atticus he styles *Italia ocellus**, or one in the taste of Pliny's, of which Mr. Robert Castell, in his magnificent work, *The Villas of the Antients il-*

lustrated, has given so beautiful a representation. Such a villa would neither have suited with the rank and fortune nor with the disposition of Horace; and Mæcenas knew better what was fit for his Poet. It was in fact only a Sabine farm, one of those *prædium rustica*, of which Mæcenas doubtless had more than he himself knew of, situated in not one of the fertilest regions; and of very moderate produce: but it had every requisite for rendering Horace so happy, that he had nothing to wish for more. Nor here an ivory cornice shines, Nor columns of Hymettian mines Proudly support their citron beams, Nor rich with gold my ceiling flames; Nor have I, like an heir unknown, Seiz'd upon Attalus's throne; Nor dames, to happier fortunes bred, Draw down for me the purple thread; Yet, with a firm and honest heart, Unknowing or of fraud or art, A liberal vein of genius blest, I'm by the rich and great carest. My patron's gift, my Sabine field, Shall all its rural plenty yield; And, happy in that rural store, Of heaven and him I ask no more.

Francis, Ode 18. lib. ii.

In another ode, to his powerful friend, he says:

Far from the quarters of the great,
Happy, though naked, I retreat,
And to th' unwishing few with joy
A bless'd and bold deserter fly;
True lord of what the great despise,
In real, richer pomp I rise,
Than if, from fair Apulia's plain,
I stor'd in heaps the various grain;
While of the wealthy mass secure
Amidst the rich abundance poor.

A stream clear flowing through my ground;
A wood, which a few acres bound;
A little farm of kindly soil,
Nor faithless to its master's toil,
Shall tell the Consul whose domain
Extends o'er Afric's fertile plain,
Though of his envied lot possess'd,
He ne'er shall be like Horace bless'd.

Though nor the fam'd Calabrian bee
Collects its flowery sweets for me;
For me no Formian vintage grows,
With mellow'd warmth where Bacchus flows;
Nor on the verdant Gallic mead
My flocks of richer fleeces feed;
Yet am I not with want oppress'd,
Which vainly seeks the port of rest,

of translation. Cicero calls his fine *villulus* not his, but Italy's *ocellus*; the term therefore implies, that they shine from all Italy, as fine eyes from a lovely face.

* Ep. 6. lib. xvi. The abbé Mongault must at least have felt the beauty of this expression, though it is beyond the power

Nor would thy bounteous hand deny
My largest wishes to supply;
But while those wishes I restrain, &c.
Francis, Ode 16. lib. iii.

And why,
On columns, raised in modern style,
Why should I plan the lofty pile
To rise with envied state?
Why, for a vain superfluous store,
Which would encumber me the more,
Resign my Sabine seat?

Francis, Ode 1. lib. iii.

Among the immense number of villas and rural estates of the noble Romans of those times, we find Tiburtine, Prænestine, Albanian, Tusculan, Baian, Formian, &c. in great abundance; every beautiful part of Latium, and the whole of the enchanting coast of Campania, were covered with them.—But to have a Sabinium, and to be contented with it, to dwell at it with pleasure, to feel happy there—could only be said of Horace. With the single exception of the country about Reate and the Velinian lake—which on account of its pleasantness was called *rosca*, and of which its inhabitants thought so highly, that they spoke of it as of the Sabine Tempe*, what was properly called the Sabine province, was rude, hilly, and for the most part of such a quality that none but so frugal, so laborious, and contented a people as the Sabines could force from it a necessary support. But Horace, whose temper led him to regard all that was not in his own power on its best side, could find in his Ustica beauties such as neither Tibur nor Baie had to produce.

—What you call inhospitably drear,
To me with beauty and delight appear,
said he to his Villicus: and, with all his urbanity and his habit of living with the choicest company of Rome, he was never better pleased than among his honest-hearted Sabines, who, uncorrupted in mind and body, still retained their antient simplicity of manners: where the women were still chaste, and the husband neither doubted nor had reason to doubt whether he were the father of his children. His writings are replete with little strokes that discover his satisfaction in this honest uncorrupted race of men, amongst whom he could cheer his heart with vestiges of the golden Saturnian age †,—and it was not

the luxurious *soups* at the sumptuous board of Mæcenas or Sallustius, where the subject of conversation was, whether Lepos danced gracefully or not; but his little evening-repasts, in the presence of his own *penates*, amongst his Sabine neighbours, where the talk was only about such things as it intimately concerns us to know, and which not to know is a great misfortune; it is these which he wishes with so much ardour and emotion to recall: *O noctes canaque deum!*

It is in this light, methinks, that we should contemplate our Poet with his Sabinium. The good Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, who, while continually assuring us to the contrary, is always apt to transform it into an elegant villa, and every moment is speaking of the *chateau d'Horace*, seems to have understood but little of his true disposition. Nothing however can exceed the quixotism with which the real or imaginary discovery of the ruins of Horace's country-house has filled the brain of this learned gentleman. His mode of reasoning has taken a peculiar turn from it. An instance or two will suffice to shew the truth of this observation. He tells us that Horace's estate was a *domaine considerable*; nothing like a farm or cottage, as the French translators commonly expound it, but *une petite terre*, a small domain: and in order to prove it, he refers us to what Horace himself says in his epistle to his bailiff, that, it consists of *five hearths*. This, however, Horace does not say; he only says, that his estate did antiently, that is, before it was melted down into one single property, consist of five hearths.* This meaning results from the whole context; and we must entertain singular notions of the then constitution of Italy, for imagining that the proprietor of a country estate was hereditary lord of it with all manorial rights, as M. Cap Martin seems to do. Presently after we come to something better still. Horace, says he, gives us a very exact detail of the particular quality of all the parts of his domain. For example, in the third satire of the second book, where he talks with Damasippus about it. Whereas the original says: *si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto*. And what now does this mean in the opinion of M. l'Abbé Cap Martin? *Il représente l'habitation,*

* Cicero ad Attic. lib. iv. p. 15.

† Epod. 2. ver. 39, & seq.; Od. 3. lib. iii.

* See our first note on the 14th epistle.

says he, *sous les traits d'un petit chateau bien clos*.—"But," he adds, "this must only be understood in comparison with royal houses and with the palaces of the kings of Persia; for, that his *chateau* was not so inconsiderable in itself is apparent from two texts of our Poet."—However, for fear it should be thought I do the man wrong, I will let him speak his own language. *Le premier est, ou Horace confesse à Mécène le peu d'accord qu'il y avoit souvent entre ses maximes et sa conduite; dont il apporte pour exemple le caprice dont il détruisoit ce qu'il avoit bâti, par le seul motif de donner aux parties de son edifice des formes plus agréables*.—And where does Horace say all this? Who would have suspected it to be the meaning of the following verse in the first epistle to Mæcenas?

*Quid? mea cum pugnat sententia secum,
Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, &c.*

Suppose, which, however, is not proved, that Horace here speaks not merely *ex hypothesi*, and has not, as poets often do, used the present for the conditional tense; suppose, which yet is still less demonstrable, that the metaphors he here employs are to be taken in a literal sense; what at last will this passage prove in favour of the considerableness of the *chateau d'Horace*? Just as much as the second text, where Damasippus (that is, himself) upbraids him in the review of his follies:

First, that you build, and, scarce of two foot height,

Mimic the mighty stature of the great.

While you, forsooth, a dwarf in arms, deride

His haughty spirit and gigantic stride,
Yet are you less ridiculous, who dare,
Mere mimic, with Mæcenas to compare? &c.

Francis, Sat. lib. ii. 3.

Horace built both this and that at his *villula*, which, in all probability never was any thing better than an ordinary farm-house, and perhaps, solely with regard to its convenience, stood in need of several alterations. And if afterwards he added some few matters for its decoration; then, according to his standard, he might have made something handsome of his *villula*; and yet, after all, it would have remained but a simple farm in comparison of those Ciceronian *ocellos Italiae*. "But Horace accuses himself of having presumed to vie with Mæcenas in building!"—And even this I affirm to be a plain proof that he was wiser than M. Cap Martin,

though his sworn admirer, supposes him. Such open self-accusations put in the mouth of another are masked vindications. Horace knew that he was in no want of good friends who wished to make him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world, and perhaps to Mæcenas himself, for pretending to build. He had only to make a larger entrance to his house, or lay down a better floor, and he might be pretty sure, that his admirers, a Tigellius, Pantilius and company, would decry him at Rome for a petty Lucullus. The surest means for preventing all possible misconstruction was by bantering himself on his fondness for building; and he had only to put the silly accusation of attempting to ape Mæcenas into the mouth of such a fool as Damasippus, for making the absurdity of it palpable to every one.

This specimen of the adroitness of M. Cap Martin in twisting the text of Horace in favour of the *chateau* with which his imagination was possessed, together with what I have already mentioned of his discovery of the Horatian gardens, might more than suffice to shew us the manner of this new expositor; if I did not think myself in some measure obliged to vindicate the usual exposition of the first verse of this epistle against his objections, by shewing how his preconceived opinion has here also led him astray.—"We see," says he, "from this text, that the country estate of Horace was deficient in nothing that is requisite to a well-conditioned possession; it had plots of ground, some of which were laid out in tillage, and some planted with fruit and olive trees: it contained vineyards, meadows, woods, shrubberies, and pastures for all kinds of cattle."

"All former expositors," adds he, "have uniformly mistaken this text. They have imagined the first three verses to consist in merely a dry enumeration of the questions of Quintilius, to which the succeeding lines, as far as the fourteenth, are the answers of Horace: but they never remarked, that Horace, in the three first verses, speaks of corn-fields, olives, vineyards, and meadows, of which we find not a single word mentioned in the sequel; and that he therefore introduced the questions of his friend for no other purpose than to leave them unanswered," which would not have been polite. "This however," as he thinks, "would not have been the worst;

MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, March 3.*

THOUGH much, perhaps enough, has been already said in your Magazine respecting the monogram of I.H.S. yet I cannot refrain from transcribing a few lines from an ancient MS. poem on the festivals of the church, (which by the kindness of a friend is now in my possession,) as the extract will, I conceive, elucidate this subject of antiquarian controversy far better than any conjectures of

Yours, WILLIAM HANPER.

And furthermore y^e story doth devyse,
The same day right forthwith anone,
In the temple as they him circumcise,
He named was *Jesu* of echone,
The which name, long or y^e agone,
Was of y^e Angell tolde and sayde afore
To his moder, ere y^e he was bore.

But to reliefe y^e grete worthynesse
Of this name w^{ch} may not be descryved,
My wittes ben all so dulle with rudenesse,
And in the chayne of ignoraunce so gyved,
That I alas of conning am deprived,
Through lacke of witte in any-manner wyse,
To underfonge so passing hygh emprise.

Then follow thirty-two stanzas, describing the efficacy of this name "that hertes most desyer," which introduce this petition:

And Christ Jesu, we prayen unto thee,
Let thy name, whether we ryde or gone,
In eche peryll & eche adversyte,
Be our defense ayein our mortall fone,
To make them stonde styll as any stone,
And all y^e casten us falsely to warrey,
Make their malyce mekely to obeye
Unto thy name, and make them stonde
abacke,
Ere they have power to werche their cruell
spight,
And wicked spyrites so horyble & blacke
Let thy *bulg* name drive them out of sight,
And in our forehede when we J.H.S. im-
presse,
Make us of grace their malice to oppresse.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 11.

HAVING read with extraordinary pleasure the essays on Gothic Architecture published by Mr. Taylor, I was induced to consider the different opinions of the learned on the name or names proper to be substituted for the term *Gothic*, as applied to particular kinds of architecture, which being universally acknowledged inappropriate, renders such a measure necessary.

• The best names are such as convey the clearest idea of the objects named; this is most likely to be obtained either

by a simple indication of their origin or composition.

Chemistry has afforded a striking example of advantages derived from this principle, the new nomenclature of which was adopted amidst wavering opinions, by an union of those who were the most celebrated in the science, and their exertions have had the happiest effect.

Analogy defines that similar steps are requisite in the study of Antiquities; till such a measure takes place, I hope it may not be considered presuming in any individual offering his opinion.

Simply considered, independent of certain ornaments or additional appendages, there have been but two kinds of Architecture prevalent in England; the first used by our Saxon ancestors, composed of circular arches, and massy round columns, being a distant imitation of the Tuscan; as to that of the Normans, all agree, it was no other than the Saxon on an enlarged scale; it is therefore still the same, for it is not the size of the building, but the proportions and forms that constitute the orders; if then we call this the Saxon style from its origin, where can be the objection?

The second consists of pointed arches, and clustered columns; and in many buildings, like Salisbury Cathedral, terminating in a pyramid.

Although from the most reasonable supposition gradually and progressively arising from the former; it is nevertheless a distinct, entire, and original order; this obtained by slow degrees, not ohly in England, but in various parts of Europe, till in the thirteenth century we find it complete. In this the origin is not so apparent, and doubts still remain with some as to its extraction; consequently for its name we must refer to its composition, whence Dr. Milner has judiciously called it the Pointed style.

This is the only architecture that has any just claim to originality of invention since the Grecian: why therefore should it not be named, with the Doric and Ionic, the Pyramidic order?

I hope you will excuse these observations from one who can but own himself a novice in the subject of Antiquities; but as it is his intention to make further remarks, he will be happy to attend to the animadversions of those who may be more competent.

Your's, &c.

Frear St. Reading. ANTHONY FOGO,

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

IT is not at all to be wondered at, that there should be different opinions on the point stated by Clericus on behalf of the poor Man, whom he considers entitled to an entailed estate. On so insufficient a statement of the case, it is impossible to give any opinion at all: Merely saying that the man's aunt was in possession of an entailed estate, and that he is her heir at law, is saying nothing on which an opinion either one way or the other can be founded. Before it can be determined whether the poor Man for whom Clericus is so warmly interested is entitled to any thing, the deed or will creating the entail must be seen; and its contents, as far as they relate to the property in question, must be stated. It may be easy to obtain a copy of the will creating the entail supposing it to arise under a will, by applying to the proper ecclesiastical court where it might be expected to have been proved. As far as conjecture may be of any use, it is in favour of the man's claim. The passing of a fine subsequently to the death of the aunt, is certainly a very suspicious circumstance, and enough to authorize an investigation into the title of the present possessor. If the fact can be established that the property was left away from the heir at law, under any misrepresentation of his being dead, such a circumstance of fraud would be good ground to set aside the will, in case the aunt had power to make one.

If there should be reason to suppose the person entitled to the property in question by virtue of an entail, and there are no other means of his procuring a sight of the instrument creating it; it would be advisable for him to file a bill of discovery against the present possessor, to obtain the necessary knowledge of his title. Z.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE XVI.

TO QUINCTIA.

QUINCTIA was the name of one of the oldest patrician families of Rome; and, as usual, was divided into several branches, distinguished by particular surnames. In the time of our Poet, there was of this family a Titus Quinctius Flamininus who filled the office of a Triumvir Monetalis,* and to whom

perhaps some strokes in this epistle might apply. But the cast of the whole seems to imply an old companionship, and a sort of familiarity that is only suitable to persons of equal rank. It is therefore rather to be supposed, that the friend with whom Horace in this epistle moralizes so seriously and without compliment was, the Hirpinus to whom he had some years before addressed an ode of the familiar kind*. The surname Hirpinus is a competent proof, that this Quinctius was not of the noble family of that name, but originally an Hirpinian; (for so a small tribe of Samnite descent, inhabiting the country between the Picentes, the Apennines, and the territory of the Samnites, was called); who, according to the custom of the Romans, only bore that name because he had obtained the privileges of a Roman citizen by the procuration of a person of the name of Quinctius. But what peculiar part he acted at Rome, and how it came to pass, that, as Horace says, all Rome comprised him in the number of its happy ones, is not known.

On comparing the before-mentioned ode with this epistle we shall find it highly probable, that he was one of those, who, by patronage, speculation, and prudence, had arrived to wealth and consequence; or, according to the vulgar phrase, had made their fortune. That this, at the time when Horace wrote the ode to him, was his plan and grand concern, the expressions—*nec trepidus in usum poscentis ævi pauca—quid æternis minorem consiliis animum fatigis?*—as plainly evince, as several in the present epistle do, that his plan succeeded—and that, among other means, he had had the art particularly to employ the reputation of an honest and blameless man as the ladder to his good fortune. I figure to myself this Quinctius as one of those clever fellows who, by taking good conduct and integrity for one and the same thing, persuade the world; and at last perhaps themselves also, to think better of them than they deserve—a man who is so judicious as always to turn his best side outwards, and always to give his actions a handsome motive, and his motives always a handsome name; who always behaves in such a manner that every one may be satisfied with him; will no more injure himself in the opinion of bad men than of good: and, when, by this means, he has made

* Vaillant, Numism. Famil. Roman. vol.

his fortune, and at the same time, with very little expense, has put himself in possession of a generally good reputation, without in reality being better than millions of others, who have only wanted his luck and his pliability, for appearing, with just as little intrinsic worth, in an equally favourable light. The manner in which Horace feels his pulse seems to me to make this representation of his character necessary. For, the pedantry of delivering a severe moral harangue to every friend, or to the first person that comes in his way, no man will impute to our Poet who knows any thing of him. But to an old comrade, to whom we have always shewn ourselves in *puris naturalibus*, we may properly, as opportunity offers, whisper a word or two in confidence; and it is highly consistent with friendship, when we see our friend abandoned by his good genius, to do the office of that genius for him, and to rouse the self-deceived friend from a slumber that might prove fatal to him. The moral conveyed in the greater part of this beautiful epistle is comprehended in that single line of *Æschylus*, where, speaking of *Amphiaraus*, one of the seven heroes at the attack of *Thebes*, he says:

Οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἀριστερὸς ἀλλ' εἶναι βέλτερος. ver. 598.
He will, not seem, but be, the best.

Men who have not fortitude enough to be faithful to the voice of the divinity within them, whose approbation alone can give tranquillity of mind, and the complete assurance that we are what we ought to be, endeavour to procure themselves a kind of compensation for it in being accounted by others what in reality they are not, but earnestly wish they were—and make use of the good opinion they have extorted or filched or begged from the world, as a sort of letter of credit against the testimony of their own conscience. They seek honour, says *Aristotle*, in order to believe, on the word of other people, that they are of some value. Horace, who will let nobody pass for wise and good who does not know for certain that he is so, though the whole world should maintain the contrary, is not more a Stoic on that account than all other plain and honest men, who have always said the same thing, not because it is a maxim of the Stoics, but because it is a self-evident truth. Wisdom and virtue, in his opinion, are every body's proper concern; to deceive others on

their subject is to deceive oneself; and though we were able to do it in so masterly a manner that the deceit should be never found out; yet in the final issue, we, and not others, are the fools. The whole of his reasoning is purely Socratical, both in matter and manner, “Why wish to seem what thou hast not the courage to be? The opinion of other people can never make thee what thou art not: Be in reality an honest man—or put off the semblance of that character. Wilt thou be the former; then be so entirely: live according to the rule engraven on thy heart, not according to the judgment of the world: free thyself from all that would destroy or disturb the bright and serene enjoyment of thy self, the only exclusive property of the wise and good. Dost thou feel that thou hast not force enough for this? well then, renounce also the pretensions to the character of a free and honourable man. Slaves are useful in many respects; and may even be happy in their way. But he alone deserves the name, of which the world is so liberal, the name of an honest man, who, whenever truth and justice are in question, or the maintenance of his own character, esteems nothing as a good that men can deprive him of, and nothing that they can cause him to suffer, as an evil.” This is the moral of the epistle before us; and I know of no better.

To conclude; the poet, by the description he gives of his rural estate in the opening of this epistle, has rendered it highly interesting to all those who have so much affection for a person that lived 1800 years ago, as to be curious about a qualification which he accounted a principal ingredient in his happiness, and, in some sort, to number it among the tenants of their imagination. The real situation of Horace's *Sabinum* has given employment to numbers of the learned since the revival of ancient literature.—But, with all their pains, they have not been able to discover any thing more than what Horace himself says of it; namely, that his estate was situate in the hilly part of the Sabine territory, a few miles across the *Tibur*, on the little river *Digentia*, between the mountains *Æscetilis* and *Ustica* and the village *Mandela*, not far from the little town of *Varia*; that there was an old ruinous temple of the goddess *Vacuna* in that district, and a few other circumstances of a like nature. We

may easily suppose that the eighteen hundred years elapsed between the time of Horace and the present, in which interval the whole figure of Rome, Latium, Campania, &c. has so prodigiously changed, not much has been left remaining of Horace's farm. And yet the Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, whom I have already had occasion to notice, has not been deterred from examining into these parts, till at last he has discovered that the antient Varia is the village now known under the name of Vico-Varo; that the mount Lucretilis is the present Monte Gennaro; the old Digentia, the modern Licenza, and the decayed Chapel to Vacuna, the still existing ruins of a Temple of Fortune, restored by Vespasian, &c. The whole vale is now called Valle di Licenza, and belongs to the Prince Borghese. This discovery seemed of so much consequence to Mons. l'Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, that, by the help of the universal combination of things (which left him in no lack of rich sources and mines of collateral research) has written a work upon it in three thick large octavo volumes, which (as far as may be judged without having actually visited the place) leaves but little to the admirers of antiquity, who may be as much concerned in this discovery as himself, to regret, except the trouble—of reading his book.

Valle.] This vale, with the bordering hills called Ustica, is at present Valle di Licenza.

Fons.] Probably the principal source of the little river Digentia.

Septembris horis.] If we compare the description which Horace here gives of his estate, with the epistle to his villicus and some other passages, I think it must plainly appear, that just so much sensibility for artless nature, so much love of quietness and ease, so much modesty and contentedness, in short, just such a philosophical head, and such gaiety of heart, as he possessed, was necessary for taking so much real delight in his Sabinum as he did. We should be greatly mistaken were we to imagine it such a villa as that elegant little estate of Cicero's, which, in one of his letters to Atticus he styles *Italia ocellus**, or one in the taste of Pliny's, of which Mr. Robert Castell, in his magnificent work, *The Villas of the Antients il-*

lustrated, has given so beautiful a representation. Such a villa would neither have suited with the rank and fortune nor with the disposition of Horace; and Mæcenas knew better what was fit for his Poet. It was in fact only a Sabine farm, one of those *prædia rustica*, of which Mæcenas doubtless had more than he himself knew of, situated in not one of the fertilest regions; and of very moderate produce: but it had every requisite for rendering Horace so happy, that he had nothing to wish for more.

Nor here an ivory cornice shines,
Nor columns of Hymettian mines
Proudly support their citron beams;
Nor rich with gold my ceiling flames;
Nor have I, like an heir unknown,
Seiz'd upon Attalus's throne;
Nor dames, to happier fortunes bred,
Draw down for me the purple thread;
Yet, with a firm and honest heart,
Unknowing or of fraud or art,
A liberal vein of genius blest,
I'm by the rich and great carest.
My patron's gift, my Sabine field,
Shall all its rural plenty yield;
And, happy in that rural store,
Of heaven and him I ask no more.

Francis, Ode 18. lib. ii.

In another ode, to his powerful friend, he says:

Far from the quarters of the great,
Happy, though naked, I retreat,
And to th' unwishing few with joy
A bless'd and bold deserter fly;
True lord of what the great despise,
In real, richer pomp I rise,
Than if, from fair Apulia's plain,
I stor'd in heaps the various grain;
While of the wealthy mass secure
Amidst the rich abundance poor.

A stream clear flowing through my
ground;
A woad, which a few acres bound;
A little farm of kindly soil,
Nor faithless to its master's toil,
Shall tell the Consul whose domain
Extends o'er Afric's fertile plain,
Though of his envied lot possess'd,
He ne'er shall be like Horace bless'd.

Though nor the fam'd Calabrian bee
Collects its flowery sweets for me;
For me no Formian vintage grows,
With mellow'd warmth where Bacchus
flows;
Nor on the verdant Gallic mead
My flocks of richer fleeces feed;
Yet am I not with want oppress'd,
Which vainly seeks the port of rest,

of translation. Cicero calls his fine *villulus*, not his, but Italy's *ocellus*; the term therefore implies, that they shine from all Italy, as fire eyes from a lovely face.

* Ep. 6. lib. xvi. The abbé Mongault must at least have felt the beauty of this expression, though it is beyond the power

Not would thy bounteous hand deny
My largest wishes to supply;
But while those wishes I restrain, &c.

Francis, Ode 16. lib. iii.

And why,

On columns, raised in modern style,
Why should I plan the lofty pile?

To rise with envied state?

Why, for a vain superfluous store,
Which would encumber me the more,
Resign my Sabine seat?

Francis, Ode 1. lib. iii.

Among the immense number of villas and rural estates of the noble Romans of those times, we find Tiburtine, Prænestine, Albanian, Tusculan, Baiian, Formian, &c. in great abundance; every beautiful part of Latium, and the whole of the enchanting coast of Campania, were covered with them.—But to have a Sabinum, and to be contented with it, to dwell at it with pleasure, to feel happy there—could only be said of Horace. With the single exception of the country about Reate and the Velinian lake—which on account of its pleasantness was called *rosca*, and of which its inhabitants thought so highly, that they spoke of it as of the Sabine Tempe*, what was properly called the Sabine province, was rude, hilly, and for the most part of such a quality that none but so frugal, so laborious, and contented a people as the Sabines could force from it a necessary support. But Horace, whose temper led him to regard all that was not in his own power on its best side, could find in his Ustica beauties such as neither Tibur nor Baia had to produce.

—What you call inhospitably drear,
To me with beauty and delight appear,
said he to his Villicus: and, with all his urbanity and his habit of living with the choicest company of Rome, he was never better pleased than among his honest-hearted Sabines, who, uncorrupted in mind and body, still retained their antient simplicity of manners: where the women were still chaste, and the husband neither doubted nor had reason to doubt whether he were the father of his children. His writings are replete with little strokes that discover his satisfaction in this honest uncorrupted race of men, amongst whom he could cheer his heart with vestiges of the golden Saturnian age †,—and it was not

the luxurious *soups* at the sumptuous board of Mæcenæ or Sallustius, where the subject of conversation was, whether Lepus danced gracefully or not; but his little evening-repasts, in the presence of his own *penates*, amongst his Sabine neighbours, where the talk was only about such things as it intimately concerns us to know, and which not to know is a great misfortune; it is these which he wishes with so much ardour and emotion to recall: *O noctes cœnaque deum!*

It is in this light, methinks, that we should contemplate our Poet with his Sabinum. The good Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, who, while continually assuring us to the contrary, is always apt to transform it into an elegant villa, and every moment is speaking of the *chateau d'Horace*, seems to have understood but little of his true disposition. Nothing however can exceed the quixotism with which the real or imaginary discovery of the ruins of Horace's country-house has filled the brain of this learned gentleman. His mode of reasoning has taken a peculiar turn from it. An instance or two will suffice to shew the truth of this observation. He tells us that Horace's estate was a *domaine considerable*; nothing like a farm or cottage, as the French translators commonly expound it, but *une petite terre*, a small domain: and in order to prove it, he refers us to what Horace himself says in his epistle to his bailiff, that, *it consists of five hearths*. This, however, Horace does not say; he only says, that his estate did antiently, that is, before it was melted down into one single property, consist of five hearths.* This meaning results from the whole context; and we must entertain singular notions of the then constitution of Italy, for imagining that the proprietor of a country estate was hereditary lord of it with all manorial rights, as M. Cap Martin seems to do. Presently after we come to something better still. Horace, says he, gives us a very exact detail of the particular quality of all the parts of his domain. For example, in the third satire of the second book, where he talks with Damasippus about it. Whereas the original says: *si vacuum tepido cepisset villula lecto*. And what now does this mean in the opinion of M. l'Abbé Cap Martin? *Il représente l'habitation*,

* Cicero ad Attic. lib. iv. p. 13.

† Epod. 2. ver. 39, & seq.; Od. 3. lib. iii.

* See our first note on the 14th epistle.

says he, *sous les traits d'un petit chateau bien clos*.—"But," he adds, "this must only be understood in comparison with royal houses and with the palaces of the kings of Persia; for, that his *chateau* was not so inconsiderable in itself is apparent from two texts of our Poet."—However, for fear it should be thought I do the man wrong, I will let him speak his own language. *Le premier est, ou Horace confesse à Mécène le peu d'accord qu'il y avoit souvent entre ses maximes et sa conduite; dont il apporte pour exemple le caprice dont il détruisoit ce qu'il avoit bâti, par le seul motif de donner aux parties de son edifice des formes plus agréables*.—And where does Horace say all this? Who would have suspected it to be the meaning of the following verse in the first epistle to Mæcenas?

*Quid? mea cum pugnat sententia secum,
Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, &c.*

Suppose, which, however, is not proved, that Horace here speaks not merely *ex hypothesi*, and has not, as poets often do, used the present for the conditional tense; suppose, which yet is still less demonstrable, that the metaphors he here employs are to be taken in a literal sense; what at last will this passage prove in favour of the considerableness of the *chateau d'Horace*? Just as much as the second text, where Damasippus (that is, himself) upbraids him in the review of his follies:

First, that you build, and, scarce of two foot height,

Mimic the mighty stature of the great.

While you, forsooth, a dwarf in arms, decide

*His haughty spirit and gigantic stride,
Yet are you less ridiculous, who dare,
Mere mimic, with Mæcenas to compare? &c.*

Francis, Sat. lib. ii. 3.

Horace built both this and that at his *villula*, which, in all probability never was any thing better than an ordinary farm-house, and perhaps, solely with regard to its convenience, stood in need of several alterations. And if afterwards he added some few matters for its decoration; then, according to his standard, he might have made something handsome of his *villula*; and yet, after all, it would have remained but a simple farm in comparison of those Ciceronian *ocellos Italiae*. "But Horace accuses himself of having presumed to vie with Mæcenas in building!"—And even this I affirm to be a plain proof that he was wiser than M. Cap Martin,

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This specimen of the adroitness of M. Cap Martin in twisting the text of Horace in favour of the *chateau* with which his imagination was possessed, together with what I have already mentioned of his discovery of the Horatian gardens, might more than suffice to shew us the manner of this new expositor; if I did not think myself in some measure obliged to vindicate the usual exposition of the first verse of this epistle against his objections, by shewing how his preconceived opinion has here also led him astray.—"We see," says he, "from this text, that the country estate of Horace was deficient in nothing that is requisite to a well-conditioned possession; it had plots of ground, some of which were laid out in tillage, and some planted with fruit and olive trees: it contained vineyards, meadows, woods, shrubberies, and pastures for all kinds of cattle."

"All former expositors," adds he, "have uniformly mistaken this text. They have imagined the first three verses to consist in merely a dry enumeration of the questions of Quinctius, to which the succeeding lines, as far as the fourteenth, are the answers of Horace: but they never remarked, that Horace, in the three first verses, speaks of corn-fields, olives, vineyards, and meadows, of which we find not a single word mentioned in the sequel; and that he therefore introduced the questions of his friend for no other purpose than to leave them unanswered," which would not have been polite. "This however," as he thinks, "would not have been the worst;

worst; for if the interpreters had rightly understood the text, it would follow, that the produce of the Horatian estate consisted solely in sloes, blackberries, acorns, and shades," which would have been too little even for the most easily contented of all poets. He therefore thinks the passage should be thus translated: *Ne me demandez pas même, si ma campagne porte assez de grains pour ma provision, ou assez d'olives, de fruits, de vin, de foin, non seulement pour me dispenser d'en acheter, mais pour me mettre dans le cas d'en vendre. Il n'est pas jusqu'à mes bruyères, ou le noir des prunelles ne se marie agréablement et non inutilement avec le rouge des cornouilles. Mais ce qui abonde le plus chez moi, c'est le chêne noir et verd, non pareils, soit par le fruit qu'ils fournissent au bétail qui en vit, soit par l'ombre qu'ils procurent à celui à qui ils appartiennent, &c.* Now what does the reader think of a translation of all Horace in this taste? But the question here is not concerning the want of elegance, but of something more material in which our learned Abbé appears to be extremely deficient. *C'est la hardiesse du trait, qui a empêché d'en saisir la finesse, continues the incomprehensible expositor. Horace, semblable à ce peintre antique, qui en faisoit plus entendre qu'il ne sembloit en représenter, renferme souvent plusieurs choses dans les mêmes paroles. Dans celles-ci il rapporte et il répond en même temps toutes les questions de Quinctius. Il n'auroit eu besoin que de ces trois premiers vers, s'il avoit voulu se borner à rapporter et à donner les éclaircissemens demandés. Mais sans notiers, que leur qualité avoit rendus l'objet naturel de la curiosité de Quinctius, Horace voulut ajouter celles, qui étoient de nature à ne lui être pas venues dans la pensée, &c.* Decouverte de la Maison de Campagne d'Horace, tome i. p. 335, & seqq. What is to be said on such a mode of rendering? *Orandum est ut sit mens sana.* To quote such an interpretation is to refute it. At least, no one who knows ever so little of Latin and has but a tolerable opinion of Horace's understanding, will require any thing farther. Had M. Cap. Martin de Chaupy's head been less full of the olive-trees and vineyards which he is determined to see, cost what it will, in Horace's estate, he might perhaps have recollected, that Horace had already in the fourteenth epistle, made his bailiff (who must have known the estate as

well as any one) speak of it as a rude wilderness; and that he himself, though it was exactly this wildness that chiefly pleased him in it, unreservedly confesses, that his ground would sooner bring forth frankincense and pepper than a cluster of grapes. How then should olives spring up in such a soil? The result of the matter is, that Horace resolves to give no direct answer to friend Quinctius, in whose questions he probably smelt a little malice. The point of view from whence they both saw the affair was by no means the same. Quinctius, in conformity to his way of thinking, valued a country estate merely by its produce: whereas Horace was fond of his, though it brought in but little. Quinctius inquires whether the estate enriched its owner with abundance of oil and wine? Horace answers him: that indeed it only produced plums and cornels, and, from its situation and quality, could not produce much more: but he may boast that it has the morning and evening sun, that its air and water are good, that it is chiefly adapted to the breeding of cattle, and, as it was full of thickets and shady retreats; is suited very well to one of those honest people *qui amant nexus**, who should happen to be its owner. A man must be uncommonly blind, not to perceive that Horace has no intention to give Quinctius an exact statement of the produce of his estate, with an inventory and the balance of his accounts at the end of the year: but his design is to hold up to him a striking contrast between their ways of thinking, in a delicate manner; that he set the greatest value exactly on those properties of his *Sabinum*, which in the eyes of others are of little consequence; and that, in general, all he says on this head, is but introductory and preparatory to the familiar moral *examen* he chuses to enter into with this pretended happy man.

Augusti laudes agnoscere possis.] There never perhaps was a nicer piece of flattery uttered to a prince than this. But the most surprising part of the story is, that Horace here says nothing that was not literally true. From the year 727, the Romans really loved Augustus with an enthusiasm, which for fervour and duration is scarce to be matched in history. And Augustus played his part of a father and patron-god so well, that at last he might have ac-

usually brought himself to imagine, that he loved the Romans, in return, as tenderly as he could ever wish to persuade them.

Renuit negitatuque Sabellus.] By the Sabellus, Horace undoubtedly means himself. And, if he does honour to the Sabines, especially where he is settling the idea of integrity, yet he certainly intended to do no less honour to himself, by making himself a naturalized countryman of so virtuous a people. That he expressly designs to point at the pretended Sabine origin of the Venusians, amongst whom he was born, as the Scholiasts think, appears to me not at all in this manner. The Utopian philosopher Sabellus, whom Torrentius here dreams of, is not deserving of any attention whatever.

Nun de mille fabæ modius cum subripis unum.] Horace continues reasoning with his slave: the application he leaves to Quintius.

Pulchra Laverna.] This secret prayer to the goddess of thieves, which Horace so humourously puts into the mouth of his hypocrite, was at least not more shocking than the long headroll in the claws of the old grey-bearded sinner of Signior Monipodio's band, in one of Cervantes's novels*.—As among the Roman populace every one had his particular guardian deity, it is very conceivable, that the good nymph Laverna, to whose sacred grove the primitive Romans, under Romulus, were wont to bring the plunder they had made, should in the sequel arrive at the honour of being elevated to the patroness of thieves and others of that stamp.—If any one should be desirous of reading somewhat remarkably insipid and dull, we recommend him to take up the treatise of M. de Foncemagne on this goddess, in the seventh part of the *Mémoires de Littérature*.

Pentheu, rector Thebarum.] In the days of Horace, commerce and they who carry it on, were not by far so honourably thought of, as for good reasons they are in our's. This subject, like most others, has more than one side; and the point of view from whence it was beheld by the ancient philosophers is not very favourable to mercantile people. Besides, the matter here relates only to the mere mechanical and

burdensome part of it which belongs to this class of men.

Quid me perferre patique indignum coger.] Horace here found a passage in the Bacchantes of Euripides, which, with some alterations, suited his purpose for giving the finishing stroke to his picture of the honest man, by which he was endeavouring to bring his friend Quintius to a due knowledge of himself. In Euripides it is Dionysos [Bacchus] who is squabbling with Pentheus king of Thebes, because the latter (as any other reasonable sovereign would have done) refused to acknowledge there was any thing divine in the nocturnal mysteries which Bacchus held with the Theban women. The king, who thought he had good reason to consider the fine young man who stood before him, as a cheat, threatens to punish him for his insolence. Then say, (answers he)

Dionysos. What must I endure? Name to me

The most horrid torments thou canst inflict.

Pentheus. In the first place, I will have cut off

Thy fine bunch of grapes-like beard.

Dionysos. My beard is sacred; I nourish it to the god.

Pentheus. Then will I snatch that thyrsos from thy hand.

Dionysos. Take it; it belongs to great Dionysos,

Who gave it me.

Pentheus. Here then thyself will I in bondage keep.

Dionysos. Whene'er I will, the god himself will set me free.

As Dionysos was himself the god of whom he spoke, and in whose divinity the greater part of the spectators believed, it is easily seen wherein the interesting matter of this dialogue lay to the Grecian parterre. But with that Horace here had nothing to do; and the passage has gained rather than lost, in point of sublimity, by the substitution of an honest man in the place of the god in human form. The interpretation too, which, according to the maxims of the Stoics, he annexes to the last words of Bacchus, is apt and ingenious. I can die; this is a mode of deliverance which god (a synonyme for nature, with the Stoics), has always placed within my power, and whereby I can at any time prevent the worst thou canst do to me.

W. T.

* Novella iii. *Riconetti y Cortadillo*, in the first part of *Novellas exemplares* of that ingenious author.

Mr. URBAN,

Bath, March 3.

PERMIT me, as an old correspondent, at the same time that I condole with your Printer on his late heavy affliction, to congratulate him on the happy circumstance that no loss of life or personal injury was sustained during the dreadful calamity, either by himself, or any of his family.

Contrary to my expectation, I was this day gratified with the sight of the Gentleman's Magazine for February; and have now no doubt but that very useful publication, the connecting medium of literary men, will rise, like the Phoenix, from its ashes, with renewed vigour and splendour. The friends of Mr. Urban will, doubtless, pour in their epistolary contributions from every quarter, and the work of selection become as difficult as it has hitherto been.

A Correspondent, p. 104, asks, "To what language does the old word *Liten*, used in some parts of the kingdom for church-yard, belong? and also, the reason of the word *Force* being used in the North of England for a water-fall?" The proper old word for a church-yard is, I believe, *Letten*, probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *lettan*, *impedire*, implying that which is set apart for a particular purpose, and into which no cattle ought to be permitted to enter; the parson's poney and the clerk or the sexton's pigs being intruders. The same word being used in some counties for a garden, that which is carefully guarded, coincides with this idea, and renders it scarcely necessary to suppose it connected with *lethal*, deadly or mortal, or that the Greek θ of the word *Lethe*, has been hardened into the double *tt*; for $\lambda\theta\eta$, *oblivio*, might be very easily applied to a place where we are too apt to forget the remains of our deceased friends and relatives: J. J. may therefore take his choice of these derivations, which the fruitful study of etymology affords; and which he may probably find in much greater variety, and more to his purpose, from other Correspondents. But seriously, if the proper orthography be *Liten*, the derivation may be *ἀλιτάνια*, *supplicatio*; the *orate pro anima*, or *animabus*, of every tombstone, shewing the church-yard to have been antiently the place where prayer and supplication was either performed, or expected to be performed, for the departed souls of all manner of men.

Force appears, on the first statement of the difficulty, to be properly applied to a water-fall, from the circumstance of its being a place where a body of water has forced a passage through some natural, or even artificial impediment or obstruction; but I am persuaded with J. J. that there is more in this expression than will, by many, be at first imagined; he has therefore raised a judicious difficulty that may not be very soon, or easily, surmounted. The word *force* did not always, in the English language, signify power, strength, violence, &c. It had also, antiently, a very different signification, viz. *care*; which has been, I believe, entirely overlooked by all the hosts of commentators on the text of Shakspeare. As a proof that it once implied *care*, your Correspondent may take the following from a much larger number of instances, which the critical references on the margins of several of my books will demonstrate.

"For me I *force* not argument a straw."—
Shakspeare. Tarq. and Lucrece.

i. e. I do not regard or care for argument a straw.—Again,

"But Phillida was all too coy
For Harpalus to winne,
For Corin was her only joy,
Who *forc'd* her not a pin."

"Loved her not the least," is Mr. Warton's interpretation; which was merely incorrect guessing; the literal meaning is, "who *cared* not a pin for her."—Again,

"But Corin he had Hawkes to lure,
And *forced* more the field."

i. e. according to the guessing of Mr. Warton, was "more engaged in field sports;" but, he ought to have rendered it, "and *cared* more for field sports," was fonder of them.

Hoccleve uses *force* in the sense of *care* or *mutter*, in his *Male Regele*, see Mr. Mason's ed. p. 48.

"No *force* of all this," i. e. no matter of all this. "In the *Rewarde of Wickednesse*," a black letter poem, published by Richard Robinson, anno 1557, the two judges lamenting the consequences of their wickednesse in the Stygian Lake, respecting their conduct towards Susannah, say, "Oure purpose to obtaine we *forc't* no sinne nor shame;" i. e. we regarded, or we cared for no sin or shame. The same writor in another poem says,

I found

I found their fetch, no force thought I,
Sith you such cutthroates bee,
No more then neede, or force compells,
No groate you get of mee."

This quotation affords the word both in its modern and its antient sense; in the latter of which it occurs in the black letter edition of Bishop Latimer's Sermons, fol. 97: "We would have our daily bread at the first chop, and so we have that, we *force* little of the other," viz. kingdom come, and thy will be done. More instances are unnecessary. These are sufficient to prove the antient signification of the word, and may enable the future commentators on Shakspeare to understand it in the following passage of Love's Labour Lost:

"Your oath once broke you *force* not to swear."

i. e. It gives you very little care or concern to forswear yourself again. This has been hitherto a stumbling-block, like the following in the Winter's Tale, vol. vii. p. 122, of Johnson's and Steevens's edition:

"Thou dearest Perdita,
With these *forc'd* thoughts, I prithee darken
not
The mirth o'the feast."—*Act. iv. Sc. iii.*

"*Forc'd* thoughts; i. e. (as Dr. Johnson tells us) thoughts far-fetch'd, and not arising from the present objects." But her thoughts do arise from the present objects, therefore some other explanation is required; and *forced* thoughts are here used by Shakspeare for *forceful* or *careful* thoughts. *Forced*, or *cared*, thoughts is consistent with the language of Shakspeare and of Shakspeare's age; it occurs again, *Act. iii. Sc. i.* of Measure for Measure, in which no other interpretation can be given but *guard*, *preserve*, or *take care of*.

"Has he affections in him,
That thus can make him bite the law by the
nose,
When he would *force* it, sure it is no sin," &c.
i. e. not when he would put it in *force*, but when he would preserve, maintain, or *take care of* it. We find this word again in the old ludicrous poem of the Tournament of Tottenham, in the same sense, which has hitherto escaped notice.

"There was kyd mickle *force*,
Who should best fend his corse."
i. e. there was kyd or kyth mickle
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care, who should best defend his body. Kid, or kyth, means *proved*, tried great *care*, from *kypan*, *probare*, and *ponce*, *cautio*, *care*. I cannot resist the desire of producing one more quotation, which clearly shews this meaning of *force*. It was undoubtedly read and possibly written by the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots.

"My thought was free, my heart was light,
I marked not who lost, who saught,
I plaid by day, I slept by night,
I forced not who wept, who laught;
My thought from all such things was free,
And I myself at liberty."

Vide Ellis's Specimens, vol. II. p. 74.

"My love as long as life shall last,
Not forcing any fortunes blast."

Ibid. p. 155.

i. e. Not caring for, not regarding any blast of fortune.

Having demonstrated this meaning of the word *force* in so many instances, perhaps I may be permitted to add one more from a poem which has not yet been generally admitted as antient, or, rather, which is almost universally believed to be a modern forgery. I mean the Battle of Hastings, No. 2, l. 526.

"Where fruytless heathes and meadows
cladde in greie,
Sawe where *derne* hawthornes reare theyr
humble heade,
The hungrie traveller upon his waie
Sees a huge desarte alle arounde hym
spredde,
The distaunte cite scantlie to be spedde,
The curlynge *force* of smoke he sees in
vayne,
Tis too far distaunte, and hys onlie bedde
Iwimped in hys cloke ys on the playne,
Whyliste rattlynge thonder *ferrey* o'er
hys hedde,
And raynes come down to wette hys harde
uncomblie bedde."

Every word in the poems from which this quotation is taken will be found, when properly understood, to be replete with meaning; but *force* in its modern acceptation would here be nonsense. Is it not probable, admitting for a moment the authenticity of the poem, that smoke might have been antiently used as a signal for the direction of the traveller in stormy or snowy weather? and we here find it thus mentioned:—

"The curlynge *care* of smoke he sees in vain."
i. e. the care, or carefulness, of those by whom the smoke is raised for the direction and preservation of the traveller,

valler, perhaps arising from his own chimney.

"The dusky spot which Fancy feign'd
His tufted cottage rising through the snow."

Thomson.

The true meaning of this expression having escaped the observation of more than eighty-seven commentators on Shakspeare, and perhaps an equal number of writers and declaimers on the Rowleyan controversy (shall I say including nearly all the black-lettered talents of the kingdom), credulous indeed must that critic be, who can for a moment suppose it to have been either written or understood by Thomas Chatterton, who was equally a stranger to the true meaning of three other expressions in this short quotation. But enough of this at present: your correspondent, J. J. may probably find that the different *forces* in the North of England, if artificial constructions, have some connexion with the word care or preservation; but whether this conjecture be well or ill founded, he will most probably here find a meaning of the word with which he was unacquainted. I could have added much more on the subject started by the quotation from the Battle of Hastings, but I mean to conclude this communication with a criticism more congenial to the feelings of Mr. Urban, than any thing that relates either to Rowley or Chatterton. The criticism will probably shew, in a striking manner, the frequent faulty conduct of many of our commentators, in presuming too hastily to alter and correct the words or letters of antique authors. If I do not mistake, that spirited writer the truly learned and ingenious Mr. Whitaker has exercised his privilege very unwarrantably, in a note in the first volume of his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps," Livy, XXI. 32. "Tum, tanquam fama prius (qua incerta in majus vero ferri solent) præcepta res erat; tamen ex propinquo visu montium altitudo, navesque celo prope immixta, tota informia imposita rupibus, pecora jumentaque torrida [horrida] frigore, homines intonsi et inculti, animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu." "I boldly (says Mr. W.) substitute *horrida* for *torrida*, in defiance of what I suppose to be the reading in all the editions; and is certainly in all that I have seen; because an authority superior to all editions, common sense, compels me to do so. The circumstances noted,

are all objects of sight; *horrida* forms this into one, but *torrida* does not. *Torrida* indeed has no meaning at all, as applied to any effect of the cold visible upon the herds and flocks; while *horrida* has a very good one, suited to the scene described, and poetically expressive."

I suspect this to be a very *horrid* piece of criticism. If it were admitted as a canon, that common sense is an authority superior to all editions, common sense would soon be banished from the pages of all our antique writers, by the nonsense of their readers. If Mr. W. who possesses the true spirit of investigation, had doubted but one single moment respecting this correction, of the justice of which he seems to be so much convinced, he would have recollected that *torrida* here means *wrinkled*, an effect of cold similar to that of heat to which it is more frequently applied; he would not have required one so little versed in classical criticism as myself to have ramped him of the *torridus frigore* of Virgil.

JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

As a make-weight, Mr. Urban may accept, or reject, at his pleasure, the following translation of Anacreon's Ode.

Εἰς Ἐγῶτα. In Cupulinem.

Μεσονυκτικῶς ὡς ἔπαις, &c.

WHEN loud the storm in dead of night,
And mortals all retir'd to rest,
The God of Love in woeful plight
Knocks at my door with sly request—

"What worthless rogue, aloud I cry,
Dare thus so late my door annoy?"
"Ope, ope the door," was his reply,
"And fear me not a little boy,

A vagabond all dripping wet,
And dark as dark can be, the night;"—
This heard, he did my pity get,
When up I rose and struck a light.

The bolts unbarr'd, a boy was there,
The little urchin soon I saw
Equipt with wings, a beauteous pair,
A quiver and a little bow.

The sly dissembler in I led,
And hospitable rights afford,
The rain I wip'd from off his head,
His hands I char'd, and warmth restor'd.

But he, (the shivering ceas'd) exclaims,
"Bring, bring my bow, and let me try.
If all its virtue still remains,
Or if the moistened string be dry."

He bent his bow, and struck me through
The liver and the paitenance;
Then like a gad-fly up he flew,
With laugh and jest and jesting dance.

Rejoice,

"Rejoice," said he, "kind host, with me,
For safe and sound, my bow is found;
The arrow shall remain with thee." * * *

* * The Editor cannot acquiesce in his Correspondent's request of separating this little *Jeu d'Esprit* from the more serious part of his communication. What the writer modestly terms the Fruits of Idleness, others will consider as the elegant amusement of literary leisure.

MR. URBAN, March 5,

FROM the apartments I have taken at this pleasant village, in one of the neatest cottages I ever saw, I frequently go into the city, but never fail to hasten back with increased attachment to the tranquil scenes of the country.

The cathedral church of Canterbury affords me, sometimes, an hour of serious contemplation. It is as superior in its architecture, as it is in rank and dignity, to all that I have seen. In the number of its monuments is the admirable and sumptuous tomb of the magnificent Chicheley, archbishop of this province, and founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, to whom my wife's family have the honour of being the nearest kin, and every son and daughter of that family, as also their respective children, bear the name of Chicheley as a second Christian name, to commemorate their claim of consanguinity, which, however, in respect to the *fellowships*, was I believe, abolished by some act of the late Primate Cornwallis, the visitor of that college. I have also another relative of the name of Casaubon buried in this church, who was, I think, one of its former prebendaries, the son of a very learned and distinguished scholar of that name; but I cannot find his memorial, which perhaps was on the pavement of the church before the late removal of all such memorials, and not preserved amongst those which are collected and laid down in the South transept.

The choir of this cathedral, I understand, is the longest in England. The screen, stalls, &c. are very richly carved, and the pews exceedingly regular and handsome. The throne of the archbishop is in a most superb style, and the mitred canopy of top is fixed on very lofty columns.

The altar-piece is peculiarly distinguished by a window in the centre of it

(over the communion table) which opens a sort of vista, or perspective of the royal and other principal tombs beyond it to the East end of the church; amongst which, are those of Henry VIII and his Queen, and Edward the Black Prince, adorned with innumerable trophies and shields of arms, aptly illustrating those sublime and admirable lines of Gray, which I shall quote with some little variation.

"The blaze of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that valour, all that wealth e'er gave,

Await alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

This window would have a very fine effect, was it of a different make; but it is exactly that of a *modern staircase window*, which is certainly very unsuitable to its situation and intent; and yet it was designed and erected by one of the most accomplished and respectable Deans of this church, the late Dr. Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, whose taste or judgment in this instance was not so correct as that which he has shewn at the other end of the choir, in the splendid and magnificent organ, erected also in his time; and upon which occasion he delivered his much-admired *Sermon on Sacred Music*, from the text inscribed in front thereof, "*Awake up, my Glory; awake, Lute and Harp*;" and concluded (if I am right in my recollection) with a most impressive and sublime allusion to the extatic effect of those harmonious sounds which, at a future period of our existence, we should hear, when the *choirs of Heaven and Earth shall unite before the throne*.

Having finished my remarks upon this great and venerable edifice, I shall make a few observations on the service performed therein, and in all cathedral churches. The chanting or singing of the psalms and anthems, and some of the responses, accompanied by the organ, is very delightful, and highly appropriate to acts of praise and thanksgiving; but, in my mind, perfectly unsuitable to the solemnity of prayer. Can any thing be conceived more adverse to devotion and propriety than to sing out the confession of our sins and our earnest supplications for pardon; and in the same strain to implore the Almighty to spare us in his wrath, to save and deliver us from everlasting damnation in the hour of death and in the day of judgment?

About twenty-four years ago I was resident, for some little time, in the City

City of Canterbury, attending *the close of a beloved mother's life*, my last surviving parent; and, having deposited *her* remains by those of *my dear father*, under the holy altar at which he ministered in the parish church of St. Clement at Sandwich (of which his nephew is now vicar) and beheld them both *at rest together in the grave*, I then remained a few months in the neighbourhood, hovering about the sacred spot, and reluctant to depart from scenes endeared to me by the tenderest ties of nature. At length the avocations of the world required it; and in all the time that has since elapsed, I have revisited *my native place* but twice; the last was at a *very interesting period*, near six years past, in company with a dear and amiable youth, my only son, *on the eve of his embarking for India*. These have been successively the subjects of some poetical effusions of *filial and paternal regard*, in which most of your readers are more or less concerned, from their relative connexions, and have been presented to the publick through the medium of *Mr. Urban's* respectable publication, in which I have been a frequent correspondent for many years; and I esteem it no inconsiderable honour that the learned and ingenious Editor of that publication, though personally unknown, has approved and inserted every paper I have sent him. The occurrences of life have now brought me back for a short time to this neighbourhood, and I have selected this little village for the place of my sojourn. Here I pass my time in my accustomed literary amusements, and making occasional excursions to the coast, which has *this winter* produced but too many mournful themes for the elegiac writer to have any occasion to resort to *fiction*: this indeed I never do; every line I have committed to paper has been either the *description* of some scene in *real life*, or a true and faithful transcript of my sentiments and feelings on all its important duties and most interesting concerns. Whether these little compositions, in which my leisure hours have been employed from my earliest youth to the present moment, have any thing more to recommend them to the notice or attention of the publick than the genuine marks they bear of *coming from the heart*, I know not; whatever *other merit* they may want, I trust they will indubitably prove that *heart* sincerely disposed to promote the

cause of virtue, and filled with benevolence for every human being.

I have yet only had a transient (but not a very distant) view of my native place, and in *the pensive hour of evening* have once more beheld the parting rays of the sun shed a *crimson glow*, not inferior to the softness of a moonlight scene, on the *venerable tower* * of that sacred structure in which *those* who gave me life *now sleep in the awful chamber of mortality*; where, happily, the *fond and tender parents* are far removed from the *eventful changes* which their surviving families experience; their children "*come to honour*," or fall into deserved or unmerited *disgrace*, and they "*know it not*;" they rise into prosperity, or "*are brought low*," and they "*perceive it not of them*;" for *there* they rest secure and undisturbed, and, through the merits of a merciful Redeemer, have attained that *blissful state*, where *human virtue*, although very imperfect, is *eternally rewarded*; and where all our sinful passions which *here* with our best exertions we cannot *wholly overcome*, shall be for ever done away, and *disquiet us no more*.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Hurbledown, near Canterbury.

MR. URBAN, March 8.

YOUR Correspondent P. W. who has so great a regard for *decent learning*, is informed, that the secret practised in London for the renewal of tarnished books and prints consists in immersing them in the oxygenated muriatic acid; which I suppose might be easily procured from the chemists. M. Chaptal, who was the first person that introduced this process, recommends unsewing the books and reducing them into sheets, by which means every page is equally exposed to the action of the liquid, and equally cleaned, which is not apt to be the case when the book is inserted in its bound state.

Philanthropus, who seems pleased in adopting the vulgar story of the killing skill of Physicians, should at least have refrained from accusing them of writing *barbarous Latin*. Perhaps there are few more classical scholars than the gentlemen of that profession; it being absolutely necessary for them to be well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages; in order to under-

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stand the works of those authors who treat of the very rudiments of medical science. If he will take the trouble to construe, if he *can* construe, any prescription that may fall in his way, he will most probably find that the directions of it (the only part that forms a sentence) are dictated in the purest Latinity. I am not at all inclined to think with him, that it would be for the benefit of the community, were these Latin prescriptions to be abolished by authority. For, were the multitude of valetudinarians, who call in the aid of a physician, to read in plain English the nature of the medicines adopted for the cure of their complaints, of most of which, perhaps, they may have some superficial knowledge, they might fancy themselves either worse or better than they actually were, and thus be induced to counteract the effects of the remedy. In the one case, presumption might lead them beyond their strength; and in the other, it is well known, how much the progress of convalescence may be retarded by the mischievous influence of an imagination brooding evil and despair. The injury that would be thus too frequently occasioned, would more than equal that supposed to arise from the misapprehension of "*prattling apothecaries, and their giddy apprentices.*" Yours, &c. E. A. R.

JOURNAL CONTINUED FROM p. 102.

ON a third night, the customary term of his drunken fits, our hero lost both his ears. At breakfast the ship's steward acquainted me with an appearance of blood in the clerk's cabin, who lay drunk, as it seemed, and fast asleep. After much shaking he awoke, making a complaint; by a looking-glass I convinced him of the wounds. At once, as if liberated at that instant from the gripe of an assassin, he cried out against a certain petty-officer, accusing him of the fact. Our Captain, upon a report made, ordered that gentleman to consider himself a prisoner.

Although the clerk spoke at first far from sober, he persisted in this same charge; the gentleman's arrest was continued. Such a charge occasioned a great sensation through the ship, it being evident that a person wallowing in liquor, unconscious of hurt or pain, and ignorant (until told) of his own loss, could not possibly say, *who had assaulted him.* The Captain, we concluded, had the same reflexion, for in about four days he commanded the arrest to cease.

Nobody seemed to stir in this matter. Every officer despised the poor suffering wretch, and the Captain, who probably made private enquiries, at the end of a week knew no more than at the first moment of our Surgeon's report. Some public step however was necessary: the first lieutenant Zachariah Hicks (who was the soul of naval discipline, and upon one great occasion the preserver of the vessel, the preserver of us all), being closeted by the captain, subscribed five guineas towards a reward for discovery. The second lieutenant, John Gore, more alive to the criminal excesses and blasphemous sallies of the man (because their cabins adjoined), said bluntly, "Sir, it will be my duty to report whatever I may be told relating to transactions amiss on board: with respect to your mutilated clerk, I hope never to hear aught, and I will not give a sixpence to encourage informers." The master, Robert Molineux, good-natured but a martyr to grog, was flattered by the captain's application, and gave something. The subscription was filled up by the surgeon. Of the passengers we heard nothing, their play being professedly to hear and see and say little. In five twenty guineas and thirty gallons of rum were published, for whatever information might lead to fix and prove the guilt. *This reward was never claimed,* although many persons were well acquainted with the whole transaction.

Good sometimes comes out of evil: so it happened in this case. An incessant anxiety to hide his mangled ears, weaned the drunkard from that vice. His words were ever after curbed from wild wanton effusions against serious things, and he became literally a new man in deportment. Your readers will be pleased to learn, that he married comfortably after the voyage, obtained another appointment of purser, and died in the end, we hope, chastened into a proper course by some years blindness before his death.

This piece of secret history has been rather long. Its pleasant unexpected sequel may plead for insertion.

A bell-tent and marquee were fixed for the captain, who staid on the island about a fortnight. During that time a young gentleman (now an old post captain, Isaac George Manley) fell sick. The captain, knowing his father, offered to send for the Dutch doctor from rust, if I desired it. "On the part of Mr. Manley," I told the captain,

Canterbury, attending the close of mother's life, my last surrent; and, having deposited us by those of my dear father, the holy altar at which he ministered in the parish church of St. Clement (of which his nephew is curate) and beheld them both at her in the grave, I then remain months in the neighbourhood, about the sacred spot, and to depart from scenes endeared to me by the tenderest ties of friendship.

At length the avocations of duty required it; and in all that has since elapsed, I have rarely visited my native place but twice; the first at a very interesting period, near the close of my past, in company with a dear friend, my only son, on the eve of his embarking for India. These visits have successively been the subjects of poetical effusions of filial and paternal regard, in which most of your readers are more or less concerned, from the relative connexions, and have been presented to the publick through the medium of Mr. Urban's respectable publication, in which I have been a correspondent for many years; and seem it no inconsiderable honour to have been learned and ingenious Editor of this publication, though personally unknown to me, has approved and inserted every paper I have sent him. The occurrences of life have now brought me to a short time to this neighbourhood and I have selected this little village as the place of my sojourn. Here I spend my time in my accustomed literary amusements, and making occasional excursions to the coast, which winter produced but too many useful themes for the elegiac writer; on any occasion to resort to fiction: indeed I never do; every line I commit to paper has been the description of some scene in nature, or a true and faithful transcript of my sentiments and feelings on important duties and most interesting concerns. Whether these literary compositions, in which my leisure hours have been employed from my youth to the present moment, may be of any thing more to recommend them to the notice or attention of the publick than the genuine marks they bear of sincerity from the heart, I know not; but if by other merit they may want, they will indubitably prove that I am sincerely disposed to promote the

cause of virtue, and filled with benevolence for every human being.

I have yet only had a transient (but not a very distant) view of my native place, and in the pensive hour of evening have once more beheld the parting rays of the sun shed a crimson glow, not inferior to the softness of a moonlight scene, on the venerable tower* of that sacred structure in which those who gave me life now sleep in the awful chamber of mortality; where, happily, the fond and tender parents are far removed from the eventful changes which their surviving families experience; their children "come to honour," or fall into deserved or unmerited disgrace, and they "know it not;" they rise into prosperity, or "are brought low," and they "perceive it not of them;" for there they rest secure and undisturbed, and, through the merits of a merciful Redeemer, have attained that blissful state, where human virtue, although very imperfect, is eternally rewarded; and where all our sinful passions which here with our best exertions we cannot wholly overcome, shall be for ever done away, and disquiet us no more.

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was no difficulty; “but requested that or any assistance in another case, viz. of Mr. Charles Clerke (who died some years after captain of the Resolution, having succeeded Captain Cooke), whose perilous state filled me with apprehension. He had been ill a week, and a severe deep-seated pain in one eye came on every forenoon about nine, and, as the sun got higher, raged beyond bearing. In each of the three days preceding, by very large and speedy bleedings down to his fainting, the pain had been stopt; and I was then afraid, should bleeding become needful on the morrow, of the consequences being fatal. The Dutchman came; and upon explanation he professed himself well acquainted with the disease, but knew no mode of cure; in short, he recommended *opium* to make *death easy*. So much for medical help from Onrust; and in the whole city of Batavia, as I learnt afterwards, there was but one Physician who deserved the name!

The captain returned; and shortly after our truly maguanimous Otaheite passenger was brought from Batavia to the same tent, accompanied by his great friend, who flattered himself with hopes beyond my abilities to realize. Sinking in spirits, sinking in frame, that admired patriot *Tubiah* came to Cooper's Isle, but came to die.

Yours, &c.

W. P.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

March 7.

I BEG leave to rescue the following choice *morceau* from the perishable columns of a newspaper, by placing it in your more standard volumes. I am unwilling to believe that the writer of it has any worse intentions than to pocket a little money at the expence of some illiterate or indolent Clergyman, if such can be found: but as advertisements are usually and in general very justly reckoned among the characteristic features of the times; I could not convey this very singular one to you without a few remarks, that may serve as a protest against the position which the ingenious and modest writer wishes to establish, namely, that our pulpits are supplied from such manufactories.

“Superior MS Sermons. This day were published, price Sixty Shillings, done up separately for the Pulpit, Sixty Original Manuscript Sermons, adapted for every Sunday in the Year, and for the principal Holidays, and extraordinary Occasions, printed in a

new Script Type, cast on purpose, in exact imitation of Manuscript. By a DIGITARY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. These original Sermons are respectfully submitted to the Clergy, as superior modern compositions, better adapted to their avowed object than any previous attempts of the same kind. The Author has himself preached every one of them, and he can therefore speak to their suitable length and effect,—he can also boast of the sanction which they have received from very distinguished ornaments of the Church.—Printed for —, and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.—N.B. Clergymen who may not choose to purchase the entire set, till they have examined a few, may be accommodated with a Score indifferently selected for a One Pound Note, which may, if agreeable, be addressed to the Publisher by the Post.

Now, Sir, although I do not send you this as a novelty, for your readers must have seen more than one instance of the kind, I hope you will allow, with me, that the present writer advances recommendations of no common kind in favour of his sermons. In the first place you will observe, that they are not only adapted for all Sundays and Holidays, but even for “extraordinary occasions;” and if there be ingenuity in preparing sermons for occasions that have taken place, surely he deserves great credit for a mode of adapting sermons to such as are extraordinary, and cannot be foreseen. Whether this is by any ingenious mode of transposing the words, so that a Fast sermon may be turned into a Thanksgiving, or a Farewell into a Funeral discourse, I am not able to say. Doubtless such a discovery would be of great importance; and a Divine, upon any sudden emergency, might send his old sermons, as men of fashion do their old plate, to be recast in another form; or as the ingenious Mr. Merlin used to manufacture his furniture, a single article of which was a breakfast table in the morning, a writing desk at noon, a music-stand in the evening, and a great convenience at night.

But secondly, the author of this advertisement assures us, that they are “superior modern compositions, better adapted to their avowed object than any previous attempts of the same kind.” This is a striking proof of his modesty. It would not, to be sure, look well if a Clergyman were to say, “*I preach superior modern compositions;*” but when he comes to extend his influence by being *prory-preacher* in every church and chapel, which is no doubt

his wish, he does right to exchange the humility of the pulpit for the puff of the shop; and in this view of the matter, I should not blame him, if he stood at the door like the brokers in Moorfields, accosting every black-coated passenger with—"Walk in, Sir, please to walk in, Sir, some choice sermons, Sir!" He adds likewise, very much in the spirit of trade, that they are "much better adapted to their *round object* than any previous attempts."—The avowed object, I humbly conceive, is the *sale* of them; but how far they are adapted to that, time only can show. It is, however, a very good object for him to keep in his eye, in case any of his customers should complain of his articles. We all know a story of the Jew-peddler, who, being reproached that his razor would not *shave*, very shrewdly answered, "that he made razors to *sell*, and not to *shave*."

But the greatest of all possible commendations is yet to be considered, and in this I cannot help thinking the advertiser has much the advantage of other manufacturers. *They* are so far from making trial of the goods they sell, that they would think it an affront to suppose them capable of violating the virgin purity of a piece of Irish, a dozen of spoons, or a chest of drawers; and there is nothing they dread so much, as the shocking imputation of *second-hand*; even if it be qualified with the saving clause of "as good as new." Not so our reverend and pains-taking advertiser; for he informs us, that "he has preached every one of them"—and what then? you will say—why then, "he can therefore speak to their suitable *length* and *effect*." Now, Mr. Urban, I cannot enough praise the ingenuity of a Clergyman, who by *preaching* only, is enabled to judge both of the *length* and the *effect*. The *length*, I should have been for leaving to the clock; but the *effect* is quite another thing, and what many Clergymen of my acquaintance, who have preached twenty or thirty years, have very seldom been able to ascertain with precision. How must they be jealous of this learned brother, who, quitting the broker, for the taylor, has taken such exact measure of his congregation, as to fit them to a hair, and is now about to teach others how to estimate *length* and *effect*; in other words, how to work by the *time* or the *piece*. Can we wonder at the consequence of this ingenious dis-

covery? or can we blame him that he boasts (not a very Christian grace, that *saucy boasting*), "of the sanction which they have received from very distinguished ornaments of the Church?"

I have only to add, that besides the "length and effect" of these ready-made sermons, we have to consider the *cheapness*, and we shall then be convinced that the manufacturer's liberality is equal to his ingenuity. He offers a *score* of them for a pound note (I wish he had said *twenty*: *score* is too much applied to sheep and ewes;—but let that pass); a score of sermons for a pound note, is certainly a wide departure from the extravagant rates at which other manufacturers value their goods, and nothing but an extensive sale can recompense the ingenious inventor.—Yet, Sir, after all the encomiums which my feeble pen has been able to pay to this benevolent advertiser, I wish he had adopted a more private way of conveying his liberality among us poor curates. I am afraid that if it be discovered that our sermons are worth only a shilling, our rectors will next find out that the preacher is not worth eighteenpence; and will be for establishing one kind of salary for those who *make* sermons, and another for those who *buy* them *ready-made*. I do not however blame the present manufacturer in this case: I have no doubt he charges the full value, but yet a *shilling-a-head* has a degrading sound; and I have some scruples, of pretty ancient standing, against this mode of supplying pulpits by *wholesale* or *retail*. I shall now dread, when I leave the church, lest any one should ask me, "you preached a very good sermon, where did you buy it?" And perhaps another rude parishioner will twist me with,—"Well, Master Parson, you gave us but a short *shilling's-worth* to day, I think your subject would have borne *four other shillings' worth*." No, Sir, these are indignities to which I will never submit; and as I have written all these remarks in my room this morning, I send them to you as the proper judges of their *length* and *effect*.

Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

March 8.

HAVING met with the following curious account of some frogs found under ground (said to be copied from a letter, written by Dr. Williams, of the state of Vermont, to a friend.)

in the London Chronicle, March 7, 1808, No. 7681, I request the favour of you to insert the following extract :

"At Castleton, in the year 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort, near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many frogs apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead; being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from General Clarke, and Mr. Moulton, who were present when the frogs were dug up."

"A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Onion River. In the year 1788, Samuel Lane, esq. was digging a well near his house. At the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the labourers threw out with their shovels something which they suspected to be ground roots, or stones covered with earth. Upon examining these appearances, they were found to be frogs, to whom the earth every where adhered. An examination was then made of the earth in the well where they were digging, and a large number of frogs were found covered with earth. They were so numerous that several of them were cut in pieces by the spades of the workmen. Being exposed to the air, they soon became active; but, being unable to bear the direct rays of the sun, most of them perished.

"These appearances denote that the place from whence the frogs were taken was once the bottom of a channel, or lake, formed by the waters of the Onion river. In digging the same well, at the depth of forty-one feet from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree, eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, partly rotten. The probability is that, both the frogs* and the tree were at the bottom of the channel of a river or lake; that the waters of Onion River, constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottom; and that, by the constant increase of earth, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itself a new

channel or passage in its descent to Lake Champlain." Yours, &c.
Great St. Helen's, London. T. F.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury, March 5.

SATISFIED as I am that neither Dr. Lettsom nor Mr. Neild would wish any error into which they may have been led, to pass unnoticed; they must certainly have been mis-informed, that the *Gaol of Salisbury* (p. 106) is seldom visited by the Magistrates; for they have constantly held their petty sessions for an extensive district of the county in the great room of the keeper's house, as well as the meeting of the deputy lieutenancy, for several years past. One of the windows commands the debtors' court-yard, which cannot escape their attention during these sessions. In other respects, the description of *Fisherton Anger Gaol* is, for the most part, but too faithfully delineated; but Mr. Neild seems to have overlooked the darkness at the top of the stairs to the Master's-side debtors, rooms, where a window was blocked up for several years to lessen the taxes, and where women or children, attending their unfortunate husbands or fathers, were in continual danger of having their limbs broken at least, from a difficulty, being extremely dark, of finding the top of the stairs. The Chapel is on the right hand, and the first room you come at; the door being opposite to the blocked-up window on the left, if it has not been opened since January 1807.

I have but one more remark to make, which relates to the Chaplain, concerning whom the account is confused and incorrect. The "service has been regularly performed," (p. 108) since the month of June 1796, when the late chaplain began to serve it, and succeeded to the appointment in the following year, which he held for ten years with the greatest credit; but relinquished it last year, because he could no longer make his personal service compatible with his other views. It is to a period previous to 1796, that the complaints of remissness apply, and indeed justly; and in this respect Mr. Neild did not correctly understand the true state of the case. The salary was advanced by the county in the time of the late chaplain, with universal approbation; and his personal service was uninterrupted for nearly nine years, and supplied by his successor for the remainder of his time, whom he strenuously recommended to succeed him in that station. VERITAS.

* It is well known to all students of natural history, that frogs retire to the bottoms of ponds and rivers early in autumn, where they remain during the winter; and it is probable that the frogs in question were covered by the earth brought down by the river, in the manner above described, while in a torpid state.

24. *The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca. Dedicated, by Permission, to the King. By William Gell, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. and Member of the Society of Dilettanti.*

THIS Gentleman's splendid work, on "The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," was received by the numerous admirers of Homer with the highest approbation; and we are much deceived if they are not equally gratified by perusing the "Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca."

Little has been said recently of this interesting island; although the Works of Homer never enjoyed more reputation throughout Europe than at the present moment. Mr. Gell, inspired by the generous wish of rescuing the immortal Poet from those doubts and insinuations which have lately been leveled at his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, determined to explore the scenery of the site of ancient Troy, and Ithaca. Accordingly,

— "he, deep musing, o'er the mountains stray'd [shade,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland
And cavern'd ways, the shaggy coast along,
With cliffs and nodding forests overhung."

We shall attend him in his pleasing survey, after observing that the above quotation, from the XIVth Book of the *Odyssey*, contains, in four lines, a complete description of the general surface of the island, and of the peculiar features of its coasts. The Author asserts, "These descriptions occur so rarely in the *Odyssey*, that it is almost impossible to form from them any distinct notions of the Geography of the country; yet, when the island is actually surveyed, the mind cannot but be struck with the numerous coincidences and general similarity of the present Ithaca to the ancient kingdom of Ulysses." Mr. Gell's various views of the coasts and interior country corroborate this assertion in every particular, except in that of the forests mentioned by Homer, which certainly do not overhang the cliffs at this time, as they undoubtedly did when he wrote; but the lapse of ages and the destroying axe of man have alone caused the variation.

In the XIIIth Book is a more minute account of the Hero's native land, in a speech of Minerva, directed to him on his arrival at Ithaca:

Gent. MAG. March, 1803,

"Thou see'st an island, not to those unknown [Sun;

Whose hills are brighten'd by the rising
Nor those that, plac'd beneath his utmost
reign,

Behold him sinking in the Western Main.
The rugged soil allows no level space
For flying chariots or the rapid race;
Yet, not ungrateful to the peasant's pain,
Suffices fulness to the swelling grain:

The loaded trees their various fruits produce, [juice;

And clust'ring grapes afford a gen'rous
Wood crowns our mountains, and in ev'ry
grove [grove;

The bounding goats and frisking heifers
Soft rains and kindly dews refresh the
field,

And rising springs eternal verdure yield."

Mr. Gell slightly mentions the uncertainty which prevails, as to the birth-place of Homer; and says,

"At a distance of near three thousand years, no rashness of conjecture, in a case like this, can be justified; nor would the limits of this work allow a regular comparison of authorities: but truth, as well as brevity, may, perhaps, be most effectually consulted, by following the almost-universal consent of the best judges of antiquity, and placing the Poet either in one of the larger islands of the *Ægean* Sea, or on the coast of Asia Minor; a situation undoubtedly the most favourable for the acquisition of that general knowledge, which, in all ages, has endeared the Works of Homer as the most instructive and most delightful of human compositions."

After supposing that the Poet may have visited the different Courts of the Islands in his neighbourhood, he adds,

"In the course of the travels of Homer, Ithaca, which, from the singular excellence of its port, must always have been a place of commerce, would probably attract his notice; his residence might be protracted by the hospitality of some descendant of Ulysses; the mention made of him in the Poet's story would awake the recollection of his countrymen; and the intervals of the song might be filled with the marvels of his adventures."

"The Venetian Geographers have, in a great degree, contributed to raise those doubts which have existed on the identity of the modern with the ancient Ithaca, by giving in their Charts the name of *Val di Compare* to the island. That name is, however, totally unknown in the country, where the isle is invariably called *Ithaca* by the upper ranks, and *Theaki* by the vulgar."

the scarce medals of the island, and in the title-page, bear the Ulysses, known by the pileum; reverse of one the figure of a emblematic of his vigilance, the legend ΙΘΑΚΩΝ. When the island possessed Greece, Ithaca was obviously inhabited; which seems to be proved by several inscriptions introduced in this work: but the possessors are not the descendants of the subjects of Ulysses, those of the Romans; as Menelaus in his speech to Telemachus, intimates the former were on the verge of perishing to Argos, and no farther from the chiefs of Ithaca have we, it may be presumed the Aborigines is extinct in the

It has been colonized from Asia twice; and the Venetians desirous to increase the population, grants of land to those who would settle there. It may be proper to quote the following information we notice the descriptive part of same before us:

I have to regret that my observation of the latitude of Ithaca was made on the day of my departure from the island, and an horizon so ill defined that no dependence can be placed upon it. It is, however, to state the fact; as, from the latitude, by my observation, agrees with that in which Ithaca have been placed by a system of islands from known stations on the coast of Greece, yet it is so different from the position usually assigned to it in that its accuracy is very questionable. It was impossible to rectify the error, as there is no observation for the latitude of Ithaca, or of any place within the island, among the Records of the country; a convincing proof that the island has been very little known to our

It was useless to consult D'Anville, who has failed particularly in his delineation of the Ionian Isles; while the maps of M. Le Chevalier differ from the others in eight geographic miles in the delineation of Samo. The latitude, however, is in consequence of the details of the map of which, I am persuaded, will be found not only accurate, but minutely faithful than any specimen which has yet been presented to the public of foreign geography. Notwithstanding the great number of angles in the map is laid down, its value is in the actual delineation of the island nature of the ground upon the coast, while on the spot. There are, therefore, two small parts which

I was unable to examine so scrupulously as the rest. One is the coast close to Cape Melissi; and the other a little portion of the Northern shore, behind Aracolia. It is necessary to speak of an island placed in the map of M. Le Chevalier at the Southern entry of the channel between Cephalonia and Ithaca. No such island exists."

Mr. Gell, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Dodwell, left the coast of the Morea in "a Zantiote boat," and reached the coast of Ithaca on the 11th of April, 1806; which he describes as "clothed with a profusion of flowering shrubs, sending forth the most fragrant perfumes." The travellers proceeded immediately to the "beautiful semicircular precipice, now known by the name of Korax, or Koraka Petra, and situated near the Southern extremity of the island." As the two companions of Mr. G. had previously visited the country, they breakfasted under the shade of the myrtle, mastic, and juniper, and began their researches without experiencing the difficulties generally attending the first visit of a strange land.

"From the beach where we landed," adds our Author, "which is on the Eastern side of the island, and not far from the Cape, we proceeded up a very rugged path towards the precipice, till we arrived at a spot where the strata of the rocks, disposed in steps, present a curious and singular natural descent to a fountain called Pegada, or the well frequented by the shepherds of the vicinity. The fountain is represented in plate I. where a figure is seen filling the trough from which the cattle drink. Behind the masonry is a cavity penetrating about ten feet into the mountain, probably made by art, at some distant period, and containing a reservoir of excellent water, collected in drops from the roof and sides of the grotto. About ten yards South of the fountain is the bed of a torrent, and in it has been another rock cistern. A stream rushes, in the Winter, from the mountain above, having first precipitated itself from the rock, and passed, in its way, a number of beautiful terraces, formerly cultivated. It is impossible to visit this sequestered spot without being struck with the recollection of the Fountain of Arethusa and the rock Korax, which the Poet mentions in the same line (Odys. N. 408); adding, that there the swine ate the sweet acorns, and drank the clear black water." (p. 18.)

Mr. Gell afterwards visited the capital, the tombs, Port Saracénico, the gardens, and Bath; describes the ceremonies

monies used at present at the feast of the Ascension; and details particulars of the art of war and commerce amongst the inhabitants; noticing, besides, the state of population and dancing, of the port and inscriptions, &c. &c. &c. This part of the work is illustrated by a view from the town of Bathi, and of the town.

"To avoid the fatigues of a long walk," our travellers took a boat to convey them from Bathi to the ruins of a citadel, now called Aito, or Pac laio Castro, supposed by the inhabitants to have been the residence of Ulysses. We regret that our limits will not permit us to extract the whole of this interesting article: and are therefore under the necessity of referring our Readers to the work itself, which we strongly recommend to the patronage of the Learned; and this we are justified in doing from our knowledge of the pursuits of the Author's youth. At all times eager in the acquirement of a thorough conception of the ancient History of his Country, his time was occupied in examining its most valuable monuments, and with a scrutinizing eye, far beyond the observations of many professed Antiquaries. The result is obvious in the present instance; and his reputation now rests established on a firm basis.

The Author next proceeds, as we have before observed, to Aito; Dexia; the grotto of the Nymphs; Asteris; Samos; the monastery of Kathara; Neritos; the Echinades, &c. &c.; Leuka; the farm of Laertes; port Polis; Alakumene; Oxoai; Homer's school; Melaindros; the monastery of Archangel; port Erichies; port and monastery of Mautonia; port and village of Chione; Anoai; and concludes his tour with an account of port Schoenus.

The Plates are sixteen in number, executed in aquatinta, etching in outline, and engraving; the latter is confined to the maps. The whole bear the character of correctness, and do the Artists and the Author equal credit.

25. *The Chemical Catechism. By Samuel Parkes, General Manufacturing Chemist. The Second Edition; with very considerable Additions. 648 pp. 8vo. 12s. boards. Lackington, &c.*

CONSIDERING the necessity that there now is for men of all ranks in life to acquire some knowledge of chemical sciences, we were pleased to hear that the Publick had so soon de-

manded the republication of the *Chemical Catechism*; a book well calculated to instruct without fatiguing the attention of the student. In omnino LXXVII. p. 143. we gave a favourable account of the first impression of this work; and in looking over the second edition, we observe to much new and interesting matter, that we cannot avoid pronouncing it almost a new work. To make room for the introduction of so many additional facts, without increasing the price of the volumes we perceive the Author has lengthened each page, and adopted some other judicious alterations. If our limits would allow, we might perhaps gratify our Readers by quoting much of the new matter, which Mr. Parkes has taken infinite pains to collect, for the instruction and entertainment of the chemical student; but the following must suffice, referring our Readers to the work itself, which may confidently be recommended to general perusal.

"The most striking example, that I have seen, of the production of gold by rarefaction, is given by Dr. Wolfe, in his account of the fountain of Hiero, at the mines of Chemnitz in Hungary. In this curious machine, of which he has given a plate, the air is compressed by a ponderous column of water, 280 feet high; it therefore happens, that whenever the stop cock is opened, this compressed air rushes out with great vehemence, becoming immediately much expanded. The consequence of this sudden rarefaction is, that the moisture the air contained is not only precipitated, but congealed; a part of which falls down in a shower of snow, and the other part forms icicles which adhere to the nozzle of the cock. *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lii."

"Water heated to 220 degrees or upwards, is found to be very effectual in bleaching linen goods. This method is coming into practice in the North of England. The necessary pressure is given by means of large chambers constructed of massy stone; and in these chambers the linen is submitted to the action of the condensed steam." (p. 124.)

From a note in p. 204 it appears that the application of carburetted hydrogen gas to produce light is not a new invention, though it is so frequently spoken of as such in the Proposals for lighting our public streets.

"We read of a combustible ground, near Baku in Persia, where the followers of Zoroaster perform their devotions. The carburetted hydrogen gas that arises from this

this ground is so abundant, that the priests have conducted it by hollow tubes into one of their temples, where it burns continually, and is looked upon to be the sacred flame of universal fire."

"Common coal is composed of bitumen and charcoal in different proportions, according to its quality, and the places whence it is procured. At Newcastle upon Tyne, martial pyrites are often found mixed with the coal, in such abundance as would render the coal unsaleable; but persons are employed to pick out these pyrites, and remove them to a proper situation, where in process of time they become acidified, and fit for the production of green vitriol. See an account of this process under the article Sales of Iron. This species of coal, when in contact with water, is apt to be decomposed, and to burn spontaneously. Ships at sea have sometimes been suspected to have been lost by this means. His Majesty's ship Ajax of 74 guns lately took fire in the middle of the night on a station in the Mediterranean; and no cause for that dreadful catastrophe has yet been assigned."

The following suggestion may be of use in many of our manufactures:

"As different temperatures are given to all kind of edge-tools by the different degrees of heat to which they are submitted, what is now a very precarious operation might be reduced to a certainty, by means of a metallic bath of fusible metals, containing a thermometer, to show the degrees of temperature. A mixture of bismuth, lead, and tin, will afford a compound that will continue fusible with the heat of boiling water. Mr. Stodart has long availed himself of this method in making surgical instruments." (p. 386.)

"If a steel needle be rubbed from its eye to its point, a few times over the North pole of a magnet, and then stuck in a small cork, to swim on water; the eye will veer towards the North, and the point to the South. In this way the Chinese form their mariner's compass; a guide on which they can rely at all times with perfect safety."

"So turns the faithful needle to the Pole, Tho' mountains rise between, and oceans roll." (p. 472.)

"Some bodies have such a repulsion for water, that it is difficult to wet them. The specific gravity of steel is much greater than that of water; yet if a dry steel needle be placed with care upon the surface of a basin of water, the repulsion of the water will prevent its sinking. Thus some insects will walk upon water without any of it adhering to them;

"Or bathe naves their oily forms, and dwell [well."

With feet repulsive on the dimpling (p. 488.)

Besides the large quantity of additional matter in the body of this work, the chapter of additional notes is considerably enlarged; and we perceive no less than ninety new experiments added to the "chapter of instructive and amusing experiments."

26. *An Essay on the Utility of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures.* By Samuel Parkes, *Manufacturing Chemist, Author of the Chemical Catechism.* The Second Edition. Printed for the Author. 1807. 24 pp. 1s.

"FROM the present state of chemical knowledge, and the daily improvements which are making in our arts and manufactures by the judicious application of its principles, it is become absolutely necessary to make Chemistry a part of the education of every one, whether he be designed to move in the higher ranks of life, or is likely to be concerned in any of the manufactures of the country. I have therefore imagined that I should render an acceptable service to society by enumerating a few of the advantages which arise from the acquisition of this branch of knowledge; for, as a large proportion of the community is not apprised of its real value, that general attention to it which it deserves can never be expected until its utility be demonstrated."

That the world might derive great advantages even from the diffusion of a theoretical knowledge of philosophy and chemistry, Mr. Parkes exemplifies in the instance of Archimedes, who was ridiculed for his attention to Mathematics and the abstruse sciences; yet by this knowledge he was enabled to invent such mechanical engines as were sufficient to resist the whole Roman Army; and in the construction of the Steam Engine, the first ideas of which, Mr. Watt often acknowledged, "were acquired by his attendance on Dr. Black's *Chemical Lectures*, and from the consideration of his theory of latent heat and the expansibility of steam."

In France, Chemistry is already become an essential part of education in their public schools; and Mr. Parkes endeavours to demonstrate it to be of equal importance to the various classes of our countrymen, that the science should be cultivated with the same ardour in these kingdoms.

To the man of opulence it opens abundant sources of improving his property; and it is equally useful to an economical farmer. The practitioner of medicine, if not a chemist, "must recollect many painful disappointments, and must have witnessed very unexpected results from the effects of medicine, when he has administered two or more powerful remedies in conjunction."

"If we look to the manufactures of the kingdom, there is scarcely one of any consequence that does not depend upon chemistry for its establishment, its improvement, or for its successful and beneficial practice. . . . One of the staple manufactures of the country is that of Iron; and it will be found that, from the smelting of the ore to the conversion of it into steel, every operation is the effect of chemical affinities."

"The manufacturers of *utensils*, &c. in cast iron (called Iron-founders) will also acquire some valuable information by the study of chemistry; as it will teach them how to mix the different kinds of metals: how to apportion the carbonaceous and calcareous matter; and how to reduce the *old metal*, which they often receive in exchange; many hundred tons of which are annually sent away as ballast for ships, for want of that knowledge which would enable them to convert it into good saleable iron. The Woolles, the Cotton, and the Calico manufactures are also become of great importance to these kingdoms. In order to preserve these sources of national wealth, the utmost attention must be paid to the beauty, the variety, and the durability of their several colours. Now of all the arts, none are more dependent upon chemistry than those of dyeing and calico printing. Every process is chemical; and not a colour can be imparted, but in consequence of the affinity which subsists between the cloth and the dye, or the dye and the mordant which is employed as a bond of union between them."

In like manner the utility of Chemistry is shewn in the art of bleaching; in the manufacture of earthenware and porcelain; in the making of glass; the tanning of hides; the manufacture of morocco leather; of candles and soap; which would tend to lower the price of the latter necessary article, and render our poor more wholesome and comfortable.

"The brewing of fermented liquors, which is a trade of considerable consequence in the Metropolis, is altogether a chemical process."

"In like manner the distiller, the maker of sweet wines, and the vinegar manufacturer, will all receive benefit from the cultivation of the science we are recommending."

"The refining of gold and silver may appear to be merely a mechanical operation; but even in this trade the artist cannot produce a single effect which is not attributable to the play of the chemical affinities."

"The manufacturers of alum, of capers, of blue vitriol, and of all other salts, would likewise do well to become chemists, before they attempt to bring their several arts to the perfection of which they are capable."

"Even science itself is now reaping the benefit of its own discoveries. A few years ago, the manufacturers of paper were apprehensive that it would be impossible to supply a quantity of that article fit for printing upon, adequate to the increasing demand. Necessity however, often the source of new inventions, had recourse to chemistry; and in this science, of universal application, found the means of improving the colour of the very coarsest materials—so that rags which formerly would have been thrown by for paper of the lowest description, are now rendered subservient to the progress of truth, and the promulgation of knowledge. And so easy is the application, that an immense quantity of the materials can be prepared in a few hours; and paper sufficient to print a copy of the largest work in the English language may thus be whitened at the expence of only a few pence. These improvements, which, however, are not yet universally practised, will, when chemical science is better understood, probably lead the way to a cheap method of bleaching coloured rags also, and enable the bookseller to furnish us with the most common works in a style of neatness to which we have not hitherto been accustomed.—In like manner it might be shown that the making of bread, sugar, starch, varnish, and oil of vitriol, the refining of saltpetre, and the manufactures of Prussian blue, cudbear, archill, and other colours, are all dependant upon chemistry for their improvement and successful practice: but I flatter myself that the examples already adduced are sufficient to show that chemistry is now a necessary branch of the education of youth. Even the management of a garden may receive improvement from a cultivation of this science, as it explains the growth of vegetables, shews the use of the different manures, and directs the proper application of them *."

* Natural history is intimately connected with chemistry, as it must depend upon

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29. *Lord Byron's "Hours of Idleness."*
Continued from last Volume, p. 1217.

By a Correspondent.

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29. Lord Byron's. "*Hours of Idleness.*" Continued from last Volume, p. 1217.

By a Correspondent.

THOUGH the Biographical Memoirs of our ennobled Authors compose a series of very portly volumes, yet it would be difficult to select any considerable number of their productions which have been deemed worthy of the notice and attention of Posterity, or which are entitled to a high degree of credit from any intrinsic excellence which they may possess. Luxury and dissipation are well known to be the principal opiates to literary exertion; and, when dismissed from the restraints of scholastic discipline, the allurements which pleasure holds forth are too often pursued by a young Nobleman in preference to the seclusion of a study. This, we must acknowledge, is according to the dictates of Nature. Affluence is sought equally with fame by the Great Street Writer; and when he is possessed of the one will

will seldom seek for the other by the painful and laborious duties of authorship. It must therefore excite general satisfaction to receive from the hands of a juvenile Peer a volume of original Poems of a very superior description, which display, in an eminent degree, an elevated genius and cultivated taste; and, considered as the production of a youth who has only recently attained his nineteenth year, are deserving of the highest commendation. The sentiments, language, and imagery, are generally striking, elegant, and perspicuous; and if the subjects and ideas have not always the recommendation of novelty, still there is a tender cast of thought perceptible throughout, which powerfully recommends them to our feelings. That keenness of sensibility, and warmth of social affection, which must ever be deemed as the characteristic of a true Poet and an unsophisticated mind, Lord B. has beautifully displayed in the course of a poem intitled "Childish Recollections;" and the few lines here subjoined must be highly relished by every reader of taste:

"Yet why should I alone with such delight
Re-trace the circuit of my former flight?
Is there no cause beyond the common
claim,

Endear'd to all in childhood's very name?
Ah! sure some stronger impulse vibrates
here,

Which whispers Friendship will be doubly
To one, who thus for kindred hearts must
roam,

And seek abroad the love denied at home;
Those hearts, dear Ida*, have I found
in thee;

A home, a world, a paradise to me.
Seem'd Death forbade my orphan youth to
share

The tender guidance of a Father's care;
Can rank or e'en a Guardian's name
supply

The love which glitters in a Father's eye?
For this can Wealth or Title's sound atone,
Made, by a Parent's early loss, my own?
What brother springs a brother's love to
seek? [cheek?

What sister's gentle kiss has prest my
For me how dull the vacant moments rise,
To no fond bosom link'd by kindred ties—

A Hermit, 'midst of crowds, I fain must
tray

Alone, tho' thousand pilgrims fill the way;
While these a thousand kindred wreaths
encwine,

I cannot call one single blossom mine;

* Harrow.

What then remains? in solitude to groan,
To mix in friendship, or to sigh alone?
Thus must I cling to some endearing hand,
And none more dear than Ida's social
Band."

We were not sorry to perceive that Lord B. possesses those "virtuous prejudices" which the splendour of hereditary rank and descent cannot fail to inspire in an ingenuous mind. These amiable and praiseworthy traits of character are fully exemplified in the first poem, "On leaving Newstead Abbey;" of which the three concluding stanzas possess uncommon taste and feeling.

From Lord B's extreme youth, criticism should certainly survey his works disarmed of its customary weapons. Yet, as advice cannot be afforded at too early a period, we shall take the liberty of making some few comments upon the Poems in a general point of view. We should, in the first place, have been better pleased had the Author expressed more regard for fame and public approbation. He has seemingly thrown us the book regardless whether he obtains censure or applause by the publication of it. The very title of the Poems seems to indicate that he is sensible the time has been prostituted which has been spent in their composition. This must have been dictated by affection, as we will leave it to the Author's consideration whether his "Hours of Idleness" have not been bestowed in a much more praiseworthy and satisfactory manner than those of too many of his co-peers in the present day? Why Lord Byron should completely wipe his hands, at so early a period of his life, of what must always be deemed a very honourable mode of occupation, and declare explicitly that the book now under consideration is the first and last that will issue from his pen, we are at a loss to conjecture; but at the same time we will venture to assert that a space of 19 years will not again pass over his head without our being favoured with another specimen of his literary abilities; and there are few who will not rejoice to see our prophecy accomplished. That so great a portion of Lord Byron's Poems should be devoted to amatory subjects is not very surprising. Youth is the proper season when such effusions appear natural and unforced; and the Author may probably be of the same opinion with Cowley, who observed

observed that "Poets are scarce thought freemen of their company, without paying some duties, or obliging themselves to be true to Love." Experience will, however, prove to Lord Byron, that his Muse will soar on loftier pinnions when employed upon a more dignified and less hackneyed subject. In concluding our observations, we beg leave to suggest to the serious consideration of this young Author, that for those superior talents with which he has been gifted by Nature he alone is responsible; and that, whether occupied in the tumults of a camp, or the licentiousness of a court, he may rest assured that no pursuits can be resorted to that will yield him greater or more permanent gratification than those which result from the labours of an accomplished mind.

30. Poems and Ballads.

Printed at Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

"CRITICISM would be ill employed in scrutinizing the following Poems; but to those who are accustomed

"To cast their wrinkled fronts, and cry what stuff is here!"

it may not be amiss to anticipate it, by observing the Ballads are principally indebted, for the little share of merit they possess, to Ossian and Miss Burney."

The Poems are few; but they bear evident marks of a feeling heart and an enlightened mind. Two Sonnets may serve as a sufficient specimen:

"On observing a wretched Female sitting on the Steps opposite Corbett's Hotel, Dublin, on a very tempestuous Day.

"Could thy Seducer view thy faded form,

Cold shiv'ring to the blast;—could

His triumph over innocence and thee

Sadly complete;—oh! then no ruthless

The elements had e'er the power to cause,

Could aught of the keen sufferings

That, visiting, must rend his aching heart,

When it upbraids him, conscious of thy

Conscious of thy father's curse, thy mother's tears

Flow oft for him, flow for their once-lov'd child,

In early youth of innocence beguil'd,

Who fell a victim to a villain's snares.

Thrice happy then thy progress to the tomb,

Compar'd with his, whose guilt pronounc'd thy doom."

Genl. Mag. March, 1808.

II. WRITTEN AT ROSCOMMON.

"Remember the poor Debtor!"—Yes, oft—

time,

When I have rang'd abroad, in liberty,

Indeed, poor Debtor, I have thought

of thee, [crime,

Who art, perhaps, though guiltless of a

For ever from the world cut off;—yet why

Thatling'ring look intent upon the gate

Which bounds thy progress?—Canst

thou then thy fate

Lament, and for the scenes of sorrow sigh?

Then thou hast here a friend, to comfort

thee, [for, want,

That many in the world, thou sigh'st

Yes—take my purse! its treasures are

but scant;

And yet, perhaps, 'twill purchase Liberty!

So when I pass from this world to a

better, [Debtor!"

I may, with joy, "remember the poor

A Sonnet to Sleep, dated from Temona, and one "on quitting Ireland,"

shew that the Author left that country with considerable regret.

31. The Crisis. By the Author of "Plain Facts; or, A Review of the Conduct of the late Ministers."

IT is very easy to take a retrospect of the late disastrous events in Europe, to blame the defeated party for misconduct, and to suppose a different cause by which the power of France might have been reduced. This, indeed, has been the unvaried course of political writers since the French arms became formidable; but, unfortunately, they have addressed the publick to very little purpose; for, the rulers of governments and the writers of pamphlets have never agreed to exchange places. This Author assumes as a clear position, that if Austria had joined Prussia before the Army of the latter was destroyed, their combined force might have insured Buonaparte's destruction. Alas! how often have our hopes been fed by such conjectures, and how often have they been disappointed! In the present instance, however, our Author asserts, that Austria withheld her aid because she bore a more rooted antipathy to Prussia than to France; and, "in obedience to this malignant passion, generated in distant times, but which actual circumstances might have moderated, she secretly rejoiced at the total abasement with which her rival was menaced." But might not another writer, taking a different view of the matter, ask, with equal justice, what there was in the

case of Prussia to justify Austria in making so hazardous an attempt—Prussia, the first power to unite with revolutionary France, and break the bonds of that union which alone could have driven the Armies of France back to their own territories—Prussia, which had just quarreled with England, and, after repeatedly refusing to assist Austria, determined on a Quixote-like expedition of her own, without concert with any other power? Prussia is now so deeply humbled, that we can have no pleasure in adding to her troubles by a recapitulation of her capricious dissension from every combination formed against France; yet surely we may ask, why is the character of Austria to be sacrificed, by supposing that the motive of her forbearance was a "malignant passion?"

In addition to this, our Author blames the inflexible remissness of our own Government, and not that of the last Ministry only; but "for several years past, and more particularly since Buonaparte's unqualified usurpation, we have conducted the war on principles most palpably erroneous; and that force which, concentrated, might have been efficiently employed, has been either frittered away, in the inanity of Colonial expeditions, or has been cooped up in places which, from their position, have deprived it of all possibility of active operation." This evidently alludes to the expeditions to South America, Egypt, and Constantinople, which certainly have been most unfortunate.

From this he proceeds to an apology for using what some would call abusive epithets respecting Buonaparte. Our opinion of that personage is not one whit more favourable than our Author's; yet perhaps both his epithets and his apology might have as well been omitted. The moral character of Buonaparte is not the question. It is his *strength* with which we must cope; and that neither gains nor loses by the obscurity of his birth, or the former low occupations of his courtiers. "It is," as our Author says, "a dreadful visitation on the corruptions of mankind, that a being so endowed, with passions and propensities which are everlastingly propelling him to the commission of acts destructive of all the most valuable blessings of life, should be in possession of a measure and description of power that enables

him to carry his baneful resolves into such extensive execution. And the consideration of this power is rendered doubly mortifying and afflicting when we reflect how easily and how effectually it might, at one period, have been resisted." What *one period* is here meant, we know not; the whole history of the war shews that the French power could at no period be easily resisted, since all the force assembled for that purpose was uniformly ineffectual. As to what he has seemingly advanced respecting Buonaparte, we have only to remark that all the scourges of mankind have been of the same description.

Our Author next blames the late Ministry for not following their unsuccessful negotiation for peace with an active co-operation on the Continent, instead of dividing our troops by the expeditions before mentioned; and having deplored so bad a system, he proceeds to enquire what steps are to be taken "to extricate ourselves (if it be still feasible) from those augmented difficulties and dangers in which we have been involved."

In this, by far the most eloquent part of his pamphlet, he pays a very delicate compliment to the present Administration, by recommending the strict blockade and prohibition of the Neutral trade, and other measures which they have already adopted. This leads him, of course, to a cordial approbation of the expedition to Copenhagen, which he considers "as a masterly stroke of political sagacity, and reflecting infinite credit on the present Administration." His defence of this measure is among the best we have seen; but perhaps he goes a step farther than the Ministry themselves, in overlooking the necessity imposed on us to perform an act inconsistent with the law of nations; and in treating that law as an absolute nullity, because our Enemy has thought proper to treat it as such. On the contrary, we are persuaded that our Ministers will ever preserve it where they can; and will be the first to restore it in full force, if the state of Europe should ever be such as to admit it.

In addition to these measures, on which, as they are now in actual operation, it is not necessary for us to dwell, he recommends a strong military force; and of all the plans which have been laid down, gives the prefer-

ence to Lord Selkirk's, as the most complete. But here again his zeal betrays him into a certain degree of inconsistency. He says, "it might occasion murmuring at first; but as soon as the Nation was satisfied that their safety depended upon it, that murmuring would be changed into applause. Besides, if the contrary were the case, no Government should be deterred from the pursuit of what is right by the dread of what is unpopular." But surely a popular end can never be achieved by unpopular means. This is not the case of a tax, or a regulation: when the people are to be armed for the preservation of the country, it is necessary their minds as well as their bodies should co-operate.

He now draws an affecting picture of what would be our lot should we be subdued by the present Government of France. It certainly would be the worst of any nation France has yet trampled upon, and cannot easily be exaggerated by the pen. But we confess we have never yet brought our minds to contemplate this event as probable; we trust to the over-ruling hand of Providence; we trust to our resources and courage; and we think of the physical obstructions presented to the Enemy, of which he is so conscious that he has never taken any opportunity which seasons contention among ourselves, or any other circumstance offered, to carry his threats of invasion into execution.

The Postscript to this pamphlet adverts to his Majesty's Declaration on the invasion of Zealand, and to the objections which have been made to our regulations respecting Neutral trade. The Author proposes, also, the destruction of Boulogne; and asserts his confidence in Mr. Congreve's fire-rockets. On this subject we cannot pretend to an opinion; but what the Author offers is worthy of consideration. He has the welfare of his Country at heart, and writes with spirit and information.

22. On *Hydrophobia, its Prevention, and Cure. With a Description of the different Stages of Canine Madness: illustrated with Cases.* By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Physician to His Majesty's Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea, &c.

THE three Essays of which this popular pamphlet consists were originally published in *The Morning Herald*;

whence two of them have been transplanted into our Magazine, volume LXXVII. p. 1150, and p. 130 of the present volume.

"It may seem incredible to some people," Dr. M. says, "that there has never been an accurate description of Hydrophobia, and a succession of the symptoms of Canine Madness, before given to the world. It does not appear satisfactorily to the Learned, that any writer on this malady ever saw its whole train of evils. The antients, like the moderns, describe and prescribe in their way; but not one among them even pretends to have seen Hydrophobia with Rabies in all its stages. Some of the moderns assert they have witnessed the dreadful scene; but their own evidence is against them. Boerhaave is bad; Mead worse; and the rest, with very few exceptions, are contemptible. It has been a theme for theoretic Physicians; a metaphor for Poets; and a fable for Historians. There can be no doubt that many people have seen the disease, because many have perished by it. But, it may be asked, what are these spectators' descriptions, and their details of practice?"

That "Hydrophobia, from the Bite of a Mad Dog, has ever been deemed incurable," is demonstrated by quotations from Ovid, Celsus, Scribonius Largus, Pliny, Oribasius, Paul Aegineta, Caelius Aurelianus, &c.—Homer, Hippocrates, and Aristotle, are also introduced, to illustrate the subject.

"Virgil, though not a physician, speaks more like a philosopher, and comes nearer the mark, than any physician who has hitherto written expressly on the subject. He classes Canine Madness among the distempers of sheep and cattle, brought on by a pestilential state of the air. Virgil's instance indeed is stated from a particular plague; which, during the raging heat in Autumn, contaminated the waters, poisoned the pastures, and almost exterminated every kind of animal."

In the Essay on Canine Madness, Dr. Moseley thus repeats what he had before observed in his work on "Tropical Diseases:—"

"It has always been a matter of surprise to me, that Hillary should say Canine Madness "is so frequently seen in most hot countries, and especially in the West Indies, that it may be said to be endemic;" which is so far from being true, that if Hillary, who treats of it, and relates several cases that were under his care in Barbadoes, had not been a man of good character, I should have doubted whether he had ever seen a mad dog in—

the West Indies.—During my residence there, I never heard of the disease; and, from the enquiries I have made, I am certain that there has been no Canine Madness in many of the Islands, if in any of them, for fifty years, before the year 1783; and I am not satisfied with the authority which informs me it was ever there before that year. On the immense continent of South America, it has never been seen.

"The common notion, that this disease among dogs can only proceed from the poison of an external bite, or that it originates in some particular dog from internal disease, and from thence is disseminated, has excluded the idea of spontaneous madness, arising from some peculiar influence in the air. But this influence of the air generated the Canine Madness in the year 1783 in the West Indies; for it was general, and many dogs were seized with it that had no communication with others; and some dogs which were brought from Europe and North America, and that were not on shore, went mad on their arrival in the harbours of the Islands. The same atmospheric cause produces this disease almost every year among foxes, wolves, and dogs, in many parts of Europe; some instances of which I have seen in my travels. In Venice I found the common opinion to be, that the disease is often occasioned by thirst; for which reason all barbers, shoe-makers, and coffee-house-keepers, are obliged to have a small tub or pan of water before their doors, particularly in hot weather, that the dogs running about the streets may drink when they want, as there are no places in that city where they can otherwise supply themselves with fresh water.—In the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog, the local treatment may alone be depended on, when recourse is had to proper means, immediately after the accident. The injured part must be destroyed, or be cut out. Destroying it is the most safe and certain; and the best applications for that purpose are the Lapis Infernalis and the Butter of Antimony. These are preferable to an hot iron, which the ancients used; because an hot iron forms a crust, that acts as a defence to the under parts, instead of destroying them. The Lapis Infernalis is much better than any other caustick, as it melts and penetrates during its application. The bitten part must be destroyed to the bottom; and where there is any doubt that the bottom of the wound is not sufficiently reached, Butter of Antimony should be introduced, occasionally, as deep as possible; and incisions should be made, if necessary, to lay open every part to the influence of the caustick. In desperate cases, incisions should

be made round the wound, to prevent the virus from spreading. The wound is to be dressed for some time with poultices, to assuage the inflammations caused by the causticks; and afterwards with acrid dressings, and hot digestives, to create a discharge, and drain the injured parts. The most speedy and most effectual method of destroying the flesh, or of making an opening, is, first to apply some Butter of Antimony; this must remain until it causes a vesification, or corrosion of the cuticle. Then the Lapis Infernalis will soon occasion the destruction of all organization within an extensive sphere of action; by which, insensibility to the operation of the poison is produced, and an incapacity of diffusing it.—When the abovementioned causticks cannot be procured, Oil of Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Salt, Corrosive Sublimate, Common Caustick, Brine, a strong Solution of Common Salt, or a plaster of Quick Lime and Soap, may be applied to the wound. Gun-powder laid on the part, and fired, has been used with success. A person bitten, remote from medical assistance, will seldom be so circumstanced as not to be able to obtain one or other of the preceding remedies. Should it so happen that he cannot, an hot iron can always soon be procured. The wound should be seared with that; which will be a temporary arrest to the action of the virus."

This little pamphlet is highly creditable to its learned Author.

33. *Posthumous Essays, by Mr. Abraham Booth. To which is annexed, his Confession of Faith, delivered at his Ordination in Goodman's Fields, February 16, 1769. 12mo. Buxton.*

MR. BOOTH was a Dissenting Minister, of whom some account may be seen in our vol. LXXVI. The Essays now published are, 1. On the Love of God to his chosen People; 2. On a Conduct and Character formed under the Influence of Evangelical Truth; and, 3. Evidences of Faith in Jesus Christ, both negatively and positively considered. By his Confession it appears that he adhered to the Calvinistic explanation of the doctrines generally received by the Orthodox, with the exception of baptism by immersion. His Essays run in the same strain; the following passage from Essay II. is no unfavourable proof that persons of Mr. Booth's persuasion look a little more closely than usual into the conduct of pretended converts.

"Some professors of evangelical truth place vital religion so much in transient illuminations

illuminations and impressions, especially if they occur in such or such a particular order, and so little in the habitual temper and spirit of which persons are, that they greatly deform the religion of Jesus, and represent Christianity in a very different light from that in which it is exhibited by the inspired Writers. The New Testament knows nothing of real Christians, that are habitually of a selfish, envious, and contentious temper. Scarcely any character can be invented, the leading ideas in which are more heterogeneous, discordant, and unfociable, than those of a covetous, hard-hearted, high-spirited, or spiteful, true Christian. The character of professors must be appreciated by rules; not rules diluted to suit professors; otherwise we shall make the word of God of no effect. Allowances, indeed, must be made for natural tempers; but not such allowances as would imply that persons who in their native dispositions were wolves and serpents are now real believers, though there be no evidence of a great and remarkable alteration having taken place in "the spirit of their minds." For the alteration produced by real conversion is commonly the most evident with reference to that very evil on account of which the convert was previously the most notorious. Nor is divine grace less adapted to subdue such evil tempers than it is to deliver from profligate sensuality."

34. *A short Address to the Most Reverend and Honourable William Lord Primate of all Ireland, recommendatory of some Commutation or Modification of the Tithes of that Country; with a few Remarks on the present State of the Irish Church. By the Rev. H. B. Dudley, Chancellor and Prebendary of Ferns, &c. New Edition. London. Cadell and Davies. 1s. 6d.*

A MORE important topick in ecclesiastical arrangements, or one that has been discussed with more zeal, spirit, and moderation, has seldom been laid before the view of the Publick, than by the Author of this interesting pamphlet. Nor could it, perhaps, have been offered to attention and consideration at a time when the result of his investigations may be attended with more beneficial effects, not only to the Community where the arguments immediately apply, but to the general interests of the Church, as well as its Members, in both Kingdoms.

The Writer, who is well known to many of the most respectable inhabitants of the country in which he has

long resided as a beneficed Clergyman, and who has not been less distinguished as an active Magistrate, has informed us, that "the object of his present Address is, to draw the attention of those on whom it has devolved as a great moral and political duty to a dispassionate enquiry into the exiling state of TITHES in Ireland, and to recommend such an immediate change or modification of them as may be most likely to administer the necessary relief. It is more particularly directed to the liberal consideration of the professional Members of the Established Church, who have interests interwoven in this complicated question far more valuable than those of pecuniary loss or gain."

Mr. Dudley acquaints us that he intended, many years since, to have offered some similar observations in favour of a modification in England; but the disturbed temper of those times prevented it. Possessing a considerable portion of tithe property in both countries, he tells us that he felt disposed, in common with many who have similar interests, to promote some equitable reform therein, that may best remedy a grievance so generally complained of. But as the pressure is confessedly more immediate and severe in Ireland, he now ventures to suggest what appears to him the most effectual remedy in a case of the most imminent danger.

Our Author sets out with observing, that the long-exiling mode of collecting TITHES in Ireland will be found injurious and harassing to all whom it concerns. Not limited to the sufferings or personal inconvenience of the individual, its influence has extended until it affects the moral welfare of a State, and virtually counteracts the great objects of the Establishment which its revenues are drawn to support. After observing that the nearest way to the object of his brief Address will be to consider tithes as a property strongly titled as the soil that yields them; to remove a difficulty that might otherwise arise to interrupt the enquiry, he apprehends it may be as well at once to contravene the illiberal position of those who assert that it would be a sacrilegious act to commute or even to touch the property of the Church, rendered secure from alienation by the pious purposes to which it has been devoted.

The

The Author considers it as by no means improbable that, if some liberal commutation or modification had previously taken place, the rights of the *Irish* Church had to this day remained entire. And if the principal objection to any modification, which is stated to be the danger of *innovating* on the title of a property the most ancient of all others, could apply to the tithes of *England*, it is quite out of the question as supposed to regard those of *Ireland*; since, more than half a century past, a single Branch of her Legislature innovated on this principle so far as to abolish her *ugismet* tithe altogether, the moral equity of which no one will venture to defend. Mr. Dudley is strongly persuaded that, were a just and reasonable commutation or modification of *tithes* but once adopted, a measure by no means impracticable, the complicated distresses arising from the present mode might, with the appealation itself, so discordant to the public ear, merge in a title of Church Property; which, in making its Clergy more respectable, would render its Establishment more secure. He proceeds to observe, that, "When Government shall have dispassionately considered this momentous subject, and Parliament are called upon still more seriously to legislate thereon, the simple question will be, which may now be asked, "By what mode can the grievance of COLLECTING TITHES, so generally felt and acknowledged, be most equitably and most effectually removed?"

In answer to this question, Mr. Dudley is of opinion there is but one simple, remedial mode by which this great object of National solicitude can practically be obtained; viz. by a *Commuation* of TITHES OF LAND. He then specifies, in a very summary yet satisfactory manner, the projected modes of that Commutation; for which we must refer our Readers to the pamphlet itself. He then offers the plain and obvious reasons for the adoption of his plan; and concludes with observing, that, if the Legislature, in its wisdom, should now resolve that a Reform in the *Tithe System* of *Ireland* is become indispensable, the Church will not be wanting in its tribute of benevolence to the anxious wishes of a People.

His Remarks on the present State of the *Irish* Church are not less worthy of public consideration. He tells us that the numerous ruins of temples of wor-

ship throughout this island exhibit too many proofs of the dilapidated and declining state of the Protestant Establishment. On the Reformation it appears that there were 2436 parishes in *Ireland* with cure of souls, and nearly 8000 clergy appertaining thereto. These are now reduced to 1100 benefices, having but 1001 churches, and requiring only the cure of 1300 clergy. Much of this falling-off may be imputed to the combination of several parishes into what is called AN UNION; a measure that has, unfortunately, led to the dissolution of all other churches therein, except one.

Upon the idea of it being the intention of Government to propose a Bill in Parliament, without loss of time, for dissolving the most extensive of those Council Unions, on the demise or promotion of their present incumbents, the Author observes, that, "under this desirable restoration of the churches, *glebe houses*, now so much wanted throughout *Ireland*, for the residence of the Clergy, would also increase, and the erection of them be greatly facilitated by the application of the Parliamentary grant of 40,000*l.* out of the first fruits; which sum has unaccountably lain for many years unappropriated to this urgent service."

In conclusion, our Author conceives that, from his slight review of the subject, our attention may be more beneficially directed to the improvement of the Protestant Establishment than to any reprehension of errors in our Catholic Brethren. We cannot too often remind ourselves, that, as opinion submits not to force, so no human power can command belief; this would naturally lead to a more liberal allowance in favour of those who constitute so considerable a portion of the *Irish* people, and contribute so largely to the revenues of a Church, contrary, as they are too frequently taught, not only to their temporal but their spiritual welfare.

35. *The Origin of Naval Architecture; a Discourse accommodated to the General Fast.* By Philopharos. 8vo.

FROM this quaint title we expected an attempt to rival the well-earned honours of John Bunyan; but, except in the text from Heb. ii. 7, and an occasional allusion to the command respecting the building of Noah's ark, there is little of that kind. The Author gives much of the useful advice commonly

tendered on Fast-days; and it would not have been less useful had he given it in the usual way, instead of his present desultory effusion, which is neither, strictly speaking, an address, a sermon, or a letter; neither a piece of declamation or argument, but partaking, in a certain degree, of all.

36. *Prospectus of a New Analysis of Ancient Chronology; in which an Attempt is made to explain the History, Antiquities, and Prophecies, of the Nations recorded in the Scriptures, on Principles tending to remove the Imperfection and Discordance of all preceding Systems of Chronology.* By William Hales, D. D. Rector of Killesandra, and formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin.

THIS important work is now nearly ready for the press; and we have no other object in noticing the Prospectus than to direct the attention of our learned Readers to an undertaking which promises to do honour to the talents and judgment of its Author, whose studies, for many years, have been directed to the History, Antiquities, and Prophecies, of the principal Ancient Nations recorded in the Bible. The establishment of Chronology upon a basis more uniform and less discordant than what we are supplied with by the Jews, by Scaliger, Petavius, Usher, Lloyd, Marsham, Newton, &c. is a most desirable object; and every reasonable expectation may be indulged from the well-known abilities and acuteness of Dr. Hales.

37. *Small Literary Patchwork; or, a Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces, in Prose and Verse, written on various Occasions, chiefy on moral and interesting Subjects.* By a Countrywoman. Printed at Ship-ston. Lackington, &c. 2s.

THIS female candidate for fame acknowledges "some painful anticipation of the severe lash of Reviewers' pens, whose discriminating weapons but too justly chastise the temerity of unqualified and presuming scribblers;" yet, with "the honest servour and fortitude of a true Briton, supported by the pleasing consciousness of the rectitude of her motives, she patiently and respectfully waits their august decision;" and concludes with a request, that "A WOMAN's page may find patronage from MAN."

To say the truth, the title of this little work is certainly appropriate; but, having looked over it with an inclina-

tion to be pleased, some parts shall be passed unnoticed. The Prose Letters have already appeared in a public Newspaper, and are well enough adapted to their several purposes. "The Author's Friend; or, The Literary Purse," a compliment to the Literary Fund, has some merit. In the "Fragment on the Death of a venerable and much-celebrated Man" are several excellent lines, but it is unequal. The two following Epigrams are creditable to their Author:

1. "ON A FRENCH DOCTRINE.
"Death is eternal sleep!" you madly say;
Ye stupid dreamers! 'midst the Gospel day.
Ah! leave your crimes, retract your deadly
lies,

Or waking feed the worm that never dies!"

2. "ON FEMALE HORSE-RACING.
"When Ladies daintly ride a race,
Expos'd to public eye!
Man,—lordly man, most sigh—disgrace!"
And modest Virtue fly."

"The Writer flatters herself that she need not apologize to the Reader for adorning her Collection with one piece by her much-honoured (but now deceased) Father. It was written some years ago, on the death of a rich old Bachelor, who died in the 88th year of his age, and was humourously designed for his EPITAPH.

"No brother, sister, or relation near,
To mourn,—or seem to mourn,—or *squeem*
a tear!"

For fashion some may flaunt in sable hip,
Till dead year's out, and legacies are due;
Or some, perchance, in dress of mode po-
lite, [with white;

The last six months will mix that black
Then drop mock sorrow, revel with his
store, [mourn!"

And only mourn—the old man sav'd no

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

ACCORDING to M. Luncau de Boisgermain, the plan of the French Encyclopædia did not originate with Messieurs Diderot and D'Alembert. Chambers's Dictionary had been known many years before; and it was an Englishman who first undertook to translate Chambers into French. The fact is as follows: "In 1743, John Mills, an English gentleman, with Mr. Sellius of Dantzick, formerly professor at Halle, undertook that translation. Being in want of a printer, they applied to Le Breton, printer and bookseller at Paris. As both were foreigners, they knew little of all the formalities which were necessary to be observed previously to their work being printed. Le Breton took upon himself to solicit, in their joint names, a privilege for printing the work; which he obtained, but had it

inserted under his own name. Mills being informed of it, threatened Le Breton to prosecute him with so much firmness that he forced him to declare, in a legal deed, that the privilege du *Dictionnaire de Chambers*, although given under the name of Le Breton, was the sole property of John Mills. This title, however, became void by want of formalities. Soon after, Mills entered into another engagement with Le Breton; by which he gave to the latter a share in his privilege: they, in concert, announced the publication of *L'Encyclopædia* by subscription. As the number of subscribers was considerable, Mills requested a sum of money, which the Bookseller's peremptorily refused. A suit of law was begun, but without any definitive result. In the mean time Le Breton got the first privilege revoked; and obtained another in his own name. This was in 1746; and the privilege was given pour *l'Encyclopædia de Diderot et d'Alibert*. Thus Mills was deprived of a work, the plan and execution of which belonged to him, without having committed any fault but the infringement of formalities unknown to him, and which had been artfully concealed from him by Le Breton. He was therefore obliged to come back to England; and Sellius, his partner, died mad at Charenton in 1767.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are still to apologize for imperfections arising from calamity. But the unbounded Kindness of numerous Friends demands the warmest Acknowledgments. Again and again we thank them for their Communications; and take the liberty of requesting that such as may in future wish to have their Papers returned, in case of not being used, would have the goodness to signify in what mode they may be best conveyed. In short Compositions, particularly Poetry, it might be advisable to retain a Copy of the MS.

To repeated Enquiries after the "History of Leicestershire," the Answer unfortunately is, that not a single Copy of the Six Parts already published remains for Sale; but that the MS Collections for a Seventh (the concluding) Part, with the Plates engraved for it, have been preserved; and the Editor proposes, as soon as he can sufficiently recover his Resolution, to begin the Task of arranging the Hundred of Sparkenhoe; and to print only the Number which will complete the Setts of those who have already patronized his Labours. Of this National Work, not 200 Copies are in Existence; and of those, several are in Public Libraries.

Mr. SALMON's second Paper was actually composed for last Month; but the Types were consumed. The MS. is safe, and shall be used soon.

We have received more than one Letter on the curious one-arched Bridge at Porty-Pridg; but it has already been fully noticed in our vol. XXXIV. p. 364 (where an Engraving of it is given); and in vol. LI. 376.

Mr. STORLE's Bookseller will easily obtain for him the deficient Pages he mentions; or they shall be given to any Friend of his who will call for them.

C. C. has favoured us with information nearly similar to that of B. in p. 103 of our last; and adds, that the title of John Leslie, Baron Lindores, was probably omitted in the Scotch Peerage from his vote having been objected to at the Election for Scotch Peers in 1790, and from the decision of the House of Lords in 1793, who, on hearing the claim, finally rejected it.—John Earl of Wandesford left an only daughter, Lady Anne, his heiress, who married the late Earl of Ormond, by whom she is mother of the present Earl; of the Hon. James Butler W. (who enjoys his grandfather's estates); and of other children.—Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, died in 1781, leaving also an only daughter, Lady Caroline; when his honours became extinct.

THE CONSTANT READER who wonders that the Pocket Peerages should contain what is omitted in Lodge, forgets that many years have elapsed since Lodge's book was published.

C. C. informs G. V. that the issue of Lord Southwell should quarter the Compton arms without those of Berkeley, for the reason given before, that they represent the former family and not the latter.

Our Correspondent P. C. (LXXVII. p. 513) has favoured us with a Reply to Dr. Milner on the supposed Miracle of St. Winifred's Well; to the arguments of which we fully assent. But, if enough had not been already said on the subject, the length of P. C.'s Letter would deter us from inserting what must inevitably produce a Rejoinder, and might proceed *ad infinitum*.—ANTIPHONA, on the same subject, is shorter; but he will excuse our omitting it.—Another Correspondent asks, to whom it was revealed (for revealed it must have been, or it could never have been known to mortal man) that the cure of W. W. by once bathing in Holywell, was a miracle?

The Enquirer after *Fasts* during the present Reign is referred to the Proclamations in the several London Gazettes.

J. L.'s *Lincoln* Epigram is too sharp-pointed, T. W.'s too flat, those on a Fast Sermon too blunt, and that of ENT's much too dull, for our use.

SCRIPTOR in our next; with SENEX; XXX; L. R. I.; S.; I. M. P.; SCRUTATOR, on Queen Anne's Bounty; NOTRE DAME OF WEAKS IN THE PAST, &c. &c. &c.

THE PILLOW OF ROSES;

Written at the House of R. C. DALLAS, Esq.*
and presented to his Lady.

By MR. PRATT.

FOR half a century or more,
Approaching fast the treble score
(God knows how I have held together,
Thro' every sort of wind and weather),
I've been upon my mortal ramble,
Oft scratched by Pillows made of Bramble:
And when Lucina took her stand,
She held that Bramble in her hand;
Shook it about my fated head
Soon as Mamina was brought to bed:
Since which I've had it oft in view,
And oft been beaten black and blue.
I was not even rock'd in feathers,
My cradle iron, hung on leathers.
Which jerk'd me round with many a thump
As almost broke my youngling rump!

And when I got to man's estate,
The Bramble-bush was still my fate;
The wretch of regimental slashes,
Condemn'd to bear a thousand lashes,
Or he who was so wondrous wise
With Brambles to scratch out his eyes,
And then to scratch them in again,
Could not have suffered more of pain:
For when, on life's uncertain way,
I stoop'd to smell some flow'ret gay,
A Pink for instance, or a Rose,
It scratch'd my hand, or prick'd my nose;
Or when a Woodbine grac'd the scene,
Some cursed Nettle grew between;
And when for rest I've laid my head,
I've found the Bramble in my bed;
And had I been a barefoot Friar,
I must have perished by the Brier;
Yet, being but a simple Bard,
I've only thought it devilish hard;
Bore it as well as e'er I could,
And wish'd myself a man of wood,
A handy chest of drawers, or table,
Both gentlemen extremely able;
Their nerves of sterner stuff than mine,
The more you rub, the more they shine.

No wonder then, dear Mrs. Dallas,
I've found your garret like a palace;
In which I think no more of earth,
But seem to feel a second birth:
A second better than the first;
The plucky Bramble made that curs'd.
The *ruled Pillow*† you have given
Keeps me from night to morn in heaven:
When morning comes I wish for night,
And half asleep these thanks I write.
Although I really nod so sound,
My senses are in balm profound
So wrapt and franc'd, I scarce can hope,
Or wish e'en *Fancy's* eyes to ope:

* Author of Percival, Aubrey, the Morelands, &c. &c.

† A Pillow of Rose-leaves, supposed to have the property of inducing sleep.

GENL. MAG. March, 1808.

I'll thank you better should I dream;
My Muse your PILLOW, you the THEM.

IMPROMPTU.

By the same.

TO THE SAME LADY.

On receiving Presents of Honey and Pickles.

TO suit the motley life we live,
Now sweets, now sours, you largely
give;
How like our mortal lot!
For, count the boons of Mother Nature,
You'll find she gives to every creature
A Pickle Jar and Honey Pot.

TO MISS SMITH,

OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

SWEET Juliet, whose impassion'd tone
Makes every eye and heart your own;
Whose magic sounds fall on my ear,
More soft than Ariel's harp to hear;
No wonder myriad tongues commend,
And listening crowds in silence bend,
When on the Stage pourtray'd is seen
The Mother, Heroine, or Queen—
When sunk or rais'd our hopes and fears,
And Beauty's eye is dim with tears—
When lawless feeling spurns controul,
And bleeds at every pore the soul.

But while the greater fame appears
To claim a Nation's sighs and tears;
Yet still, retir'd from public eye,
'Tis yours to shine in privacy;
To warm without theatric spell
The happy sphere in which you dwell:
'Tis yours with winning smile to please,
And gaiety to blend with ease;
While Nature's playful child I view,
And her best attributes in you;
'Tis yours, by more than Grecian * name,
To raise the Daughter's matchless fame;
'Th' increasing ills of life assuage,
And wing with down the hours of age;
And for a brother's tender years,
To fuel an anxious mother's fears,
Make the sweet blossom ope its dyes
To bloom henceforth in fairer skies:
'Tis yours with all the polish'd store
That shines within of mental ore,
To add, by some exterior grace,
The charm of form, of eye, or face;
Each day new influence to gain,
And strongly rivet every chain;
Proving, as you enslave the heart,
That Romeo is no mimic part.

R.

Translation of Millon's *L'Allegroi*
concluded from p. 146.

QUA casa fumant huziles camini,
In duos quercus positæ patentés,
Chara ibi Thyrsia Corydonque pastor
Prandia sumunt;

Haud dapes lautas, sed inempta ruris
Dona. quæ carpsit manibus decoris

* Alluding to the Grecian Daughter.

Phyllis

Phyllis ancilla, et properavit inde
Ocyor Euro,

Thestylem querens modo colligentem
Fascibus plenâ Cererem recisam;
Aut opem in præto dare, si requirat
Signior æstas.

Vicasin collem vocat iste gressus
Pace securâ peragentis ævum;
Dum melos mistum fidibus canoris
Fistula reddit;

Interim exercent, tenues per umbras,
Virgines mixtæ pueris choream;
Nec senes læti bona feriarum
Gaudia temnunt.

Luce jam tandem pereunte, Baccho
Turma spumantes cyathas coronat,
Horridis plenas memorare monstros
Docta fabellas.

Ut magi taurus meditantia atra
Sentit infernas moriturus artes,
Sentit exustas segetes iniquo
Carmine tellus:

Ut canis muros, ululata noctu,
Voce complebat, cæcinitque cornix,
Antequam infelix miseranda passus
Funera Damon:

Utque Damonis volitare visa est
Forma, adhuc notas petientis uhnos,
Territa Auroræ at rutilantis ortu
Fugit imago:

Talia arrectos tenere sensus;
Jamque festinant dare membra lectis,
Lenis inducunt taciturna venti
Murmura somnos.

Urbium turros hominumque clangor
Prorsus invitant, ubi forte pandit
Agmen heroum spoliata bello
Rite tropæa;

Et puellarum manus assidentium
Clara, victori dare scit coronam
Martis aut Phœbi, et decorare lauro
Tempora circum.

Lucidas puro hic gerat igne tædas,
Vestibus fulgens croceis, Cupido,
Splendor intersit, simul atque ludi,
Larva, dapeque:

Talia æstivo juvenilis anno
Rivulum vatis prope fabulosum
Missa pertentant animas eburnâ
Sonans ab aulâ.

Proinde vicinum vocet hinc theatrum,
Seu è scholis vates, studitis Minervæ
Dives, exiret, placeretque mirâ
Arte laborans:

Sive Naturæ soboles poeta
Dulcius cantet numeris solutis,
Sicut indocto Philomela promittit
Gutturæ carmen.

Cura ne sedes vestitus adiret
Mentis, O musis foret æalum

Lydiis fidum, precor, O perenni ut
Carmine vivam;

Carmine haud experto aboleris ævi
Damna, nonnunquam recreante fessos
Impetu molli, rapiente jamjam
Pectore ab imo:

Dum per incertos sinuosa gyros,
Vincla ita pandit resoluta cordis
Vox; ut admirans caput è cubili
Tolleret Orpheus,

Lene suffultum violis, agensque
Somnia in lætis meliora campis;
Et nigri victus Dominator Orci,
Pene receptam

Bis viro sponsam dederet petenti,
Te penes tanta, Euphrosyne, est voluptas?
Est? et extremæ tibi dedicabo
Tempora vitæ.

Sept. 11, 1807.

NEMO.

MY FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

CELESTIAL radiance on this morning
shine,
And cheer its dawning with a ray divine.
Oh! happy morn, thrice happy morn!
which brings

A father's birth-day on its welcome wings.
Oh! blest occasion, which my Muse in-
spires;

Oh! happy bard! whom filial ardour fires!
Instruct me, Phœbus, how to tune my lays,
And bless my labours in a father's praise;
Teach my young breast to catch the glow-
ing fire,

Imbibe thy thought, and emulate thy lyre.
May Heaven from ill my father's life
defend,

And added blessings to his years extend!
May every virtue which adorns his mind,
A bright example prove to all mankind;
Ensure to him the good they would impart,
Charm every mind, and captivate each
heart;

Like heavenly orbs, for ever let them shine.
Move in one tract, and but with life de-
cline!

Farewell! this tribute from my Muse re-
ceive, [give.
This artless verse, 'tis all my Muse can
Pentonville, Jan. 1, 1806. W. M.

ON MY DEPARTURE FROM THE SEA-SIDE.

YE hoary Cliffs, sublimely wild,
That skirt the foaming deep, adieu!
Ye Rocks in savage grandeur pil'd,
'Tis mine once more to fly from you!

Thou Main that foam'st from pole to pole,
Whose billows swell'd by every gale,
Caus'd thoughts sublime within my soul,
With grief I bid thy waves farewell!

Pond Mem'ry oft shall haunt the shore,
Where nightly I was wont to roam,
And listen to the dashing oar
That broke upon the silent gloom.

The time may come when I again
With happy pleasure thee shall view ;
But now, thou hoary boist'rous Main,
Once more I bid thy waves adieu !
B. DUNCANNON, aged 13.

The following little Poem on the Death of a favourite Cat, which had, when young, been mutilated by some brutish Fellow-servant, from Examples in superior Life, was written by WILLIAM MILLOT, a Labourer in the Elaboratory of the Apothecaries Company, who took Delight in feeding and caressing it.

EPITAPH

ON DON WHISKERANDOS LACKTAIL,

ALAS! poor Don! thy life's career is
o'er,
And Galen's children now thy loss deplore;
Tho' cropt thy ears, and dock'd thy pen-
dent tail, [prevail ;
Still o'er the rats and mice thou couldst
But of thy fatal death full well they know,
And keep their revels in the sinks below ;
Where uncontroll'd they squeak their
noisy mirth,
As if rejoicing thou art laid in earth.
What tho' no beauty deck'd thy furry skin,
Nor chase thy heart (for thou hast oft
been seen [wall,
On housetops wandering, sheds, and eke a
Woosing thy fair-one with delightful squall);
But now thy widows mourn thy hapless
fate,
And mew their sorrows for so kind a mate.
In darkness here secure thy body lies,
Till some unlucky spade shall make thee
rise.

ON ALEXANDER POPE.

IN Wisdom's school, at Learning's steady
shrine,
In prose, in verse, or in poetic line,
Thy equal ne'er was found, immortal Pope,
Thy Country's honour, and thy Country's
hope.
Thy works for ever shall be handed down
As emblems of thy worth—of thy renown ;
Thy name to future ages yet shall last,
Excell'd by none that 's present, none
that 's past. [praise,
And wondering ages shall thy memory
And to thy glory's fame new trophies raise.
C. H. C. . . . TT.

SONNET TO THE KING OF SWEDEN.

COCK of the North! at bottom truly
game,
By foes surrounded, treacherous,
gaunt, and grim, [whim,
Dupes of chicanery, cowardice, and
Dunghills by nature, renegades to fame,
Who, at the Tyrant's beck, their
pious trim, [crest of shame ;
And whet the beak, and raise the

Each opening his dishonourable throat,
Eager to crow thee down with barb'rous
note, [shouldst thou fall
Or crush thee with his weight :---but,
(Which Heaven forbid!) at last, be-
neath the might [cause---
Of tenfold numbers, leagu'd in Slavery's
The hateful cause of base, ambitious
Gaul--- [height,
Glory shall hail thee from her radiant
And crown thy memory with surprise
applause!

ANNIVERSARY ODE

ON THE DEATH OF CHRIST,
FOR EASTER 1808.

By JOHN STOVLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

WHILE far and wide the trump of
Fame
Resounds its note with wonted zeal,
T' immortalize each dying name ;
Yet, rescued from Oblivion's veil,
A higher name invites the votive lay ;
A name most dear among the heavenly
hosts ;
'Tis Man's Redeemer! and the sacred day
That clos'd his pilgrimage on earthly
coasts.
Awake their loftiest strains, to praise
The risen Son of God;
Of him with most exalted lays
They fill each bright abode.
T' adore the Holy Lamb who once was
slain,
But now is cloth'd in majesty divine ;
To speak the glories of his endless reign,
In perfect harmony blest legions join.
O may the theme with pure seraphic fire
Descend on wings of love, and human
hearts inspire!

Primeval source of human weal,
Belov'd of Heaven! celestial Peace ;
Thy loveliness again reveal,
And cause the din of Arms to cease.
From the blest realms of light one ray
afford ;
As yet mistaken Man may hear thy voice ;
To Earth return! may Heaven's all-pow-
erful Lord [joice :
Urge thy descent, and make each heart re-
As when the firm sepulchral rock
Resign'd Heaven's richest store,
Almighty Love the barrier broke
With Death's tyrannic power.
Charg'd with glad tidings, send some he-
raid down

Replete with messages of joy and truth ;
O let thy sacred presence now be known,
Thy all-pervading love each bosom sooths;
Commence thy reign o'er human-kind be-
low, [haustless flow.
And let substantial bliss in streams ex-
To finish Calvary's tragic scene,
The Saviour meekly bows his head ;
Thick shades of darkness intervene,
And Nature's face with gloom o'erspread.

Phyllis

Th.
Fa
AtV
I
!

Select Poetry, for March, 1868.

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*Her frame recoild; while Space through
all extent,
Through Havon's vast amplitude remote
Attird in sympathy, behold th' event;
And Death, in triumph, would have stood
his spear;
But lo! Jehovah just and true,
Whose mercy shone most bright,
Appear'd; when Death and Darkness
few
Deep in th' abyss of Night.
Th' Eternal Son, of endless life possess'd,
On the third morn from death triumphant
rode,
Blest message of an everlasting rest!
Sure pledge of man's eternal sweet repose!
The starry heavens, tho' vast, may pass
away;
But He shall lead his flock to everlasting
Haste, rolling years; still onward haste!
The last crestful period bring!
When Saints numm'd bliss shall taste
Immortal with their Lord and King.
Haste, rolling years; and bring th' eternal
morn!
Th' Eternal Messiah's standard wide to view!
When Sorrow, Sin, and Pain, shall ne'er
return,
And Man shall bid his foes their last adieu.
For more than adamantine chain
Henceforth shall curb their power.
And all their fiend-like rage restrain
From that tremendous hour.
When Time's vast annals shall be render'd
less
Than yonder bubble on the Western wave,
All the redeem'd above shall ever bless
Their once incarnate King, who died to save.
Sweet Hope to full fruition shall arrive,
And Faith enjoy her God, and with him
ever live.*

ON HEARING A YOUNG LADY SING
"NODODY COMES TO WOO."

ELIZABETH warbled so sweetly
"Oh! nobody comes to woo—"
I sigh'd—then, with rapture, exclaim'd—
"Eliza!—it cannot be true!"

Has Cupid his arrows thrown by?
Have Turtles forgot how to coo?
Are Swains quite estranged from love?
Eliza!—it cannot be true!"

If mitred, or crown'd, were my head,
And Eliza should smile and prove true,
I'd fly, on the wings of a dove,
Eliza to court and to woo.

SONNET TO INSTRUCTION.

AS the fresh airs that breathe round
early Morn [perfume;
Wing from each dew-pearl'd bed the rich
So does the warmth of Reason's genial dawn
Feed with young life the Mind's half-
opening bloom.

O! if 'tis sweet, when Spring first wows the
year's full bosom swells with
And May's plant and flower gay to rear,
The tender plant and flower gay to rear,
And watch each bud that gains the liv-
ing grove;
How sweeter far to mark the germ of sense
Striking deep root in Reason's fruitful
soil!
To raise the Mind's sweet snow-drop, lano-
And see each bursting Virtue bless
our toil!
Come then, Instruction! Maid divine! and be
Handmaid to Love—parental Love, and me.

W. A. A. X.

SONNET ON SILENCE.

THERE is a silence does most strongly
speak
The busy sense of gratitude and wrong;
Flushes with deepest red the conscious
cheek,
As drives the heart its rapid course
Yea! Silence has a language of its own,
A grammar which the feeling heart well
knows!
And with a sigh—a tear—one look alone,
She speaks a thousand joys—a thousand
woes!

That words are her's alone let Reason teach,
To doubt her rights, be 't impious sa-
crilege;
Still to give action all the force of
Is Nature's universal privilege. [bear,
O! the wild storms of Rage 't were better
Than meet the silent frown—the sickening
smoor.

W. A. A. X.

*Elegy on View of a Shipwreck from the Sea
Shore, which occurred very lately off Bir-
chington in Thanet, when the whole Crew
perished except three Persons.*

THE wild wind's roar a moment ceas'd,
An awful pause succeeds;
The shrieks of terror strike the ear,
The heart with pity bleeds.
No human aid can interpose
The shatter'd bark to save;
The 'whelming waves resistless close
The sailor's watery grave.

No more the tender ties of home
Shall meet their blest return;
The wife, the parent, and the child,
Through many a day shall mourn.
The stormy night shall wake their woe
From some delus'd dream;
When oft, to their fond arms restor'd,
The long-lost friend shall seem:

The friend with whom in early days
Their happiest hours were known;
Whether by school-day sports endear'd,
Or kindred claims their own.

Within the deep profound they rest,
Far from their native shore,
Till future ages pass away,
And Man shall weep no more.

W. B.

PROCEEDING

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 13.

Lord Auckland made his promised motion for a Committee, to take into consideration the late Orders in Council, which his Lordship considered unjust in their operation on unoffending neutrals, and impolitic, as uniting the world in hostility towards us. He contended that America and Denmark had not acquiesced in the arrangement made by France; and therefore should not be involved in the measures of retaliation adopted by us in consequence.

Lords Erskine, King, Grenville, and Sidmouth, supported the motion for a Committee, although the latter was not prepared to decide upon the general merits of the question.

Lords Bathurst, Eldon, and Hawkesbury, defended the Orders; and contended that their expediency was so self-evident as to render farther enquiry unnecessary.

The debate continued till half past four o'clock, when their Lordships divided.—Ayes, including 18 proxies, 48.—Noes, including 45 proxies, 106.—Majority for Ministers 58.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chairman of the Poole Election Committee declined Mr. Jeffery to be duly elected.

The House in a Committee of Supply, voted ten millions and half to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to pay off outstanding bills.

A debate of some length took place on a motion made by Mr. Ponsonby for postponing, till Thursday, the second reading of the Bill founded upon the late Orders in Council, in order that the papers connected with the subject might previously be laid on the table.

Messrs. Perceval and Canning objected to delay, it being important to the merchants, &c. to know as soon as possible the duties they are to pay, and the regulations by which they are to be bound.

Messrs. Whitbread, Sheridan, and Lord H. Petty, supported the motion for postponement, on which the House divided.—Ayes 82.—Noes 118.—Majority for Ministers 36.

On Mr. Ponsonby's giving notice of his intention of renewing his motion on the next day, Mr. Perceval consented that the second reading should be postponed, as he required, till Thursday.

Mr. Taylor moved for the production of various papers connected with the Expedition to the Dardanelles, calculated to exonerate the late Ministry from censure on that occasion.

Messrs. Canning, Perceval, W. Pole, Wilberforce, and Lord Castlereagh, opposed the production of some of the papers, which, not having been regularly trans-

mitted to the Admiralty a year after their date, were not received there, and could not therefore be officially laid on the table.

Messrs. Grenville, Windham, and Tierney, supported the motion for their production; which was at length agreed to without a division.

Some papers connected with Lord St. Vincent's mission to the Tagus were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Abercrombie; as also various papers relating to our late Negotiations with America.

Feb. 16.

Mr. Whitbread moved for copies of various papers, viz. 1st. of Lord Hutchinson's Letter on the subject of his conference with the Emperor Alexander; 2d, of the Correspondence on the proffered Mediation of Austria; 3d, of a Letter from Baron Budberg to Lord G. L. Gower; 4th, of a Dispatch from Lord G. L. Gower on the conclusion of the Treaty of Tilsit; 5th, of Papers relative to the co-operation promised to Russia, and answers alluded to in his Majesty's Declaration of 18th Dec. 1807; and 6th, of the Correspondence between Lord Howick and the Marquis Douglas.

Mr. Canning particularly objected to the papers called for in the 1st and 4th motions; and after a debate of some length, but little interest, the House concurred in their refusal. The others were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

Lord Grenville moved for the substance and dates of the information received by Ministers, that the Decree of the French Emperor against Neutral Commerce had been acted on with increased rigour, as averred by them in defence of the late Orders in Council.

Lords Hawkesbury and Eldon, and the Duke of Montrose, opposed the motion, as tending to injurious and unnecessary disclosure of the sources of communication: On a division, however, there appeared—Ayes 47.—Noes 38.—Majority against Ministers 9.

Viscount Sidmouth made his promised motion for an Address to his Majesty, praying that the ships taken at Copenhagen might be kept in such state as not to preclude or put to hazard the possibility of their being eventually restored to Denmark on the conclusion of a peace.—This motion gave rise to a debate, which lasted till half past one, in which the various arguments before employed to establish the impolicy and injustice of the seizure of these ships, were repeated by Lords Sidmouth, Ellenborough, Erskine, Selkirk, Darnley,

Darnley, and *Grenville*; while *Lords Eldon*, *Boringdon*, *Harrouby*, *Westmorland*, *Redesdale*, and *Mulgrave* justified the measure on the necessity of the case, and opposed the motion as depriving the country of an available force, and trenching on the prerogative of the Crown by prescribing to it a line of conduct in treating for Peace.—On a division, there were—Contents 31; Proxies 20—Total 51.—Non-contents 61; Proxies 44—Total 105.—Majority for Ministers 54.

In the Commons, the same day, a great variety of papers were ordered to be produced on the subject of the charge made against *Sir H. Popham* of having many years since embarked in an illicit trade, and of having been improperly indemnified by Government for the penalties inflicted in consequence; after which a long debate took place on the second reading of the Bill for carrying into effect the late Orders in Council: the arguments previously used against the measure were again urged by *Messrs. Eden*, *Hibbert*, *W. Smith*, *Lord Temple*, and *Lord H. Petty*; and those in its support were enforced by *Sir J. Nichol*, *Mr. Rose*, and *Lord Castlereagh*; and at four o'clock in the morning, the House divided.—For the Bill 214—Against it 94.—Majority for Ministers 120.

Feb. 19.

Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition from the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, complaining of short allowance of provisions, and other abuses, in Cold-Bath Prison.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for laying a duty of 9*d.* per pound on all cotton wool exported from this Country; as also to prohibit the exportation of Bark; and observed that it was the intention of Government to prohibit the importation of French produce and manufactures; as wines, lace, cambrics, &c.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that a duty of 3*d.* per bushel be laid on Salt exported to any part of the Continent, and of 3*d.* per bushel on that exported to distant countries, except the British Colonies. The amount of this impost, which he proposed to continue during the war, he estimated at 60,000*l.* per annum.

Sir F. Baring, *Lord H. Petty*, *General Gascoigne*, and *Mr. Davenport*, objected to the measure, to which, however, the Committee agreed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed, as amendments to the Bill he had introduced on the subject of the Orders in Council; 1*st*, to do away all the duties at present required from Neutral vessels clear-

ing from British ports by bonds, which might afterwards be sanctioned by law; and 2*d*, all cargoes of ships warehoused in this country from exportation, and which were shipped from their respective ports before notice could be supposed to have reached those ports of the Orders in Council; and also to the cargoes of all ships in the like predicament.

Feb. 22.

Mr. Perceval consented that the proposed duty on Salt should not extend to exportations to places out of Europe, or to places in it in amity with us. *Mr. Perceval* proposed, that instead of duties on the extent of *Jesuit's Bark* and *Raw Cotton* tending to prohibition, that a direct prohibition should be laid on them; he observed that the effect of the Orders in Council had already enhanced the price of Bark in France from 10*s.* to 70*s.* per lb.

A debate of considerable length took place as to the time and manner of considering the charges against *Marquis Wellesley*; but it was determined that the *Oude* charge should be taken into consideration on Tuesday se'night.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 23.

Lord Hawkesbury presented the papers which had been ordered respecting the increased rigour with which the French Decree had been enforced, and on which our Orders in Council had been founded.

Lord Auckland objected to the 2*d* reading of the American Intercourse Bill, as containing enactments in opposition to the Treaty subsisting with that Country.

Lord Bathurst observed, that the present Bill was merely intended as a temporary measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 24.

Lord Castlereagh presented a message from his Majesty, stating that he had granted a premium of 2000*l.* per annum to the present Lord Lake, and to the two next male heirs to the title.

Mr. Tierney moved for a Committee of the whole House on Trade and Navigation, to inquire into the policy and legality of the late Orders in Council.

Mr. Perceval objected to the mode proposed, as tending only to unnecessary delay, the Committee of Ways and Means affording abundant opportunities for discussing the merits of the question. The House on a division concurred in this opinion, and resolved itself into a Committee on the Orders in Council Bill.

Mr. Whitbread protested against the Clause which restricted the supply of Bark to France—he considered the proposed duty as warring with the infirmaries and hospitals of the Enemy, and unworthy of

adoption in a Country professing humanity or honour.

Mr. *Lushington*, Sir J. *Piggott*, and Mr. *Tierney*, supported the objection; and the latter, in consideration to America, on whom the restriction would bear injuriously, moved that the clause respecting Cotton and Yarn should likewise be expunged.

Mr. *Canning*, Mr. *Perceval*, Sir J. *Nichol*, and Sir C. *Price*, justified the clause, on which the House divided—For their retention 167—For their expunction 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 25.

On the second reading of the Brazil Trade Bill, Lord *Bathurst* declared its object to be, to continue to the subjects of the Prince Regent of the Brazils the same advantages they enjoyed before the residence of the Government was changed.

Lord *Dunkland* feared the introduction of the produce of the Brazils into this Country would be injurious to the West India Proprietors. He estimated the growth of sugar in the Brazils at 70,000 hhd. annually, and that in the West Indies at 280,000; of cotton in the former at 24 millions of pounds, and in the latter of only 16 millions. His Lordship likewise observed, that there were between 70 and 80,000 hhd. lying in the West India docks.

Lord *Grenville* wished that a stipulation should be made with the Prince Regent for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Lord *Hawkebury* observed, that a suggestion to that effect would be made to his Royal Highness. He stated the Brazils to be competent to supply the West Indies with corn, rice, lumber, &c.

Earl *Lauderdale's* motion for the printing of papers relating to the French Decrees, and a motion of the Earl of *Carlisle* declaring the Order in Council of the 25th November to be a breach of the statute of the 7th Geo. III. were, after a short debate, negatived without divisions.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan*, in a speech of much humour and argument, moved for the production of the Correspondence between Ministers and their Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen subsequent to the capture of that city.

Mr. *Windham*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, Lord *Folkestone*, Dr. *Laurence*, and Mr. *W. Smith*, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *Canning*; and on a division, there were—For it 84—against it 185.—Majority for Ministers 105.

Feb. 26.

On the introduction of the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of Peruvian Bark, Mr. *Tierney* opposed its being read, on the grounds he had before urged.

Mr. *Vanrillart* stated the averaged quantity exported yearly at not more than 60 tons, and that the measure therefore could have no other effect than manifesting an impotent and malicious hostility.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought that it was intended to form a new confederacy on the Continent, and in the absence of other Allies, to press sore-throats, dysenteries, and fevers, into our service.

Mr. *Wilberforce* likewise opposed the measure; but, on a division, it was read the first time.

Mr. *Canning* moved for the production of a Dispatch from Mr. *Garlicke* to Lord *Howick*, respecting the actual or expected invasion of Holstein, from which Mr. C. formerly read an extract, but opposed Mr. *Ponsonby's* motion for the production of the entire paper.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, *Windham*, *Adam*, and *Sheridan*, thought that the paper in question ought to be accompanied by others connected with the subject; and a long debate ensued, as to the expediency of their production.

Mr. *Sheridan's* motion for them was negatived by a majority of 110 to 40, and the paper moved for by Mr. *Canning* ordered.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on the Army Estimates, when the following Resolutions were voted: viz. That 124,063 men be employed for the present year. That 7,277,980*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the maintenance of the Land forces, excepting the regiments in India, &c. (including various contingencies); Recruiting for Troops in India, 25,281*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; Embodied Militia, 3,082,870*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Staff and Garrisons, 433,404*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers, 32,991*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; Public Departments, 197,602*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Half Pay, 226,017*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; Allowances to Reduced Officers, 10,464*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; In and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, and expenses of ditto, 434,410*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Widows' Pensions, 46,495*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Volunteer Corps, 1,293,487*l.*; Foreign Corps, 866,558*l.* 7*s.*; Royal Military College, 21,523*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; Royal Military Asylum, 19,908*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; Allowances to Retired and Officiating Chaplains, 18,852*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Medicines and Hospital Expenses for Land forces, 118,676*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Compassionate List, 13,500*l.*; Barrack Department (Ireland), 442,262*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; Commissariat Establishment &c. (Ireland), 190,231*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; Ordnance Land Service, 2,901,890*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; Ditto Sea Service, 230,000*l.*; Ordnance Land Service not provided for, 356,949*l.* 12*s.*; Ditto in Ireland, 121,482*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; Ordnance Office (Ireland), 432,743*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. *Windham* thought the augmentation had

had been obtained by a weak and temporary expedient; the 23,000 men who had been raised cost the Country half a million pounds bounty, and from 30 to 60% had been given for Militia substitutes. It was, he said, a periodical plunder of the Militia, with a compulsory ballot on the people.

Lord Castlereagh defended the measure, which had already produced 37,000 effective men, 23,000 of whom were from the Militia: 50,000 men in all had been raised for the army within the last year; and before the 1st of May, the number would amount to 60,000. We should then have 277 battalions of 742 men each on an average, making a military force of 300,000 men, exclusive of Volunteers, a greater number than this Country ever had before. The Ordnance Estimates were afterwards voted, and at four o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 29.

A long debate took place respecting the Orders in Council, when Lords *St. John*, *Holland*, *Auckland*, *Lamderdale*, *Grey*, and *Gréville*, strongly censured the measure, and moved various Resolutions to that effect.

The Duke of *Montrose*, Lords *Redesdale*, *Westmorland*, *Hawkesbury*, *Mulgrave*, and *Gallway*, justified the measure; and on a division the Ministers had 137 voices to 47.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, after a speech in which he enumerated the public services of the late Lord *Lake*, moved that a pension of 2000*l.* per annum, to commence from the battle of *Delhi*, be granted to the present Lord *Lake*, and his two next heirs in succession.

Mr. *Whitbread* objected to a grant of this nature at a period of such public embarrassment, and particularly to the proposed arrears of 9000*l.* If Ministers had thought Lord *Lake* deserving of such remuneration, it was criminal in them for not having proposed it during his life-time.

It was stated by Mr. *M. A. Taylor* that Lord *Lake* brought from India no more than 40,000*l.* and that the whole fortune he was enabled to leave his daughters did not exceed 1500*l.* each.

Mr. *W. Smith* stated, however, that he brought 140,000*l.* from India, although the property of which he died possessed did not exceed 40,000*l.* with an estate of 300*l.* a year.

Sir *F. Burdett* thought that some of the places or sinecures which Ministers always pretended were necessary to enable the Crown to reward eminent services, should be bestowed upon the present occasion, without adding to the burthens of the people.

After a debate of great length, in which Mr. *W. Dundas*, Lord *Folkestone*, Lord *G.*

Cavendish, Messrs. *Banks*, *Lyttelton*, and *Tierney*, disapproved the proposition; and Gen. *Tarleton*, Sir *A. Wellesley*, Mr. *Perceval*, Sir *J. Pakeney*, and others, advocated, the House divided.—Ayes 210—Noes 26.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after a comprehensive review of the conduct of Ministers in their late negotiations with Russia and Austria, moved,—1st, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conditions stipulated by his Majesty's Ministers for the acceptance of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, were inexpedient and impolitic. 2dly, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Austria, was unwise and impolitic, and not calculated to ascertain how far the restoration of the blessings of peace might or might not have been attainable, through the means of such mediation. 3dly, That this House feels it incumbent upon itself to declare, that there is nothing in the present circumstances of the war, which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negotiation with the enemy on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities, on terms of justice and honour."

Mr. *Pensonby* concurred in the two first resolutions, but disapproved of the third; for, although anxiously desirous of the restoration of peace, he thought that if Ministers were forced into negotiation by the House, it would be impossible for them to obtain a secure or honourable peace, and that the measure would tend to protract the war, unless we were to accept such terms as the enemy might dictate.

Mr. *Wilberforce* disapproved of the answer returned to Austria, and yet disapproved the motions: he thought greater preparations should be made for internal defence, and professed himself an advocate for peace whenever it could be obtained with safety.

Lord *Milton* supported the two first Resolutions; and Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *J. Smith* approved of all of them.

Mr. *Canning* justified the conduct of Government in their Answers to the Russian and Austrian Courts. He observed, that two years since the Austrian ports were shut against the British flag; and although Ministers did not retaliate, believing such conduct to have been imposed on the Cabinet of Vienna by the influence of France; yet the fact could not but have weight when we were called upon to surrender our interests to the mediation of a power, which was either unwilling or unable to do us justice. He added, that Ministers were determined not to negotiate unless upon a footing calculated to secure a successful issue. When France was prepared to enter into negotiations on an equitable basis, Ministers would

would cheerfully and fairly treat; but contended, that any injudicious and hasty overture could have no other effects than to aggravate and perpetuate the pressure of war.

On a division on the first Resolution,

there were—Ayes 70, Noes 210. On the 2d,—Ayes 67, Noes 211. And on the 3d,—Ayes 58, Noes 217. On the last question, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Milton, Mr. Windham, and several other Members of Opposition, divided with Ministers.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY continued.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 8. Sir A. Cochrane's letter to the Admiralty Board is dated from St. Croix, the 27th December, and is in substance precisely similar to General Bowyer's (see p. 156).

To the summons sent in, the Danish Governors of St. Thomas and St. Croix replied, that, before they surrendered, they must know the extent of the force by which they were menaced; and with that view each sent three officers to count our troops; and on their return agreed to Articles of Capitulation, by which those Islands are surrendered to his Britannic Majesty,—the *bona fide* inhabitants to be protected in their persons and property, religion, and laws, the garrisons to be considered as prisoners of war, and sent to Europe as speedily as possible:—A Custom-house to be established as in the other British Islands, and the trade to be subjected to the existing regulations in regard to them:—The inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance to his Majesty, but not to be forced to do military duty:—The Officers allowed to go to America, or to remain on the Islands.

The Ordnance taken at St. Thomas consisted of 94 iron guns of various calibre, and five 1-pound field-pieces, with about 80 barrels of gunpowder, and other stores in proportion.—At St. Croix there were 98 pieces of iron ordnance of different sizes, and nine brass guns, with 20 rounds of ammunition for each gun, in the several batteries.

The vessels found at St. Thomas's comprised 40 Danish schooners, from 10 to 190 tons, in ballast; one ship of 250 tons, and a schooner of 97, with ship stores; one schooner pierced for 8 guns, five ditto for 10, three ditto for 12, two for 14, and one for 16 guns, all in ballast, and being from 78 to 116 tons each. There were also three American vessels, eight English, three Hamburgers, and one Swedish brig.—At St. Croix there were 21 schooners and sloops, all in ballast.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 9. This Gazette announces the capture of the Spanish privateer lugger *Neustra Senora Del Carmen*, rowing 40 sweeps, mounting two carriage guns, with twivels, small arms, &c. and carrying 63 men, by the *Attentive*, Capt. Carr, *Mar. Map.* March, 1808.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 13. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of *Le Furet* French privateer, of Havre, out one day, commanded by J. B. Villain, carrying 16 guns and 47 men, by the *Port Mahon* sloop, Capt. Chambers.

Admiralty-office, March 5. Copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Douglas.

H. M. S. Sappho, Flambro' Head S. W. 7 leagues, March 2.

SIR,—I have the pleasing information to communicate to you of the capture of the Danish armed brig, *Admiral Yawl*, Jørgen Jørgensen commander, mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades on the lower deck, and sixteen 6-pounder guns on the main deck, with 83 men, victualled and stored for five months. Whilst reaching to the Eastward from off Scarborough this morning, I discovered the *Admiral Yawl* steering a course that seemed to have no other for its object than to cut off several vessels to leeward of her; and as she had the appearance of a man of war, I steered to intercept her. At half-past 12, I made the signal No. 275, when she hoisted an English ensign; at half-past one, being close up with her, I ordered a shot to be fired over her, to which was returned a broadside with round and grape after the Danish colours were hoisted. I immediately bore down, and brought her to close action, which was obstinately sustained for half an hour, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop under my command. I am too sensible of the able assistance of my First Lieutenant, Mr. Hills, together with my other officers and men, to omit acquainting you therewith. Am sorry to add, that Mr. Trewell, my pilot, had his leg severely fractured in the action, and one other man was wounded. On board the enemy the Second Officer and one man were killed.

G. LANGFORD, Commander.

Admiralty-office, March 8. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of *La Nouvelle Enterprise*, a French schooner privateer, of one long twelve-pounder and four carronades, and 55 men, by the *Nimrod* sloop, Capt. Spear; and also of *L'Amiral Gantheaume*, French lugger privateer, of 4 guns, and 28 men, by the *Racahorse* sloop, Capt. William Fisher. TRIAL

TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

Continued from p. 82.

The Court was thus constituted:—Sir W. Meadows, President; Generals Garth, Norton, Lake, Mohson, Moore, Nugent, Hulse, Dundas, Picott, Clanricarde, Cuyler, Ogilvy, Fox, Sir F. Duffe, Harris, Manners, Welford, Garth, Stavelay, and Sir C. Ross.

The substance of the Charges was as follows:—1. Having, contrary to the tenor of instructions, in the summons to Buenos Ayres, required that the Civil Officers and Magistrates should be prisoners of war, which, it is averred, is contrary to all the customs of war, and had a decided effect in inflaming the civil population to resistance.—2. Exposing the army, in marching against Buenos Ayres, to a destructive discharge of musquetry from the town, without furnishing that army with any means of defence or attack.—3. Not being present personally on the advance against Buenos Ayres; also not keeping open a communication between the main body of the troops and the detachment under General Craufurd, which compelled that Officer to surrender.—4. Surrendering the fortress of Monte Video without necessity, which was capable of making an effectual resistance against any force which could be brought against it.

We have room only for an epitome of the evidence in support of the prosecution, and of the defence; in which every fact bearing on the case has been faithfully and distinctly given.

Gen. Gower, the first witness, gave a general detail of the operations of his division. He stated, that all the leading arrangements of the expedition were made by Gen. Whitelocke himself. He (Gen. G.) had not heard that any general plan of operations ever was formed. "I was not acquainted with the existence of any, during the whole period of the service. Whatever communications were made to me, were made in the shape of orders." He took his first position on the 28th, without any artillery. Two six-pounders, and two three-pounders, were ordered to attach themselves to him on the 1st of July, in the morning; there were horses to them, but they were of so miserable a description, that he trusted much more to the personal exertions of the artillery soldiers, and a detachment of seamen that accompanied them, than to the horses, for their conveyance. He did not know why a landing was not made at Point Quilmes instead of Ensenada. Gen. Whitelocke's orders of the 4th July, regulating the plan of attack on the morning following, was proved: it directed different corps to penetrate into the streets in specified directions—"two corporals with tools to precede each column, the whole to be unladen, and no firing to be allowed on any

account." Gen. Gower thought the plan likely to succeed; but thought that a combined attack upon the town would have been practicable and expedient, gun-vessels having, when too late, been brought into a situation to act. Had the army marched, and made the attack on the 2d, believes they would have carried Buenos Ayres;—does not know why the attack was delayed. The advanced corps consisted of young men who had been a year on ship-board, and were the worst calculated of the whole army for the service to which they were appointed. Had there been a force, as was promised, to support the impression made by the charge of the light battalions, he was convinced we should have carried the place. Gen. Whitelocke, by Lieut.-col. Bourke, ordered Gen. Gower to advance, communicating at the same time an intention to support him by the main corps. Gen. Gower marched; but Gen. Whitelocke did not keep up any communication with him, neither did he preserve a situation from which to assist the advanced division, had any circumstance of action brought it into danger. Gen. Gower's division was not only unsupported in the service to which it was appointed, but was left nearly destitute of provisions. When it marched from Ensenada, it had two days' beef and bread, and one day's spirits. "During my march (says Gen. G.) from Ensenada to Buenos Ayres, I received no supplies of provisions from the main body of the army, or from the fleet, except a very small quantity of spirits, not amounting to the third of an allowance for one day, which a subaltern officer of the 36th Regiment brought up for the use of his own corps; the others received nothing; neither did I obtain any provisions from the country, during my march from the 28th inclusive to the 1st, except a few bullocks and sheep, and a small quantity of bread, hardly worth dividing among the men. On the 2d July, I had no provisions. The result of my success on that night was, the capture of some bullocks in the Carroll, and bread enough to serve the two divisions of the army for two days. On the 1st of July, Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke saw my corps himself, and he remarked upon the very exhausted state of the 88th Regiment; he told me that he expected I should catch a sufficient quantity of bullocks, not only to supply myself, but his columns also." Gen. Whitelocke was extremely jealous of the least interference on the part of his officers, and had forbidden the Commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineers communicating with Gen. Gower. No general orders were given in case of a retreat being necessary.

Lieut.-Col. *Bourke* gave a very minute detail of the strength, appointments, and movements of the army. He stated the plan of attack on Buenos Ayres, to have been drawn up by Gen. Gower, and adopted, with the exception of a proposition for not making any prisoners, and some trifling alterations. Gen. Whitelocke did not adopt any measures whatever when he heard the firing on the enemy of the 2d. Heard Gen. W. say he would be cautious in suffering his troops to enter the town; understood he meant to employ heavy artillery against it; but never saw or heard of any precise plan. No attempt had been made to reconnoitre the river Chuelo, or to ascertain the means which the enemy had collected to oppose our passage—did not believe any officer had been sent out to reconnoitre Buenos Ayres previous to the attack. The advanced division under Gen. Gower might have been cut off on the road without Gen. Whitelocke being able to succour him.

Gen. *Crawford* stated, that Gen. Whitelocke, on inspecting with him the construction of the houses at Monte Video, which were similar to those at Buenos Ayres, observed how defensible they were, and that he would not expose troops to a contest in a city so built. He stated, that the camp kettles had been left behind on the embarkation of the army; and although they found wheat in their march, they had not the means to dress it; and though surrounded with cattle, they could not catch them, the Lapo men, who are employed in that service, having likewise been left behind. He farther instanced the want of arrangement in the fact that no bread was served out from the 30th June to the 3d July, when a quantity was found in a house they had occupied the preceding evening. He detailed the movement of his brigade previous to the fatal attack; and declared his opinion, that at the time he had defeated and pursued a column of the enemy, the town might easily have been carried if Gen. Whitelocke had advanced: he even thought Gen. Gower's division competent to the conquest. When recalled, he still required permission to continue the pursuit; but was obliged to relinquish the advantage, in obedience to a second and peremptory order.

Gen. *Lumley* and Lieut.-Col. *Lloyd*, 17th Dragoons detailed the progress of the army, and the local difficulties which impeded its march.

Sir *S. Achmuty* stated, in addition to the impediments presented by the swamps and rivers, the embarrassments the troops sustained from the want of provisions and spirits—this pressure would have been greater, but for accidental acquisitions. He thought the advances of the army might

have been expedited. No intimation was given to him where to find or communicate with the General, or where to retreat to in the event of defeat.

Capt. *Fraser*, commanding the Artillery, stated the difficulty which attended the carriage of the guns across the swamp, and the necessity which had induced him to destroy five Spanish guns, in order to be able to the service of 32 other guns and their ammunition:—the arrangements made by Gen. Whitelocke on the occasion afforded but trifling facility. He stated the disposition of the artillery on the 4th and 5th July, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief.

Col. *Mahon* detailed the movements of his corps, and produced the various rapid and opposite orders which directed them. He thought Gen. Whitelocke had exerted himself to the utmost, to obtain horses at Monte Video.

Lieut.-col. *Tarrens*, Military Secretary, reported that the state of the weather and the want of provisions expedited the attack on Buenos Ayres. Gen. Whitelocke was apprised of the intention of the Enemy to defend themselves from the tops of their houses. He (the General) did not reconnoitre the town previous to its attack, or appoint a place of retreat, from too great a confidence in victory.

Capt. *C. Maxwell* and Capt. *Whittingham*, Aide-de-Camps to Generals Gower and Whitelocke, spoke to objects interesting only as connecting other points of evidence.

Admiral *Murray* deposed as to the position of the ships, and to the fact that the navy could have co-operated in the attack, and could have furnished iron crows, &c. had they been required.

Capt. *Squires*, of the Engineers, stated that no pontoons had been provided—thought the convent of Reiolita, in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, should have been occupied—batteries might have been raised to advantage to the Northward of the town.

Capt. *Dickson*, attached to Col. Mahon's division, spoke to its movements.

Mr. *Roche* had been sent in with a flag of truce on the 3d; saw no guns, the houses were barricaded, and the population or mob armed, and in great apparent confusion and riot.

Mr. *Rullock*, the Commissary, stated that his being uninformed of the advance of Gen. Gower's division, was the cause of its not having been properly supplied.

Lieut.-cols. *Bradford*, *Davis*, and *Nugent*, deposed that their corps would, without inconvenience or discontent, have marched farther than they did on the 2d.—And their evidence closed the two first Charges.

In support of the 3d Charge, Gen.

Gower deposed, that, until the morning of the 6th, Gen. Whitelocke did not attempt any means to open a communication with the different corps of his army—at that period, he was of opinion, the enemy could not have made any impression of consequence on the army. In consequence of some objections of his to particular parts of the general arrangements, Gen. Whitelocke had angrily declared that he (Gen. G.) sought to throw cold water on all he did, and that he would supersede him in his command on the Staff.

Gen. Sir S. Achmuty, in a very interesting detail of the gallant achievements of the corps he commanded, that of Major Nugent, and some others, stated, that the only reinforcement sent to him by Gen. Whitelocke, on his representation for assistance, was, 16 artillery-men without an Officer; and that he did not reach the post occupied by Sir S. Achmuty till the noon of the 6th, whereas he might have been there at 6 o'clock on the 5th. The troops were speaking in contemptuous terms of their General (Whitelocke), a circumstance which influenced Sir S. Achmuty in approving the capitulation. The British force which remained, after the surrender of Gen. Craufurd, was more than sufficient to beat the enemy if they were out of the town:—thinks the force employed was fully sufficient for the reduction of the town; does not think that any advantage would have resulted from having the arms loaded:—thinks the Plaza de Tauros might have been maintained, or a retreat might have been effected; but he thought it more advisable to surrender Monte Video than leave so large a number of our people prisoners behind.

Lieut.-cols. Nugent, King, Davie, and Gen. Lumley, gave evidence to the gallantry of their respective corps, and the absence of support or communication from the Commander in Chief.

Lieut.-col. Burn stated, with 50 men, having taken two guns from 300 of the Enemy.

Lieut.-cols. Duff, Cadogan, Guard, and Major Vandeleur, detailed the events which led to their surrender.

Gen. Craufurd deposed, that, in obedience to his orders, he occupied the Convent of St. Domingo, where he was directed to wait for farther instructions; but not having received either communication or succour, and finding it impossible to retreat, and having had upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, he, with the approbation of the Field-Officers with him, consented to surrender. He thought the gun-boats could have done great service, as could Col. Mahon's brigade if brought forward.—Had not a place of retreat appointed.

Lieut. Col. Packe thought a bombardment of the City, after the partial surrender of our troops, might have endangered their safety; but thought other measures of offence eligible.

Lieut.-col. Nichols stated his occupation of the post of Residentia, which he maintained till recalled.

In support of the 4th Charge, which accused Gen. Whitelocke of having entered into a Capitulation while at the head of 5000 troops, with numerous local advantages, and a communication with the fleet; and of having surrendered Monte Video in opposition to his duty, &c. Capt. Davenport, senior surviving officer of the 6th Dragoon Guards, stated his having made a lodgement in the first square, and remained there two days, till withdrawn.

Capt. Fraser stated, that Gen. Whitelocke remained during the whole of the 5th at the Corral, from whence he could not see any part of the town, and not above 150 yards of the suburbs, and during the greater part of the time was silent and reserved: he (the General) did not proceed himself towards the scene of action till noon the following day.

Lieut.-col. Tarrens deposed to the same effect.

Col. Mahon stated, that had he been apprised of the situation of Gen. Craufurd, he could have co-operated with him from his position.

Gen. Whitelocke admitted that Monte Video was not, at the signing of the Capitulation, in a state of siege, and was abundantly garrisoned and supplied with provisions and stores; and with this admission the case on the part of the prosecution ended.

THE DEFENCE.—After a week's adjournment, to allow Gen. Whitelocke time to prepare his defence, the Court assembled on the 14th March, when Gen. Whitelocke, from a written paper, read a long and argumentative reply to the different charges. He expressed his satisfaction at being afforded a proper occasion to vindicate his character and conduct from active and unmerited obloquy;—he complained of some publications by a subaltern officer, encouraged by one of superior rank; and particularly complained of the language used by the Advocate General to prejudice the Court against him. He conjured the Court to separate evidence of opinions as to his operations, founded on experience acquired by misfortunes, from those facts which were or could be known to him, and upon which he acted—and to judge of his conduct, not by the result and subsequent knowledge, but by the previous information which induced it. He complained that the mode of giving evidence in

narrative blanded much extraneous matter with the fact, relative to the charges; and introduced a vast variety of trifling detail into evidence, which might bear in the aggregate, although not admit of, or deserve, partial explanation. He then entered into a detail of the temper, policy, and condition of the people of La Plata, to shew that the expectations of establishing ourselves there, and of extensive commercial advantages, were wholly fallacious.—In the course of this detail, the General became exhausted, and three of his friends successively read the manuscript he had prepared.—Gen. Whitelocke stated, that Gen. Crawford, Col. Duff, and Major Vandeleur, Col. Packe, and Col. Cadogan, on entering the town, turned to the left instead of the right, by which deviation they lost the support of the other columns, and encountered the loss they had sustained. He complained of the injudicious position taken by Gen. Craufurd, where he could not maintain himself, and from which he could not retreat; and farther, in having withheld from him (Gen. W.) a knowledge of his situation.—The General concluded that part of his defence by observing, that he might have erred in adopting the plan of Gen. Gower, which had failed; or from too great a confidence, in not taking all proper precaution; but these were errors of judgment, to which the charge did not apply.—To the Charge respecting the surrender of Monte Video, he answered, that no blame could attach to him on that occasion, as he was not the commander of that fortress. Official Letters from Sir S. Achmuty, expressive of an opinion that 15,000 men would be necessary to the occupation of that country, and the several orders of Gen. Whitelocke respecting the embarkation, &c. of the army, were delivered in evidence; and Lieut.-col. Bourke was called, to correct some part of Mr. Bullock's testimony. After which Gen. Whitelocke produced a Letter from Sir A. Williamson, testifying Gen. W.'s bravery in an assault on Port au Prince, and on other occasions. Gen. White deposed to the same effect.—Gen. Whitelocke then declared, he had concluded his Defence, and relied with cheerfulness on the impartiality and justice of the Court.

The Judge Advocate reviewed the evidence, and commented on various parts of it, and of the defence, which, he contended, did not in the slightest degree refute any of the charges. In regard to the first charge, of having, contrary to policy and usage, required in his proposal for surrender that the Civil Officers should be considered as prisoners of war, not the least justification had been offered; on the contrary, the motives urged by the Lieut.

general for not having bombarded the town, lest he should exasperate the people, aggravated the offence, in calling upon them to deliver up their Magistrates, the very persons to whom they looked for protection. It appeared from the evidence of Generals Gower and Craufurd, that, if the prisoner had followed up the advantage gained on the 2d, the place must have fallen; but, instead of doing so, he had not even inquired the cause of the firing, or the result of the action:—that he had unnecessarily lost the assistance of 1800 men under Col. Mahon, which he appeared to have forgotten for four days on a bridge:—that he had not availed himself of the co-operation of the gun-boats, had not appointed a place of retreat, or a point to which communication should be sent:—that Gen. Craufurd and Col. Packe were obliged to surrender, for want of orders, &c. He closed his reply by a reference to the surrender of Monte Video, which he condemned in the strongest terms.

The Court was then cleared, and the Members continued sitting for about half an hour, when they adjourned.

March 24, Colonel Gordon, Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, communicated officially to Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke the Sentence of the Court Martial, as approved by his Majesty. It is as follows:

"The Court Martial, having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the said charges with, the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order that the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account.

"The Court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood, that they attach no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to the proposed points of attack; and do therefore acquit Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke of that part of the said charge.—The Court adjudge, *That the said Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve His Majesty in any military capacity whatever.*

"The King has been pleased to confirm the above Sentence; and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has received his Majesty's command to direct, that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which Officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, are de-

Phyllis ancilla, et propagavit inde
Ocyor Euro,

Thestylẽ querens modo colligentem
Fascibus plenis Cererem recisam;
Aut opem in prato dare, si requirat
Segnior æstas.

Vicinus collem vocat iste græsus
Pace securâ peragentis ævum;
Dum melos mistam fidibus canoris
Fistula reddit;

Interim exercent, tenues per umbras,
Virgines mixtæ pueris choream;
Nec senes læti bona feriarum
Gaudia temnunt.

Luce jam tandem pereunte, Baccho
Turma spumantes cyathis coronat,
Horridis plenas memorare monstria
Docta fabellas.

Ut magi taurus meditantis atra
Sentit infernas moriturus atres,
Sentit exustas segetes iniquo
Carmine tellus:

Ut canis muros, ululata noctu,
Voce complebat, cecinitque cornix,
Antequam infelix miseranda passus
Funera Damon:

Utque Damonis volitare visa est
Formas, adhuc notas petientis ulmos,
Territa Aurora at rutilantis ortu
Fugit imago:

Talia arrectos tenere sensus;
Jamque festinant dare membra lectis,
Lenis inducunt taciturna venti
Murmura somnos.

Urbium turres hominumque clangor
Prorsus invitant, ubi forte pandit
Agmen heroum spoliata bello
Rite tropæa;

Et puellarum manus assidentium
Clara, victori dare acit coronam
Martis aut Phœbi, et decorare lauro
Tempora circum.

Lucidas puro hic gerat igne tædas,
Vestibus fulgens croceis, Cupido,
Splendor intersit, simul atque ludi,
Larva, dapesque:

Talia æstivo juvenilis anno
Rivulum vatis prope fabulosum
Missa pertentant animas eburnâ
Somnia ab aulâ.

Proinde vicinum vocet hinc theatrum,
Seu è scholis vates, studiis Minervæ
Dives, exiret, placeretque mirâ
Arte laborans:

Sive Naturæ soboles poeta
Dulcius cantet numeris solutis,
Sicut indocto Philomela promittit
Gutturæ carmen.

Cura ne sedes vetitas adiret
Mentis, O musis foveat alumnus

Lydiis fidum, precor, O! perenni ut
Carmine vivam;

Carmine haud experto abolentis ævi
Damina, nonnunquam recreante fessos
Impetu molli, rapiente jamjam
Pectore ab imo:

Dum per incertos sinuosa gyros,
Vincula ita pandit resoluta cordis
Vox; ut admirans caput è ouibilibi
Tolleret Orphæus,

Lene suffultum violis, agensque
Somnia in lætis meliora campis;
Et nigri victus Dominator Orci,
Pene receptam

Bis viro sponsam dederet petenti,
Te penes tanta, Euphrosyne, est voluptas?
Est? et extremæ tibi dedicabo
Tempora vitæ.

Sept. 11, 1807.

Nemo.

MY FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

CELESTIAL radiance on this morning
shine,
And cheer its dawning with a ray divine.
Oh! happy morn, thrice happy morn!
which brings

A father's birth-day on its welcome wings.
Oh! blest occasion, which my Muse in-
spires;

Oh! happy bard! whose filial ardour fires!
Instruct me, Phœbus, how to tune my lays,
And bless my labours in a father's praise;
Teach my young breast to catch the glow-
ing fire,

Imbibe thy thought, and emulate thy lyre.
May Heaven from ill my father's life
defend,

And added blessings to his years extend!
May every virtue which adorns his mind,
A bright example prove to all mankind;
Ensure to him the good they would impart,
Charin every mind, and captivate each
heart;

Like heavenly orbs, for ever let them shine.
Move in one tract, and but with life de-
cline!

Farewell! this tribute from my Muse re-
ceive, [give.
This artless verse, 'tis all my Muse can
Pentonville, Jan. 1, 1806. W. M.

ON MY DEPARTURE FROM THE SEA-SIDE.

YE hoary Cliffs, sublimely wild,
That skirt the foaming deep, adieu!
Ye Rocks in savage grandeur pil'd,
'Tis mine once more to fly from you!

Thou Main that foam'st from pole to pole,
Whose billows swell'd by every gale,
Caus'd thoughts sublime within my soul,
With grief I bid thy waves farewell!

Pond Mem'ry oft shall haunt the shore,
Where nightly I was wont to roam,
And listen to the dashing oar
That broke upon the silent gloom.

The time may come when I again
With happy pleasure thee shall view ;
But now, thou hoary boist'rous Main,
Once more I bid thy waves adieu !
B. DUNCANNON, aged 13.

The following little Poem on the Death of a favourite Cat, which had, when young, been mutilated by some brutish Fellow-servant, from Examples in superior Life, was written by WILLIAM MILLOT, a Labourer in the Laboratory of the Apothecaries Company, who took Delight in feeding and caressing it.

EPITAPH

ON DON WHISKERANDOS LACKTAIL,

ALAS! poor Don! thy life's career is
o'er,
And Galen's children now thy loss deplore;
Tho' cropt thy ears, and dock'd thy pen-
dent tail, [prevail ;
Still o'er the rats and mice thou couldst
But of thy fatal death full well they know,
And keep their revels in the sinks below ;
Where uncontroul'd they squeak their
noisy mirth,
As if rejoicing thou art laid in earth.
What tho' no beauty deck'd thy furry skin,
Nor chase thy heart (for thou hast oft
been seen [wall,
On housetops wandering, sheds, and eke a
Wooing thy fair-one with delightful squall);
But now thy widows mourn thy hapless
fate,
And mew their sorrows for so kind a mate.
In darkness here secure thy body lies,
Till some unlucky spade shall make thee
rise.

ON ALEXANDER POPE.

IN Wisdom's school, at Learning's steady
shrine,
In prose, in verse, or in poetic line,
Thy equal ne'er was found, immortal Pope,
Thy Country's honour, and thy Country's
hope.
Thy works for ever shall be handed down
As emblems of thy worth—of thy renown ;
Thy name to future ages yet shall last,
Excell'd by none that 's present, none
that 's past. [praise,
And wondering ages shall thy memory
And to thy glory's fame new trophies raise.

C. H. C . . . TT.

SONNET TO THE KING OF SWEDEN.

COCK of the North ! at bottom truly
game,
By foes surrounded, treacherous,
gaunt, and grim, [whim,
Dupes of chicanery, cowardice, and
Dunghills by nature, renegades to fame,
Who, at the Tyrant's beck, their
pinions trim, [crest of shame ;
And whet the beak, and raise the

Each opening his dishonourable throat,
Eager to crow thee down with barb'rous
note, [shouldst thou fall
Or crush thee with his weight :---but,
(Which Heaven forbid !) at last, be-
neath the might [cause---
Of tenfold numbers, leagu'd in Slavery's
The hateful cause of base, ambitious
Gaul--- [height,
Glory shall hail thee from her radiant
And crown thy memory with sup'etne
applause !

ANNIVERSARY ODE
ON THE DEATH OF CHRIST,
FOR EASTER 1808.

By JOHN STOYLE, *Lieut. Royal Navy.*

WHILE far and wide the trump of
Fame
Resounds its note with wonted zeal,
T' immortalize each dying name ;
Yet, rescued from Oblivion's veil,
A higher name invites the votive lay ;
A name most dear among the heavenly
hosts ;
'Tis Man's Redeemer ! and the sacred day
That clost his pilgrimage on earthly
coasts,
Awake their loftiest strains, to praise
The risen Son of God ;
Of him with most exalted lays
They fill each bright abode.
T' adore the Holy Lamb who once was
slain,
But now is cloth'd in majesty divine ;
To speak the glories of his endless reign,
In perfect harmony blest legions join.
O may the theme with pure seraphic fire
Descend on wings of love, and human
hearts inspire !

Primeval source of human weal,
Belov'd of Heaven ! celestial Peace ;
Thy loveliness again reveal,
And cause the din of Arms to cease.
From the blest realms of light one ray
afford ;
As yet mistaken Man may hear thy voice ;
To Earth return ! may Heaven's all-pow-
erful Lord [joice :
Urge thy descent, and make each heart re-
As when the firm sepulchral rock
Resign'd Heaven's richest store,
Almighty Love the barrier broke
With Death's tyrannic power.
Charg'd with glad tidings, send some ha-
raid down
Replete with messages of joy and truth ;
O let thy sacred presence now be known,
Thy all-pervading love each bosom soothe ;
Commence thy reign o'er human-kind be-
low, [haustless flow.
And let substantial bliss in streams ex-
To finish Calvary's tragic scene,
The Saviour meekly bows his head ;
Thick shades of darkness intervene,
And Nature's face with gloom o'erspread.

Her frame recoil'd; while Space through
all extent, [or near,
Through Heaven's vast amplitude remote
Attir'd in sympathy, beheld th' event;
And Death, in triumph, would have shook
his spear;

But lo! Jehovah just and true,
Whose mercy shone most bright,
Appear'd; when Death and Darkness
saw

Deep in th' abyss of Night.
Th' Eternal Son, of endless life possess'd,
On the third morn from death triumphant
rose;

Blest pledge of an everlasting rest!
Sure pledge of man's eternal sweet repose!
The starry heavens, tho' vast, may pass
away; [day.

But He shall lead his flock to everlasting
Haste, rolling years; still onward haste!
The last eventful period bring!
When Saints unmingled bliss shall taste
Immortal with their Lord and King.
Haste, rolling years; and bring th' eternal
morn!

Unfurl Messiah's standard wide to view!
When Sorrow, Sin, and Pain, shall ne'er
return,

And Man shall bid his foes their last adieu.
For more than adamant chain
Henceforth shall curb their power.
And all their fiend-like rage restrain
From that tremendous hour.

When Time's vast annals shall be render'd
less

Than yonder bybble on the Western wave,
All the redeem'd above shall ever bless
Their once incarnate King, who died to save.
Sweet Hope to full fruition shall arrive,
And Faith enjoy her God, and with him
ever live.

ON HEARING A YOUNG LADY SING "NobodY COMES TO WOO."

ELIZABETH warbled so sweetly
"Oh! nobody comes to woo—"
I sigh'd—then, with rapture, exclaim'd—
"Eliza!—it cannot be true!"

Has Cupid his arrows thrown by?
Have Turtles forgot how to coo?
Are Swains quite estranged from love?
Eliza!—it cannot be true!"

If mitred, or crown'd, were my head,
And Eliza should smile and prove true,
I'd fly, on the wings of a dove,
Eliza to court and to woo.

SONNET TO INSTRUCTION.

AS the fresh airs that breathe round
early Morn [perfume;
Wing from each dew-pearl'd bed the rich
So does the warmth of Reason's genial dawn
Feed with young life the Mind's half-
opening bloom.

O! if 'tis sweet, when Spring first woom the
year, [ripening love,
And May's full bosom swells with
The tender plant and flow'ret gay to rear,
And watch each bud that gems the liv-
ing grove;

How sweeter far to mark the germ of sense
Striking deep root in Reason's fruitful
soil! [cence;

To raise the Mind's sweet snow-drop, luno-
And see each bursting Virtue bless
our toil!

Come then, Instruction! Maid divine! and be
Handmaid to Love—parental Love, and me.

W. A. A. X.

SONNET ON SILENCE.

THERE is a silence does most strongly
speak

The busy sense of gratitude and wrong;
Flushes with deepest red the conscious
cheek, [along.

As drives the heart its rapid course
Yes! Silence has a language of its own,
A grammar which the feeling heart well
knows!

And with a sigh—a tear—one look alone,
She speaks a thousand joys—a thousand
woes!

That words are her's alone let Reason teach,
To doubt her rights, be 't impious sa-
cilege; [speech;

Still to give action all the force of
Is Nature's universal privilege. [bear,
O! the wild storms of Rage 't were better
Than meet the silent frown—the sickening
smort. W. A. A. X.

*Elegy on View of a Shipwreck from the Sea
Shore, which occurred very lately off Bir-
chington in Thanet, when the whole Crew
perished except three Persons.*

THE wild wind's roar a moment ceas'd,
An awful pause succeeds;
The shrieks of terror strike the ear,
The heart with pity bleeds.

No human aid can interpose
The shatter'd bark to save;
The 'whelming waves resistless close
The sailor's watery grave.

No more the tender ties of home
Shall meet their blest return;
The wife, the parent, and the child,
Through many a day shall mourn.

The stormy night shall wake their woe
From some delusivedream;
When oft, to their fond arms restor'd,
The long-lost friend shall seem:

The friend with whom in early days,
Their happiest hours were known;
Whether by school-day sports endear'd,
Or kindred claims their own.

Within the deep profound they rest,
Far from their native shore,
Till future ages pass away,
And Man shall weep no more.

W. B.
PROCEEDINGA

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 15.

Lord Auckland made his promised motion for a Committee, to take into consideration the late Orders in Council, which his Lordship considered unjust in their operation on unoffending neutrals, and impolitic, as uniting the world in hostility towards us. He contended that America and Denmark had not acquiesced in the arrangement made by France; and therefore should not be involved in the measures of retaliation adopted by us in consequence.

Lords Erskine, King, Grenville, and Sidmouth, supported the motion for a Committee, although the latter was not prepared to decide upon the general merits of the question.

Lords Bathurst, Eldon, and Hawkesbury, defended the Orders; and contended that their expediency was so self-evident as to render farther enquiry unnecessary.

The debate continued till half past four o'clock, when their Lordships divided.—Ayes, including 18 proxies, 48.—Noes, including 45 proxies, 106.—Majority for Ministers 58.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chairman of the Poole Election Committee declared Mr. Jeffery to be duly elected.

The House in a Committee of Supply, voted ten millions and half to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to pay off outstanding bill.

A debate of some length took place on a motion made by Mr. Ponsonby for postponing, till Thursday, the second reading of the Bill founded upon the late Orders in Council, in order that the papers connected with the subject might previously be laid on the table.

Messrs. Perceval and Canning objected to delay, it being important to the merchants, &c. to know as soon as possible the duties they are to pay, and the regulations by which they are to be bound.

Messrs. Whitbread, Sheridan, and Lord H. Petty, supported the motion for postponement, on which the House divided.—Ayes 82.—Noes 118.—Majority for Ministers 36.

On Mr. Ponsonby's giving notice of his intention of renewing his motion on the next day, Mr. Perceval consented that the second reading should be postponed, as he required, till Thursday.

Mr. Taylor moved for the production of various papers connected with the Expedition to the Dardanelles, calculated to exonerate the late Ministry from censure on that occasion.

Messrs. Canning, Perceval, W. Pole, Wilberforce, and Lord Castlereagh, opposed the production of some of the papers, which, not having been regularly trans-

mitted to the Admiralty a year after their date, were not received there, and could not therefore be officially laid on the table.

Messrs. Grenville, Windham, and Tierney, supported the motion for their production; which was at length agreed to without a division.

Some papers connected with Lord St. Vincent's mission to the Tagus were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Abercrombie; as also various papers relating to our late Negotiations with America.

Feb. 16.

Mr. Whitbread moved for copies of various papers, viz. 1st. of Lord Hutchinson's Letter on the subject of his conference with the Emperor Alexander; 2d, of the Correspondence on the proffered Mediation of Austria; 3d, of a Letter from Baron Budberg to Lord G. L. Gower; 4th, of a Dispatch from Lord G. L. Gower on the conclusion of the Treaty of Tilsit; 5th, of Papers relative to the co-operation promised to Russia, and answers alluded to in his Majesty's Declaration of 18th Dec. 1807; and 6th, of the Correspondence between Lord Howick and the Marquis Douglas.

Mr. Canning particularly objected to the papers called for in the 1st and 4th motions; and after a debate of some length, but little interest, the House concurred in their refusal. The others were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

Lord Grenville moved for the substance and dates of the information received by Ministers, that the Decree of the French Emperor against Neutral Commerce had been acted on with increased rigour, as averred by them in defence of the late Orders in Council.

Lords Hawkesbury and Eldon, and the Duke of Montrose, opposed the motion, as tending to injurious and unnecessary disclosure of the sources of communication: On a division, however, there appeared.—Ayes 47.—Noes 38.—Majority against Ministers 9.

Viscount Sidmouth made his promised motion for an Address to his Majesty, praying that the ships taken at Copenhagen might be kept in such state as not to preclude or put to hazard the possibility of their being eventually restored to Denmark on the conclusion of a peace.—This motion gave rise to a debate, which lasted till half past one, in which the various arguments before employed to establish the impolicy and injustice of the seizure of these ships, were repeated by Lords Sidmouth, Ellenborough, Erskine, Selkirk, Darnley,

Darnley, and *Grenville*; while *Lords Eldon*, *Boringdon*, *Harrowby*, *Westmorland*, *Revelstoke*, and *Mulgrave* justified the measure on the necessity of the case, and opposed the motion as depriving the country of an available force, and trenching on the prerogative of the Crown by prescribing to it a line of conduct in treating for Peace.—On a division, there were—Contents 31; Proxies 20—Total 51.—Non-contents 61; Proxies 44—Total 105.—Majority for Ministers 54.

In the Commons, the same day, a great variety of papers were ordered to be produced on the subject of the charge made against Sir H. Popham of having many years since embarked in an illicit trade, and of having been improperly indemnified by Government for the penalties inflicted in consequence; after which a long debate took place on the second reading of the Bill for carrying into effect the late Orders in Council: the arguments previously used against the measure were again urged by Messrs. *Eden*, *Hibbert*, *W. Smith*, *Lord Temple*, and *Lord H. Petty*; and those in its support were enforced by Sir J. *Nichol*, Mr. *Rose*, and Lord *Castlereagh*; and at four o'clock in the morning, the House divided—For the Bill 214—Against it 94.—Majority for Ministers 120.

Feb. 19.

Mr. *Sheridan* presented a Petition from the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, complaining of short allowance of provisions, and other abuses, in Cold-Bath Prison.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for laying a duty of 9d. per pound on all cotton wool exported from this Country; as also to prohibit the exportation of Bark; and observed that it was the intention of Government to prohibit the importation of French produce and manufactures; as wines, lace, cambrics, &c.

In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a duty of 3d. per bushel be laid on Salt exported to any part of the Continent, and of 3d. per bushel on that exported to distant countries, except the British Colonies. The amount of this impost, which he proposed to continue during the war, he estimated at 60,000*l.* per annum.

Sir F. *Baring*, Lord H. *Petty*, General *Gascoigne*, and Mr. *Davenport*, objected to the measure, to which, however, the Committee agreed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, as amendments to the Bill he had introduced on the subject of the Orders in Council; 1st, to do away all the duties at present required from Neutral vessels clear-

ing from British ports by bonds, which might afterwards be sanctioned by law; and 2d, all cargoes of ships warehoused in this country from exportation, and which were shipped from their respective ports before notice could be supposed to have reached those ports of the Orders in Council; and also to the cargoes of all ships in the like predicament.

Feb. 22.

Mr. *Perceval* consented that the proposed duty on Salt should not extend to exportations to places out of Europe, or to places in it in amity with us. Mr. *Perceval* proposed, that instead of duties on the export of *Jesuit's Bark* and *Raw Cotton* tending to prohibition, that a direct prohibition should be laid on them; he observed that the effect of the Orders in Council had already enhanced the price of Bark in France from 10*s.* to 70*s.* per lb.

A debate of considerable length took place as to the time and manner of considering the charges against Marquis *Welllesley*; but it was determined that the Oude charge should be taken into consideration on Tuesday se'nnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 23.

Lord *Hawkesbury* presented the papers which had been ordered respecting the increased rigour with which the French Decree had been enforced, and on which our Orders in Council had been founded.

Lord *Auckland* objected to the 2d reading of the American Intercourse Bill, as containing enactments in opposition to the Treaty subsisting with that Country.

Lord *Bathurst* observed, that the present Bill was merely intended as a temporary measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 24.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented a message from his Majesty, stating that he had granted a premium of 2000*l.* per annum to the present Lord *Lake*, and to the two next male heirs to the title.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for a Committee of the whole House on Trade and Navigation, to inquire into the policy and legality of the late Orders in Council.

Mr. *Perceval* objected to the mode proposed, as tending only to unnecessary delay, the Committee of Ways and Means affording abundant opportunities for discussing the merits of the question. The House on a division concurred in this opinion, and resolved itself into a Committee on the Orders in Council Bill.

Mr. *Whitbread* protested against the Clause which restricted the supply of Bark to France—he considered the proposed duty as warring with the infirmaries and hospitals of the Enemy, and unworthy of adoption

adoption in a Country professing humanity or honour.

Mr. *Lushington*, Sir J. *Piggott*, and Mr. *Tierney*, supported the objection; and the latter, in consideration to America, on whom the restriction would bear injuriously, moved that the clause respecting Cotton and Yarn should likewise be expunged.

Mr. *Canning*, Mr. *Perceval*, Sir J. *Nichol*, and Sir C. *Price*, justified the clause, on which the House divided—For their retention 167—For their expunction 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 25.

On the second reading of the Brazil Trade Bill, Lord *Bathurst* declared its object to be, to continue to the subjects of the Prince Regent of the Brazils the same advantages they enjoyed before the residence of the Government was changed.

Lord *Auckland* feared the introduction of the produce of the Brazils into this Country would be injurious to the West India Proprietors. He estimated the growth of sugar in the Brazils at 70,000 hds. annually, and that in the West Indies at 280,000; of cotton in the former at 24 millions of pounds, and in the latter of only 16 millions. His Lordship likewise observed, that there were between 70 and 80,000 hds. lying in the West India docks.

Lord *Grenville* wished that a stipulation should be made with the Prince Regent for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Lord *Hawkesbury* observed, that a suggestion to that effect would be made to his Royal Highness. He stated the Brazils to be competent to supply the West Indies with corn, rice, lumber, &c.

Earl *Lauderdale's* motion for the printing of papers relating to the French Decrees, and a motion of the Earl of *Carlisle* declaring the Order in Council of the 25th November to be a breach of the statute of the 7th Geo. III. were, after a short debate, negatived without divisions.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan*, in a speech of much humour and argument, moved for the production of the Correspondence between Ministers and their Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen subsequent to the capture of that city.

Mr. *Windham*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, Lord *Folkestone*, Dr. *Laurence*, and Mr. *W. Smith*, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *Canning*; and on a division, there were—For it 84—against it 185.—Majority for Ministers 105.

Feb. 26.

On the introduction of the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of Peruvian Bark, Mr. *Tierney* opposed its being read, on the grounds he had before urged.

Mr. *Vansittart* stated the averaged quantity exported yearly at not more than 60 tons, and that the measure therefore could have no other effect than manifesting an impotent and malicious hostility.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought that it was intended to form a new confederacy on the Continent, and in the absence of other Allies, to press sore-throats, dysenteries, and fevers, into our service.

Mr. *Wilberforce* likewise opposed the measure; but, on a division, it was read the first time.

Mr. *Canning* moved for the production of a Dispatch from Mr. *Garlicke* to Lord *Howick*, respecting the actual or expected invasion of Holstein, from which Mr. C. formerly read an extract, but opposed Mr. *Ponsonby's* motion for the production of the entire paper.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, *Windham*, *Adam*, and *Sheridan*, thought that the paper in question ought to be accompanied by others connected with the subject; and a long debate ensued, as to the expediency of their production.

Mr. *Sheridan's* motion for them was negatived by a majority of 110 to 40, and the paper moved for by Mr. *Canning* ordered.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on the Army Estimates, when the following Resolutions were voted: viz. That 124,063 men be employed for the present year. That 7,277,980*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the maintenance of the Land forces, excepting the regiments in India, &c. (including various contingencies); Recruiting for Troops in India, 2,528*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; Embodied Militia, 3,082,870*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Staff and Garrisons, 433,404*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers, 32,991*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; Public Departments, 197,602*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Half Pay, 226,017*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; Allowances to Reduced Officers, 10,464*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; In and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, and expenses of ditto, 434,410*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Widows' Pensions, 46,495*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Volunteer Corps, 1,293,487*l.*; Foreign Corps, 866,558*l.* 7*s.*; Royal Military College, 21,525*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; Royal Military Asylum, 19,908*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; Allowances to Retired and Officiating Chaplains, 18,852*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Medicines and Hospital Expenses for Land forces, 118,676*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Compassionate List, 13,500*l.*; Barrack Department (Ireland), 442,262*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; Commissariat Establishment &c. (Ireland), 190,253*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; Ordnance Land Service, 2,901,890*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; Ditto Sea Service, 230,000*l.*; Ordnance Land Service not provided for, 356,949*l.* 12*s.*; Ditto in Ireland, 121,482*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; Ordnance Office (Ireland), 432,758*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. *Windham* thought the augmentation had

had been obtained by a weak and temporary expedient; the 23,000 men who had been raised cost the Country half a million pounds bounty, and from 30 to 60*l.* had been given for Militia substitutes. It was, he said, a periodical plunder of the Militia, with a compulsory ballot on the people.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended the measure, which had already produced 37,000 effective men, 23,000 of whom were from the Militia: 50,000 men in all had been raised for the army within the last year; and before the 1st of May, the number would amount to 60,000. We should then have 277 battalions of 742 men each on an average, making a military force of 300,000 men, exclusive of Volunteers, a greater number than this Country ever had before. The Ordnance Estimates were afterwards voted, and at four o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 29.

A long debate took place respecting the Orders in Council, when Lords *St. John*, *Holland*, *Auckland*, *Lawderdale*, *Grey*, and *Grenville*, strongly censured the measure, and moved various Resolutions to that effect.

The Duke of *Montrose*, Lords *Redersdale*, *Westmorland*, *Hawkebury*, *Mulgrave*, and *Gallway*, justified the measure; and on a division the Ministers had 137 voices to 47.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, after a speech in which he enumerated the public services of the late Lord Lake, moved that a pension of 2000*l.* *per annum*, to commence from the battle of Delhi, be granted to the present Lord Lake, and his two next heirs in succession.

Mr. *Whitbread* objected to a grant of this nature at a period of such public embarrassment, and particularly to the proposed arrears of 9000*l.* If Ministers had thought Lord Lake deserving of such remuneration, it was criminal in them for not having proposed it during his life-time.

It was stated by Mr. *M. A. Taylor* that Lord Lake brought from India no more than 40,000*l.* and that the whole fortune he was enabled to leave his daughters did not exceed 1500*l.* each.

Mr. *W. Smith* stated, however, that he brought 140,000*l.* from India, although the property of which he died possessed did not exceed 40,000*l.* with an estate of 900*l.* a year.

Sir *F. Burdett* thought that some of the places or sinecures which Ministers always pretended were necessary to enable the Crown to reward eminent services, should be bestowed upon the present occasion, without adding to the burthens of the people.

After a debate of great length, in which Mr. *W. Dundas*, Lord *Folkestone*, Lord *G.*

Cavendish, Messrs. *Banks*, *Lyttelton*, and *Tierney*, disapproved the proposition; and Gen. *Tarleton*, Sir *A. Wellesley*, Mr. *Perceval*, Sir *J. Pulteney*, and others, advocated, the House divided.—Ayes 210—Noes 26.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after a comprehensive review of the conduct of Ministers in their late negotiations with Russia and Austria, moved,—1st, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conditions stipulated by his Majesty's Ministers for the acceptance of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, were inexpedient and impolitic. 2dly, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Austria, was unwise and impolitic, and not calculated to ascertain how far the restoration of the blessings of peace might or might not have been attainable, through the means of such mediation. 3dly, That this House feels it incumbent upon itself to declare, that there is nothing in the present circumstances of the war, which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negotiation with the enemy on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities, on terms of justice and honour."

Mr. *Ponsonby* concurred in the two first resolutions, but disapproved of the third; for, although anxiously desirous of the restoration of peace, he thought that if Ministers were forced into negotiation by the House, it would be impossible for them to obtain a secure or honourable peace, and that the measure would tend to protract the war, unless we were to accept such terms as the enemy might dictate.

Mr. *Willerforce* disapproved of the answer returned to Austria, and yet disapproved the motions: he thought greater preparations should be made for internal defence, and professed himself an advocate for peace whenever it could be obtained with safety.

Lord *Millon* supported the two first Resolutions; and Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *J. Smith* approved of all of them.

Mr. *Canning* justified the conduct of Government in their Answers to the Russian and Austrian Courts. He observed, that two years since the Austrian ports were shut against the British flag; and although Ministers did not retaliate, believing such conduct to have been imposed on the Cabinet of Vienna by the influence of France; yet the fact could not but have weight when we were called upon to surrender our interests to the mediation of a power, which was either unwilling or unable to do us justice. He added, that Ministers were determined not to negotiate unless upon a footing calculated to secure a successful issue. When France was prepared to enter into negotiations on an equitable basis, Ministers would

would cheerfully and fairly treat; but contended, that any injudicious and hasty overture could have no other effects than to aggravate and perpetuate the pressure of war.

On a division on the first Resolution,

there were—Ayes 70, Noes 210. On the 2d,—Ayes 67, Noes 211. And on the 3d,—Ayes 58, Noes 217. On the last question, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Milton, Mr. Windham, and several other Members of Opposition, divided with Ministers.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY continued.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 8. Sir A. Cochrane's letter to the Admiralty Board is dated from St. Croix, the 27th December, and is in substance precisely similar to General Bowyer's (see p. 156).

To the summons sent in, the Danish Governors of St. Thomas and St. Croix replied, that, before they surrendered, they must know the extent of the force by which they were menaced; and with that view each sent three officers to count our troops; and on their return agreed to Articles of Capitulation, by which those Islands are surrendered to his Britannic Majesty,—the *bona fide* inhabitants to be protected in their persons and property, religion, and laws, the garrisons to be considered as prisoners of war, and sent to Europe as speedily as possible:—A Custom-house to be established as in the other British Islands, and the trade to be subjected to the existing regulations in regard to them:—The inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance to his Majesty, but not to be forced to do military duty:—The Officers allowed to go to America, or to remain on the Islands.

The Ordnance taken at St. Thomas consisted of 94 iron guns of various calibre, and five 1-pound field-pieces, with about 80 barrels of gunpowder, and other stores in proportion.—At St. Croix there were 98 pieces of iron ordnance of different sizes, and nine brass guns, with 20 rounds of ammunition for each gun, in the several batteries.

The vessels found at St. Thomas's comprised 40 Danish schooners, from 10 to 120 tons, in ballast; one ship of 250 tons, and a schooner of 97, with ship stores; one schooner pierced for 8 guns, five ditto for 10, three ditto for 12, two for 14, and one for 16 guns, all in ballast, and being from 78 to 116 tons each. There were also three American vessels, eight English, three Hamburgers, and one Swedish brig.—At St. Croix there were 21 schooners and sloops, all in ballast.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 9. This Gazette announces the capture of the Spanish privateer lugger *Neustra Senora Del Carmen*, rowing 40 sweeps, mounting two carriage guns, with swivels, small arms, &c. and carrying 63 men, by the *Attentive*, Capt. Carr. *Genl. Mar. March, 1808.*

Admiralty-office, Feb. 13. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of *Le Furet* French privateer, of Havre, out one day, commanded by J. B. Villain, carrying 16 guns and 47 men, by the Port Mahon sloop, Capt. Chambers.

Admiralty-office, March 5. Copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Douglas.

H. M. S. Sappho, Flamboy Head S. W. 7 leagues, March 2.

SIR,—I have the pleasing information to communicate to you of the capture of the Danish armed brig, Admiral Yawl, Jorgen Jorgensen commander, mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades on the lower deck, and sixteen 6-pounder guns on the main deck, with 83 men, victualled and stored for five months. Whilst reaching to the Eastward from off Scarborough this morning, I discovered the Admiral Yawl steering a course that seemed to have no other for its object than to cut off several vessels to leeward of her; and as she had the appearance of a man of war, I steered to intercept her. At half-past 12, I made the signal No. 275, when she hoisted an English ensign; at half-past one, being close up with her, I ordered a shot to be fired over her, to which was returned a broadside with round and grape after the Danish colours were hoisted. I immediately bore down, and brought her to close action, which was obstinately sustained for half an hour, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop under my command. I am too sensible of the able assistance of my First Lieutenant, Mr. Hills, together with my other officers and men, to omit acquainting you therewith. Am sorry to add, that Mr. Trewell, my pilot, had his leg severely fractured in the action, and one other man was wounded. On board the enemy the Second Officer and one man were killed.

G. LANGFORD, Commander.

Admiralty-office, March 8. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of *La Nouvelle Enterprise*, a French schooner privateer, of one long twelve-pounder and four carronades, and 55 men, by the *Nimrod* sloop, Capt. Spear; and also of *L'Amiral Gantheaume*, French lugger privateer, of 4 guns, and 28 men, by the *Racehorse* sloop, Capt. William Fisher. TRIAL

TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

Continued from p. 82.

The Court was thus constituted:—Sir W. Meadows, President; Generals Garth, Norton, Lake, Mohson, Moore, Nugent, Hulse, Dundas, Pigott, Clanricarde, Cuyler, Ogilvy, Fox, Sir F. Duffe, Harris, Manners, Welford, Garth, Stavelo, and Sir C. Ross.

The substance of the Charges was as follows:—1. Having, contrary to the tenor of instructions, in the summons to Buenos Ayres, required that the Civil Officers and Magistrates should be prisoners of war, which, it is averred, is contrary to all the customs of war, and had a decided effect in inflaming the civil population to resistance.—2. Exposing the army, in marching against Buenos Ayres, to a destructive discharge of musquetry from the town, without furnishing that army with any means of defence or attack.—3. Not being present personally on the advance against Buenos Ayres; also not keeping open a communication between the main body of the troops and the detachment under General Crauford, which compelled that Officer to surrender.—4. Surrendering the fortress of Monte Video without necessity, which was capable of making an effectual resistance against any force which could be brought against it.

We have room only for an epitome of the evidence in support of the prosecution, and of the defence; in which every fact bearing on the case has been faithfully and distinctly given.

Gen. Gower, the first witness, gave a general detail of the operations of his division. He stated, that all the leading arrangements of the expedition were made by Gen. Whitelocke himself. He (Gen. G.) had not heard that any general plan of operations ever was formed. "I was not acquainted with the existence of any, during the whole period of the service. Whatever communications were made to me, were made in the shape of orders." He took his first position on the 28th, without any artillery. Two six-pounders, and two three-pounders, were ordered to attach themselves to him on the 1st of July, in the morning; there were horses to them, but they were of so miserable a description, that he trusted much more to the personal exertions of the artillery soldiers, and a detachment of seamen that accompanied them, than to the horses, for their conveyance. He did not know why a landing was not made at Point Quilmes instead of Ensenada. Gen. Whitelocke's orders of the 4th July, regulating the plan of attack on the morning following, was proved: it directed different corps to penetrate into the streets in specified directions—"two corporals with tools to precede each column, the whole to be unladen, and no firing to be allowed on any

account." Gen. Gower thought the plan likely to succeed; but thought that a combined attack upon the town would have been practicable and expedient, gun-vessels having, when too late, been brought into a situation to act. Had the army marched, and made the attack on the 2d, believes they would have carried Buenos Ayres;—does not know why the attack was delayed. The advanced corps consisted of young men who had been a year on ship-board, and were the worst calculated of the whole army for the service to which they were appointed. Had there been a force, as was promised, to support the impression made by the charge of the light battalions, he was convinced we should have carried the place. Gen. Whitelocke, by Lieut.-col. Bourke, ordered Gen. Gower to advance, communicating at the same time an intention to support him by the main corps. Gen. Gower marched; but Gen. Whitelocke did not keep up any communication with him, neither did he preserve a situation from which to assist the advanced division, had any circumstance of action brought it into danger. Gen. Gower's division was not only unsupported in the service to which it was appointed, but was left nearly destitute of provisions. When it marched from Ensenada, it had two days' beef and bread, and one day's spirits. "During my march (says Gen. G.) from Ensenada to Buenos Ayres, I received no supplies of provisions from the main body of the army, or from the fleet, except a very small quantity of spirits, not amounting to the third of an allowance for one day, which a subaltern officer of the 36th Regiment brought up for the use of his own corps; the others received nothing; neither did I obtain any provisions from the country, during my march from the 28th inclusive to the 1st, except a few bullocks and sheep, and a small quantity of bread, hardly worth dividing among the men. On the 2d July, I had no provisions. The result of my success on that night was, the capture of some bullocks in the Carroll, and bread enough to serve the two divisions of the army for two days. On the 1st of July, Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke saw my corps himself, and he remarked upon the very exhausted state of the 88th Regiment; he told me that he expected I should catch a sufficient quantity of bullocks, not only to supply myself, but his columns also." Gen. Whitelocke was extremely jealous of the least interference on the part of his officers, and had forbidden the Commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineers communicating with Gen. Gower. No general orders were given in case of a retreat being necessary.

Lieut.-Col. *Bourke* gave a very minute detail of the strength, appointments, and movements of the army. He stated the plan of attack on Buenos Ayres, to have been drawn up by Gen. Gower, and adopted, with the exception of a proposition for not making any prisoners, and some trifling alterations. Gen. Whitelocke did not adopt any measures whatever when he heard the firing on the enemy of the 2d. Heard Gen. W. say he would be cautious in suffering his troops to enter the town; understood he meant to employ heavy artillery against it; but never saw or heard of any precise plan. No attempt had been made to reconnoitre the river Chuelo, or to ascertain the means which the enemy had collected to oppose our passage—did not believe any officer had been sent out to reconnoitre Buenos Ayres previous to the attack. The advanced division under Gen. Gower might have been cut off on the road without Gen. Whitelocke being able to succour him.

Gen. *Craufurd* stated, that Gen. Whitelocke, on inspecting with him the construction of the houses at Monte Video, which were similar to those at Buenos Ayres, observed how defensible they were, and that he would not expose troops to a contest in a city so built. He stated, that the camp kettles had been left behind on the embarkation of the army; and although they found wheat in their march, they had not the means to dress it; and though surrounded with cattle, they could not catch them, the Lapo men, who are employed in that service, having likewise been left behind. He farther instanced the want of arrangement in the fact that no bread was served out from the 30th June to the 3d July, when a quantity was found in a house they had occupied the preceding evening. He detailed the movement of his brigade previous to the fatal attack; and declared his opinion, that at the time he had defeated and pursued a column of the enemy, the town might easily have been carried if Gen. Whitelocke had advanced: he even thought Gen. Gower's division competent to the conquest. When recalled, he still required permission to continue the pursuit; but was obliged to relinquish the advantage, in obedience to a second and peremptory order.

Gen. *Lumley* and Lieut.-Col. *Lloyd*, 17th Dragoons detailed the progress of the army, and the local difficulties which impeded its march.

Sir *S. Achmuty* stated, in addition to the impediments presented by the swamps and rivers, the embarrassments the troops sustained from the want of provisions and spirits—this pressure would have been greater, but for accidental acquisitions. He thought the advances of the army might

have been expedited. No intimation was given to him where to find or communicate with the General, or where to retreat to in the event of defeat.

Capt. *Fraser*, commanding the Artillery, stated the difficulty which attended the carriage of the guns across the swamp, and the necessity which had induced him to destroy five Spanish guns, in order to be able to the service of 32 other guns and their ammunition:—the arrangements made by Gen. Whitelocke on the occasion afforded but trifling facility. He stated the disposition of the artillery on the 4th and 5th July, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief.

Col. *Mahon* detailed the movements of his corps, and produced the various rapid and opposite orders which directed them. He thought Gen. Whitelocke had exerted himself to the utmost, to obtain horses at Monte Video.

Lieut.-col. *Torrens*, Military Secretary, reported that the state of the weather and the want of provisions expedited the attack on Buenos Ayres. Gen. Whitelocke was apprised of the intention of the Enemy to defend themselves from the tops of their houses. He (the General) did not reconnoitre the town previous to its attack, or appoint a place of retreat, from too great a confidence in victory.

Capt. *C. Maxwell* and Capt. *Whittingham*, Aide-de-Camps to Generals Gower and Whitelocke, spoke to objects interesting only as connecting other points of evidence.

Admiral *Murray* deposed as to the position of the ships, and to the fact that the navy could have co-operated in the attack, and could have furnished iron crows, &c. had they been required.

Capt. *Squires*, of the Engineers, stated that no pontoons had been provided—thought the convent of Reiolita, in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, should have been occupied—batteries might have been raised to advantage to the Northward of the town.

Capt. *Dickson*, attached to Col. Mahon's division, spoke to its movements.

Mr. *Roche* had been sent in with a flag of truce on the 3d; saw no guns, the houses were barricaded, and the population or mob armed, and in great apparent confusion and riot.

Mr. *Bullock*, the Commissary, stated that his being uninformed of the advance of Gen. Gower's division, was the cause of its not having been properly supplied.

Lieut.-cols. *Bradford*, *Davis*, and *Nugent*, deposed that their corps would, without inconvenience or discontent, have marched farther than they did on the 2d.—And their evidence closed the two first Charges.

In support of the 3d Charge, Gen.

Gower deposed, that, until the morning of the 6th, Gen. Whitelocke did not attempt any means to open a communication with the different corps of his army—at that period, he was of opinion, the enemy could not have made any impression of consequence on the army. In consequence of some objections of his to particular parts of the general arrangements, Gen. Whitelocke had angrily declared that he (Gen. G.) sought to throw cold water on all he did, and that he would supersede him in his command on the Staff.

Gen. Sir S. Achmuty, in a very interesting detail of the gallant achievements of the corps he commanded, that of Major Nugent, and some others, stated, that the only reinforcement sent to him by Gen. Whitelocke, on his representation for assistance, was, 16 artillery-men without an Officer; and that he did not reach the post occupied by Sir S. Achmuty till the noon of the 6th, whereas he might have been there at 6 o'clock on the 5th. The troops were speaking in contemptuous terms of their General (Whitelocke), a circumstance which influenced Sir S. Achmuty in approving the capitulation. The British force which remained, after the surrender of Gen. Craufurd, was more than sufficient to beat the enemy if they were out of the town:—thinks the force employed was fully sufficient for the reduction of the town; does not think that any advantage would have resulted from having the arms loaded:—thinks the Plaza de Tauros might have been maintained, or a retreat might have been effected; but he thought it more advisable to surrender Monte Video than leave so large a number of our people prisoners behind.

Lieut.-cols. *Nugent, King, Davie*, and Gen. *Lumley*, gave evidence to the gallantry of their respective corps, and the absence of support or communication from the Commander in Chief.

Lieut.-col. *Burn* stated, with 50 men, having taken two guns from 300 of the Enemy.

Lieut.-cols. *Duff, Cadogan, Guard*, and Major *Vandeleur*, detailed the events which led to their surrender.

Gen. *Craufurd* deposed, that, in obedience to his orders, he occupied the Convent of St. Domingo, where he was directed to wait for farther instructions; but not having received either communication or succour, and finding it impossible to retreat, and having had upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, he, with the approbation of the Field-Officers with him, consented to surrender. He thought the gun-boats could have done great service, as could Col. *Mahon's* brigade if brought forward.—Had not a place of retreat appointed.

Lieut. Col. *Packe* thought a bombardment of the City, after the partial surrender of our troops, might have endangered their safety; but thought other measures of offence eligible.

Lieut.-col. *Nichols* stated his occupation of the port of *Residentia*, which he maintained till recalled.

In support of the 4th Charge, which accused Gen. Whitelocke of having entered into a Capitulation while at the head of 5000 troops, with numerous local advantages, and a communication with the fleet; and of having surrendered Monte Video in opposition to his duty, &c. Capt. *Davenport*, senior surviving officer of the 6th Dragoon Guards, stated his having made a lodgement in the first square, and remained there two days, till withdrawn.

Capt. *Fraser* stated, that Gen. Whitelocke remained during the whole of the 5th at the Corral, from whence he could not see any part of the town, and not above 150 yards of the suburbs, and during the greater part of the time was silent and reserved: he (the General) did not proceed himself towards the scene of action till noon the following day.

Lieut.-col. *Torrès* deposed to the same effect.

Col. *Mahon* stated, that had he been apprised of the situation of Gen. Craufurd, he could have co-operated with him from his position.

Gen. *Whitelocke* admitted that Monte Video was not, at the signing of the Capitulation, in a state of siege, and was abundantly garrisoned and supplied with provisions and stores; and with this admission the case on the part of the prosecution ended.

THE DEFENCE.—After a week's adjournment, to allow Gen. Whitelocke time to prepare his defence, the Court assembled on the 14th March, when Gen. *Whitelocke*, from a written paper, read a long and argumentative reply to the different charges. He expressed his satisfaction at being afforded a proper occasion to vindicate his character and conduct from active and unmerited obloquy;—he complained of some publications by a subaltern officer, encouraged by one of superior rank; and particularly complained of the language used by the Advocate General to prejudice the Court against him. He conjured the Court to separate evidence of opinions as to his operations, founded on experience acquired by misfortunes, from those facts which were or could be known to him, and upon which he acted—and to judge of his conduct, not by the result and subsequent knowledge, but by the previous information which induced it. He complained that the mode of giving evidence in

narrative blended much extraneous matter with the fact, relative to the charges; and introduced a vast variety of trifling detail into evidence, which might bear in the aggregate, although not admit of, or deserve, partial explanation. He then entered into a detail of the temper, policy, and condition of the people of La Plata, to shew that the expectations of establishing ourselves there, and of extensive commercial advantages, were wholly fallacious.—In the course of this detail, the General became exhausted, and three of his friends successively read the manuscript he had prepared.—Gen. Whitelocke stated, that Gen. Crawford, Col. Duff, and Major Vandeleur, Col. Packe, and Col. Cadogan, on entering the town, turned to the left instead of the right, by which deviation they lost the support of the other columns, and encountered the loss they had sustained. He complained of the injudicious position taken by Gen. Craufurd, where he could not maintain himself, and from which he could not retreat; and farther, in having withheld from him (Gen. W.) a knowledge of his situation.—The General concluded that part of his defence by observing, that he might have erred in adopting the plan of Gen. Gower, which had failed; or from too great a confidence, in not taking all proper precaution; but these were errors of judgment, to which the charge did not apply.—To the Charge respecting the surrender of Monte Video, he answered, that no blame could attach to him on that occasion, as he was not the commander of that fortress. Official Letters from Sir S. Achmuty, expressive of an opinion that 15,000 men would be necessary to the occupation of that country, and the several orders of Gen. Whitelocke respecting the embarkation, &c. of the army, were delivered in evidence; and Lieut.-col. Bourke was called, to correct some part of Mr. Bullock's testimony. After which Gen. Whitelocke produced a Letter from Sir A. Williamson, testifying Gen. W.'s bravery in an assault on Port au Prince, and on other occasions. Gen. White deposed to the same effect.—Gen. Whitelocke then declared, he had concluded his Defence, and relied with cheerfulness on the impartiality and justice of the Court.

The Judge Advocate reviewed the evidence, and commented on various parts of it, and of the defence, which he contended, did not in the slightest degree refute any of the charges. In regard to the first charge, of having, contrary to policy and usage, required in his proposal for surrender that the Civil Officers should be considered as prisoners of war, not the least justification had been offered; on the contrary, the motives urged by the Lieut.

general for not having bombarded the town, lest he should exasperate the people, aggravated the offence, in calling upon them to deliver up their Magistrates, the very persons to whom they looked for protection. It appeared from the evidence of Generals Gower and Craufurd, that, if the prisoner had followed up the advantage gained on the 2d, the place must have fallen; but, instead of doing so, he had not even inquired the cause of the firing, or the result of the action:—that he had unnecessarily lost the assistance of 1800 men under Col. Mahon, which he appeared to have forgotten for four days on a bridge:—that he had not availed himself of the co-operation of the gun-boats, had not appointed a place of retreat, or a point to which communication should be sent:—that Gen. Craufurd and Col. Packe were obliged to surrender, for want of orders, &c. He closed his reply by a reference to the surrender of Monte Video, which he condemned in the strongest terms.

The Court was then cleared, and the Members continued sitting for about half an hour, when they adjourned.

March 24, Colonel Gordon, Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, communicated officially to Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke the Sentence of the Court Martial, as approved by his Majesty. It is as follows:

“The Court Martial, having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the said charges with, the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order that the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account.

“The Court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood, that they attach no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to the proposed points of attack; and do therefore acquit Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke of that part of the said charge.—The Court adjudge, *That the said Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve His Majesty in any military capacity whatever.*

“The King has been pleased to confirm the above Sentence; and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has received his Majesty's command to direct, that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which Officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, are de-

cient in that zeal, judgment, and personal exertion, which their Sovereign and their Country have a right to expect from Officers intrusted with high commands.

"To his Majesty, who has ever taken a most lively interest in the welfare, the honour, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure in South America has proved a subject of the most heartfelt regret. But it has been a great consolation to him, and his Majesty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that, after the most minute investigation, his Majesty finds ample cause for gratification, in the intrepidity and good order displayed by his troops lately employed on that service; and par-

ticularly by those divisions of the army which were personally engaged with the enemy, in the town of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July 1807; and his Majesty entertains no doubt, that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the same skill and energy which have so eminently distinguished his Commanders in other quarters of the world, the result of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themselves and beneficial to their Country.

"By Command of his Royal Highness
the Commander in Chief,
HENRY CALVERT,
Maj-gen. and Adj-gen. of the Forces."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, 26th February. All our accounts concur in stating, that the public spirit in Finland is excellent, and that the Russians are detested there. The King is about to order a *levee en masse* to be exercised and formed for service:—the loyalty of the people has, however, in part anticipated the publication of the order. A similar measure, it is probable, will take place in Sweden.

Another Letter, dated *March 2.* The King this afternoon received a Courier from Lieut.-gen. Klucker, who commands in Finland, announcing, that on the 21st February the Russians entered that province at different points. At Alberfors, and at Louisa, there were some petty affairs of advanced posts, in which the Swedish troops behaved with their accustomed bravery, but which terminated without any important result.

The fortresses in Finland are provisioned for four months, and are prepared to make the most vigorous resistance.

Stockholm, March 3. The Cabinet of Petersburg, not considering itself sufficiently strong to conquer this Province by open force, has resorted to seduction; and not content with employing to that effect the traitor Gen. Sprengporten, they have circulated, in Finland, Proclamations, calling on the inhabitants to revolt, promising to them the exercise of their rights and privileges, &c. The despotism and misery which prevails in Russia are, however, too well known to admit of any degree of attention being paid to these promises. The King considered this invasion, without a previous Declaration, so perfidious, and this appeal to revolt so unworthy, that he judged it expedient last night to confine M. d'Alopus to his house, and to signify to him, that, in consequence of the unwarrantable measures of his Court, he could no longer be regarded in his diplomatic character. It appears that the Russian

Court had organized a revolutionary system for acting on the spirits of the people, and had an officer, and two subalterns and four soldiers, to carry on the necessary communications.—Orders have likewise been issued to arrest a Russian Courier, who, unable to proceed by sea, on the 22d ult. took the route by the North for Stockholm, and who was the bearer of these revolutionary Proclamations.

A circumstance which contributed to these rigorous measures against M. d'Alopus was, that his Majesty had not received any intelligence from his Ambassador at Petersburg subsequent to the 14th February, although there were Letters from the Frontiers to the 24th, and his Excellency had been directed to leave the Russian capital, if he saw that a rupture between the Courts was inevitable.

Gripsholm castle, March 6. His Royal Majesty received yesterday afternoon a Courier from Lieut.-gen. Klucker, with the following Report, dated Head-quarters, Tawastchus, Feb. 29:

"On the same day that the first brigade retreated from Forsby, I ordered a fellow to be apprehended at Berga, on suspicion of being a spy, who proved to be a Swedish subject; and about whom, and a waggoner in Louisa, were found, besides a passport from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Buxhovden, 24 copies of a Proclamation in the Swedish and Finnish languages, addressed to THE SOLDIERS IN FINLAND. I inclose a copy of this Proclamation, which the prisoner was prevailed upon by the Russian Commander-in-Chief to distribute among the troops who compose your Majesty's army in Finland.

"I have ordered the above prisoner to be sent to Abo, under a proper escort, there to undergo his further examination, and punishment. "C. N. OF KLUCKER.

"Head-quarters, Tawastchus,
Feb. 29, 1808.

PROCLAMATION OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL IN CHIEF TO THE SOLDIERS IN FINLAND.

Soldiers—My most gracious Emperor has thought it right, for the protection and prosperity of the Fins; to order his troops to enter Finland.

It is his Majesty's pleasure, that I am to assure you of his most gracious sentiments towards the inhabitants of this country in general, and towards you, soldiers, in particular; your fate is still more to be lamented than that of other Fins, because you are obliged to leave your wives, children, relations, and friends, to fight for an unjust cause. Soldiers, I have my most gracious Emperor's command to assure you, that such of you as shall lay down your arms shall be perfectly at liberty to go to their friends and relations, and receive, besides, two roubles for a musket, one for a sword, and ten for a horse. Can there be among you, Soldiers, any man who sets so little value on his own happiness and welfare, as not to listen to a proposal so well calculated to procure him a peaceful and happy life under the protection of my most gracious Emperor?

"Meal-quarters, Louisa, Feb. 10-22, 1808."

The Original is signed by

"BUKHODEN."

Gottenberg, March 11. Count Buxhoden, General in Chief of the Russian army in Finland, has issued the following

"PROCLAMATION

TO THE INHABITANTS OF FINLAND.

"It is with the utmost concern his Imperial Majesty my most gracious Master finds himself necessitated to order his troops under my command to enter your country, good friends and inhabitants of Swedish Finland.—His Imperial Majesty feels the more concerned to take this step, to which he is compelled by the transactions which have taken place in Sweden, as he still bears in mind the generous and friendly sentiments which the Fins displayed towards Russia in the last war, when the Swedish King engaged in an invasion of Finland, in a manner equally unexpected and unwarrantable.—His present Swedish Majesty, far from joining his Imperial Majesty in his exertions to restore the tranquillity of Europe, which alone can be effected by the coalition which so fortunately has been formed by the most powerful States, has on the contrary formed a closer alliance with the enemy of tranquillity and peace, whose oppressive system and unwarrantable conduct towards his Imperial Majesty and his nearest Ally, his Imperial Majesty cannot by any means look upon with indifference.—It is on this ground, in addition to what his Imperial Majesty owes to the security of his own dominions, that he

finds himself necessitated to take your Country under his protection, in order to secure to himself due satisfaction, in case his Royal-Swedish Majesty should persist in his design not to accept the just conditions of peace which have been tendered to him by his French Majesty, through the mediation of his Imperial Russian Majesty, in order to restore the blessings of peace, which are at all times the principal object of his Imperial Majesty's attention.—Good friends and men of Finland, remain quiet, and fear nought: we do not come to you as enemies, but as your friends and protectors, to render you more prosperous and happy, and to avert from you the calamities which, if war should become indispensable, must necessarily befall you.—Do not allow yourselves to be seduced to take to arms, or to treat in a hostile manner the troops who are committed to my orders: should any one offend against this admonition, he must impute to himself the consequences of his conduct; while, on the other hand, those who meet his Imperial Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of this country may rest assured of his powerful favour and protection.—And as it is his Imperial Majesty's will, that all the affairs in your country shall pursue their usual course, and be managed according to your ancient laws and customs, which are to remain undisturbed as long as his troops remain in your country, all Officers, both civil and military; are herewith directed to conform themselves thereto; provided that no bad use be made of this indulgence, contrary to the good of the country.—Prompt payment shall be made for all provisions and refreshments required for the troops; and in order that you may still more be convinced of his Majesty's paternal solicitude for your welfare, he has ordered several magazines to be formed, in addition to those which are already established, out of which the most indigent inhabitants shall be supplied with necessaries, in common with his Majesty's troops.—Should circumstances occur which require some amicable discussion and deliberation; in this case you are directed to send your deputies, chosen in the usual manner, to the City of Abo, in order to deliberate on the like subject, and to adopt such measures as the welfare of the country shall require.—It is his Imperial Majesty's pleasure, that from this moment Finland shall be considered and treated as other conquered provinces of the Russian Empire, which now enjoy happiness and peace under the mild Government of his Imperial Majesty, and remain in full possession of the freedom of religious worship, as well as of all its ancient rights and privileges.—The taxes payable to the Crown remain in substance unaltered,

tered, and the pay of Public Officers of every description continues likewise on its antient footing.—All this is herewith made known to all whom it does concern, and who are strictly to conform themselves thereto, as well as to whatever else shall be exacted by his Imperial Majesty's Ukase. "Given in head-quarters, Frederickshamn, the 18th February, 1808."

The original is signed by Buxhoven.—*Gottenburgh Gazette.*

HIS SWEDISH MAJESTY'S DECLARATION.

This Declaration commences with pointing out, in very forcible terms, the treachery exhibited in the attack on his dominions, the first intimation of which he received by telegraphic dispatch,—an attack led on by a traitor to his country (Foran Sprengporten), and made by a Sovereign in whom he placed implicit confidence as a friend, a relation, and an independent Monarch. It goes on to state the engagements beneficial to the general cause into which the Emperor of Russia had entered, of his adherence to which the King of Sweden could not possibly harbour any mistrust or suspicion, when the Emperor had expressly declared, 'That he should reject all offers of peace, however advantageous they might be, which could not be reconciled with the honour of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his Allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe.' "How far this proclamation is consistent with the peace of Tilsit, has already been decided by the present age, and posterity will confirm the doom."

It then proceeds to state the rejection of the demand of his Swedish Majesty for an armistice, and the consequent abandonment of his German Dominions. He had fulfilled all his engagements with Russia; "he had supported the Russian operations with his ships of war; he had opened to the Emperor his magazines of warlike stores; he had rejected, and hardly noticed the offers made to him by the French Government, one of which was, that in case of a rupture with Russia, in the midst of a war, when the Russian frontiers and the capital itself were perfectly defenceless, all the Provinces lost in the reign of Charles XII. should be restored to Sweden; and that, besides, any part of the Russian Empire should be procured to the King, which he should require.—His Royal Majesty is far from claiming any praise for having rejected such offers, but his right of expecting honourable proceedings from the power spared, was strengthened by his conduct."

The Declaration goes on to state the tendency of the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, "which were first suspec-

ted to exist, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian Ministry."—That "preparations for a rupture with England were made in Petersburg as early as last Autumn, and merely a convenient season was wanted to carry them into execution, when, by a note of the 6th of October, it was proposed to his Majesty to co-operate in the same manner as in 1781; in an attempt to shut the Baltic against foreign ships of war."

"His Royal Majesty returned for answer under date of the 13th Nov. that as long as the French Government was lording it over so considerable a part of the Southern ports of the Baltic, and practising its excluding system, there could be no tranquillity in the Baltic; wherefore his Imperial Majesty must first prevail on the French to quit them. This demand was repeated, and compliance demanded as an obligation arising out of the Convention, 1780, against which, however, in reply, his Swedish Majesty adduced the Convention, 1801, between Russia and England, to which Sweden had acceded at the express desire of Russia herself, and by which the former Armed Neutrality was completely done away. Sweden therefore could not interfere, but at the same time she offered to endeavour to obtain by negotiation with England, that the latter should send into the Baltic no ships of war, unless some other power rendered that measure necessary by hostilities committed in the sea.—That Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England—that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade, to protect Cronstadt, was certainly asking too much. Hostile preparations were immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers, but his Swedish Majesty looked with indifference on them, hoping that peace would be secured by the consent of England which he had offered to procure. A direct answer to this offer, however, was avoided; and when his Swedish Majesty directed his Ambassador to make remonstrances on the subject, all official communications were at once broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland, with a Proclamation of the most treacherous kind. Every lawful Government, every manly and honourable soldier, every faithful subject, must condemn such proceedings. This sudden invasion of a friendly country, commenced with treacherous attempts to stir up revolts, is unprecedented even in our times, otherwise so rich in instances of the most unwarrantable acts of violence and despotism. The Russian Empire allied with France, is not sufficiently powerful to subdue the resistance of a province which, on account of the season, is entirely left to itself: treachery and rebellion must be called in for assistance."

The Declaration concludes with the following appeal to the inhabitants:—"Faithful inhabitants of Finland! respectable people, your King, since the beginning of his reign, has constantly endeavoured to diffuse knowledge and prosperity through your country.—A treacherous friend is now attempting to disturb your repose, and throw you back into the darkness of ancient times. His sword is unsheathed over your heads; his blood-stained hands are extended to complete your ruin; do not rely on his treacherous promises, which tend to unnerve the arm of loyalty, and decoy you from your faithful attachment to your King and Country.—Concerned at the misfortunes attending on war, but convinced that he has not provoked them, your King feels satisfied that your attachment to his person remains unimpaired; and you may depend on his making the utmost exertions, assisted by a powerful Ally, to protect and avenge you. Stockholm, March 11, 1808."

Stockholm, March 12. The towns of Borgo, Louisa, and Alberfors, are now occupied by Russian troops.

Copenhagen, March 18. A courier arrived on the 15th from Helsinburg, with intelligence that DENMARK had declared war against this country*. The Swedish Minister had left Copenhagen, and the Swedish Consul Elsinour: the former is gone to the King at Gripsholm. The French are said to have entered Holstein on the 5th inst. and it is reported that several of them are already come over to Zealand; but of this we have no certain intelligence, all communication between the two countries being for the present stopped. Twenty mails for Hamburgh, from Elsinour, were returned here this morning. It is no longer doubted that it is the intention of the enemy to invade this country immediately. The Dames are fitting out all their East and West India ships as men of war.

A vessel arrived at Carlsrona from Mäntel brings intelligence that Prussia has declared war against Sweden*.

The Prometheus sloop of war sent into this port yesterday a Danish brig, which she fell in with in cruising off this port; and when the prize left her she was in chase of some others.

The Vanguard, of 74 guns, and the Quebec frigate, got into open water yesterday; and it is expected that the Stately

and Nassau, of 64 guns each, will be released from the ice to-day, as great exertions are making for that purpose.

The Governor of Gottenburgh offered to supply 1000 men to cut away the ice, which is very thick and strong. These ships, it is said, will proceed to the Sound.

The King of Sweden has issued a proclamation, forbidding all intercourse with Russia.

RUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AGAINST SWEDEN.

Petersburg, Feb. 24. The following Declaration has been published here:

"Justly indignant at the violence which England has displayed towards the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, faithful to his character and to his system of unceasing care for the interests of his Empire, notified to the King of Great Britain, that he could not remain insensible of so unjust and unexampled an aggression on a Sovereign connected with him by the ties of blood and friendship, and who was the most ancient Ally of Russia. His Imperial Majesty informed the King of Sweden of this determination by a note, dated the 24th of September last, and presented to the Swedish Ambassador. An article in the Treaty concluded in 1783 between the Empress Catharine and Gustavus III. and another in the Treaty of 1800 between the late Emperor Paul and the present King of Sweden, contain the reciprocal and stipulated agreement to maintain the principle that the Baltic is a close Sea, with the guarantee of its coasts against all acts of hostility, violence, or vexations whatsoever; and farther, to employ for this purpose all the means in the power of the respective Contracting Parties. His Imperial Majesty, referring to these Treaties, considered himself not merely authorized, but bound, to call upon the King of Sweden for his co-operation against England. His Swedish Majesty did not disavow the obligations imposed upon him by the Treaties referred to, but refused all co-operation until the French troops should be removed from the coast, and the Ports of Germany opened to English ships. But the question here was, the checking of those aggressions which England had commenced, and by which all Europe was disturbed. The Emperor demanded from the King of Sweden a co-operation founded on treaties; but his Swedish Majesty answered by proposing to delay the execution of the Treaty to another period; and by troubling himself with the care of opening the Dutch ports for England; in a word, with rendering himself of service to that England, against

* The Danish and Prussian declarations of war are matters of course. That the Crown Prince of Denmark should feel hostility towards Sweden, cannot be a matter of wonder; and that Frederick William should be compelled to join in the alliance, is but one more drop from the cup of bitterness which he is condemned to drink. *Genl. Mas, March, 1808.*

against which measures of defence ought to have been taken. It would be difficult to find a more striking proof of partiality on the part of the King of Sweden towards Great Britain, than this which he has here given. His Imperial Majesty, on the 16th of November, caused a second Note to be delivered; in which his Swedish Majesty was informed of the rupture between Russia and England. This note remained two months unanswered; and the answer, which was transmitted on the 9th of January to his Imperial Majesty's Minister was to the same purport as the former. The Emperor is, however, far from regretting his moderation. He is, on the contrary, well pleased to recollect, that he has employed every means that remained to him for bringing back his Swedish Majesty to the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of his States; but his Imperial Majesty owes it at last to his people, and to the security of his dominions, which is to a Sovereign the highest of all laws, no longer to leave the co-operation of Russia with Sweden a matter of doubt. Informed that the Cabinet of St. James's, endeavouring to terrify Denmark into a concurrence with the interests of England, threatened that Swedish troops should occupy Zealand, and that the possession of Norway should be guaranteed to the King of Sweden; assured also that his Swedish Majesty, while he left the Russian Note unanswered, was secretly negotiating a treaty at London; his Imperial Majesty perceived that the interests of his Empire would be very ill secured, were he to permit his neighbour, the King of Sweden, at the commencement of a war between Russia and England, to disguise his well-known sentiments of attachment to the latter Power, under the appearance of a pretended Neutrality. His Imperial Majesty therefore cannot allow the relations of Sweden towards Russia to remain longer in a state of uncertainty. He cannot give his consent to such a neutrality. His Swedish Majesty's intentions being therefore no longer doubtful, nothing remained for his Imperial Majesty but to resort to those means which Providence has placed in his hands, for no other purpose except that of giving protection and safety to his dominions; and he has deemed it right to notify this intention to the King of Sweden, and to all Europe. Having thus acquitted himself of that duty which the safety of his dominions requires, his Imperial Majesty is ready to change the measures he is about to take to measures of precaution only, if the King of Sweden will, without delay, join Russia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic against England until the conclusion of a maritime Peace. He himself invites the King, his brother-

in-law, for the last time, and with all the feelings of real friendship, no longer to hesitate in fulfilling his obligations, and in embracing the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of the Northern Powers. What has Sweden gained since her King attached himself to England? Nothing could be more painful to his Imperial Majesty, than to see a rupture take place between Sweden and Russia. But his Swedish Majesty has it still in his power to prevent this event, by resolving, without delay, to adopt that course which can alone preserve a strict union and perfect harmony between the two States.

"Done at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1808."

DENMARK.

Major-Gen. Waltersdorf, Admiral Lutkens, and Adjutant-General Kirchhoff, brought to a Court Martial for the surrender of Copenhagen, were on the 1st instant acquitted and liberated.

The Danes have strengthened the garrison of the isle of Bornholm, in the Baltic, and appointed Gen. Kasoet to the command. They have likewise constructed furnaces at the different batteries about Copenhagen, for heating shot, in the event of a visit from the British fleet.

The King of Denmark died February 13th; and on the 16th the Crown Prince was declared King.

GERMANY.

The Duke of Mecklenburgh, in obedience to orders from France, has prohibited his subjects from commerce or intercourse with England. A like conduct has been imposed on nearly all the powers of Europe.

An Order was published at Trieste on the 15th February, for breaking off all intercourse with England.—Colonial produce immediately rose 20 per cent.

The English, it is stated, are to be expelled the Austrian dominions.

Austria has suspended its friendly intercourse with Sweden, and the Swedish Minister has been withdrawn from Vienna.

The Correspondence of the 11th says, "We learn from Muntz, that all German current coin is to be put out of circulation."

It is stated in the German Papers; under date from the Danube 29d February, that several Russian regiments have broken up from Moldavia for the Caspian Sea, thence, to proceed through Persia into Hindostan.

An Austrian cordon of 70,000 men is forming on the Turkish frontiers, under the orders of the Archduke Ferdinand, brother to the Empress.—Gen. Bellegarde is second in command.

An article from Vienna, dated Feb. 6, says: The news from Turkey is warlike. Two armies are assembling, consisting of 150,000 men each, for the purpose of being prepared on all points, and the fleet is abundantly provisioned. The Porte seems inclined

inclined to the side of England; and it is feared that the English may occupy Egypt and the Morea with the consent of his Highness."

Prussia, it is stated, has been obliged by Buonaparte to accede to the Confederation of the Rhine, which places her in complete vassalage to France.

Jerome, the new King of Westphalia, on receiving an address from a deputation of the Jews of that country on the 8th ult. replied to the following effect: "I am satisfied with your speech. That article in the Constitution of my Kingdom which establishes the equality of all religions, is in perfect unison with the feelings of my heart. The law ought to interrupt no man in the exercise of his worship. Each subject is as much at liberty to observe the rules of his faith, as the King is to follow his religion. The duties of the citizen are the only objects which the laws of the Government can regulate."

FRANCE.

The French Imperial Almanack for 1808 contains as first head—*FRENCH EMPIRE*, comprising, 1st, France; 2d, Italy; 3d, Naples; 4th, Rome (Pius VII.); 5th, Lucca and Piombino; 6th, Holland.—*Neue Zeitung, March 11.*

According to a *Senatus Consultum* of the 19th Feb. all foreigners, who have rendered, or shall render, any eminent services to France, or, endowed with talents, shall introduce any useful art and invention, shall be entitled, after one year's residence, to the rights of French citizens.

Prince Stahrenberg, it is said, was received with great coolness by Buonaparte on his recent introduction. We should have been surprised had it been otherwise; as the Prince, by an honest expression of his sentiments of the French Ruler, long since rendered himself odious to him—another cause of hatred was the attachment M. Stahrenberg professed towards this Country.

We are apprized by letters from the Rhine, that the horses that were intended by the Grand Seignior as a present for the French Emperor, and which were actually on their way to Paris, have been ordered by Buonaparte to be sent back to Turkey, and not allowed to enter France.

The revenues of France at present amount to between 30 and 40 millions sterling; and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, door-ways, sign-boards, furniture, and working patents, without which no one is permitted to manufacture, in any way; the Custom-house duties, which used to contribute greatly to the national supplies, are now greatly deficient of their accustomed produce. The annual consumption of food in Paris is stated at 258,640,000 francs, or about

10,776,600*l.*; and one-sixth part of the population of that capital are classed as paupers.

The Dramatic Authors in Paris lately amounted to 2142, comprehending tragic and comic poets, melo-dramatists, mono-dramists, vaudevillists, parodists, and pantomimists. When performers of eminence become superannuated, they are supported by the state, on the liberal principle, that those who have contributed to the public pleasures should be supported in the decay of nature by public gratitude.

Buonaparte has adopted a very extensive plan for the improvement of Paris:—Amongst other objects, all the streets between the Caroussel and the Louvre are to be pulled down; and another gallery, corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, to be built, with an open arcade, leaving in the front of the Thuilleries a parade sufficiently large to exercise an army of 100,000 men.—Another new bridge is building over the Seine, from the middle of the Champ de Mars; several new fountains are erecting; and the new National Monument in the cemetery of the Magdalens, and the Triumphal Arch in the garden of the Thuilleries, commemorative of the victories of Napoleon, are prosecuting with activity.—The other national works going forward are:—a column 150 feet high, in the Place Vendome, to the honour of the French arms, with an avenue to the Boulevards; a martial temple on the Boulevards St. Honoré, to contain the statues of the different generals who have distinguished themselves; on plates of gold, the names of all the officers and men who fell in battle are to be displayed; and on plates of silver, the names of such as survived those conflicts; a temple to Victory at the barriere of the Camps Elysees, of immense magnitude; a new facade to the Legislative palace; the pantheon of St. Genevieve; the quay of Desaix, which is to be faced with a piazza; and the columns of Rostock.

The French are endeavouring to make an improvement in the art of gunnery, by effecting a discharge of cannon by means of electricity, without exposing the gunners to the enemy's fire. An experiment was lately made by M. Bouche, in the *Garden des Plantes*, at Paris, to try the effect of electricity applied to gun-batteries. Instead of guns, he fired 100 rockets on large sticks, in the garden; the rockets were all connected by an iron wire, and one spark caused them all to explode at the same instant.

Buonaparte has lately fitted up his library in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble busts of celebrated characters, among which are those of Mr. Fox and Lord Nelson.

The Captain of a vessel which has arrived from

the Minister was, has been preserved undamaged by a kind of miracle; but he was wounded while hastening to relieve his daughter the Duchess Lavalla, who was found with her husband amidst the ruins. She is severely but not dangerously wounded. A servant lost his life on the occasion. Inquiries are already set on foot to discover the authors of this horrid deed. The apothecary of the late Queen, who was implicated in the late conspiracy and received the King's pardon, has been arrested; this man has a shop near the palace of M. Salicette; and strong suspicions are entertained of his having collected a large quantity of gunpowder in the cellars, which were separated from those of M. Salicette merely by a partition wall. The building which contained the different war-offices has been rendered uninhabitable by the explosion.

King Joseph, desirous of possessing the land in the neighbourhood of Pompeia, with a view to deliberate and systematic research, has issued a decree obliging all persons holding land about the ruins to cede it to Government, receiving in exchange Crown lands of equal value.

Various movements were, during the last month, observed among the French troops in Naples. The number of French troops in the Ecclesiastical States in Ancona, Civita, Vecchia, and other maritime places, may be estimated at 30,000.

A French corps of 10,000 men, on the 1st February, occupied the castle of St. Angelo, and the several gates of Rome.—On the 3d, all the gates, excepting three, were restored to the Papal troops.—On that day, the commander, Gen. Miolles, paid the Pope a short visit, and returned to the Palace of Lucien Buonaparte.—Lucien Buonaparte and Prince Borghese had guards of honour. The French officers were lodged with the Nobles, and the soldiers in the monasteries. It was then thought the Holy Father would leave Rome immediately.

NOTICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, CARDINAL CASSINI, DATED ROME, FEB. 2, 1808.

“His Holiness Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French Government, and to the extent required of him, as it is *contrary to his sacred duties*, and the dictates of his conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened, and to the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands: Yielding, therefore, in all humility of heart, to the inscrutable determinations of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and, being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guaranteeing the rights of his Sovereignty,

he has commanded us to protest, and formally protests in his own name, as well as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions; being desirous that the rights of the Holy Chair should remain now, and henceforward, uninjured and untouched. As the Vicar on earth of that God of Peace who taught by his divine example humility and patience, he has no doubt but his most beloved subjects, who have given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar study to preserve peace and tranquillity, private as well as public; which his Holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; and that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the *individuals of a nation*, from whom, during his journey, and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard.”

The Pope, it said, is to reside in *seclusion* at Avignon; several Cardinals, it is added, will accompany him.

Rome, Feb. 15. The Holy Father goes daily to the tomb of St. Peter, and there passes hours in prayer.

Leghorn, Feb. 17. A formal rupture having taken place between France and Algiers, all Algerine property here has been seized and sold.

Florence, Feb. 17. The French are erecting two new batteries for the defence of the Port of Leghorn. Nothing decisive has occurred at Rome since the entry of the 10,000 French troops; the Commander is probably waiting the return of a courier that the Pope sent to Paris.

AMERICA.

Mr. Rose was introduced to the President and Vice-president of America on the 16th January, without, however, entering on the subject of his mission. M. Turreau, the French Minister, is stated to have taken offence at the reception of Mr. Rose, and threatened to demand his passport if he was recognized in an official character. Mr. Maddison, it was supposed, would be appointed to treat with him.

Gen. Moreau is accused, in a New York Paper of the 21st January, of being implicated in a plan, originating with Buonaparte, hostile to the United States; and that an order had, in consequence, been issued for his arrest.

The Orders in Council are stated to have been received at Boston on the 22d January, but do not appear to have excited any particular sensation.

Mr. Jefferson has declared, that if America should be involved in a war, he should not consider himself justified in seeking his individual happiness in retirement, but would again offer himself for the Presidency.

IRISH AND SCOTCH NEWS.

Feb. 7. A most indecent outrage was committed at St. Mary's chapel, *Limerick*: While the Rev. Mr. Herbert, a gentleman well known for his polite demeanour and benevolent character, was engaged in the celebration of divine worship, an infuriated ruffian, named Martin Sheehan, actuated by revenge and the most diabolical intention, rushed through the congregation, and, advancing towards the rails that surround the altar, with an iron holdfast recently sharpened, made an attempt at the life of the officiating clergyman: the stroke was luckily averted by the interposition of Mr. Edy Macy, and an active tradesman, James Phegny, who received the blow, while in a praiseworthy act of zeal for the defence of his pastor, whose person has happily not been hurt, though Mr. Macy has been slightly wounded. The wretch was secured, and committed to prison.

Feb. 26. A soap-boiler in the neighbourhood of *Edinburgh* was last week scalded to death, by falling into a cauldron of boiling soap. On the same evening two lime-burners were killed, and two others shockingly burnt, by a quarry shooting upon them.

March 5. A man named *Monro*, and his sister, were lately found dead in a small hut at *Lochflass*, where they were carrying on illegal distillation. Their death has been imputed to lightning; but more probably it was occasioned by the exclusion of the atmospheric air, and the exhalation of carbonic acid gas from several casks of wash and pot-ale found in the place in a state of fermentation.

March 15. A girl employed in the spinning-mill at *Glasgow* some days since got entangled in the wheels, and was crushed to pieces.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 25. This morning a dreadful fire broke out in the Manor-house of *Lilly*, near *Luton*, the seat of John Sowerby, esq.; which entirely consumed the same, with the greater part of the furniture. The particulars are nearly as follows:—Mr. Sowerby the younger, with Mr. Keene, a friend of his, had but just come down for a few days sporting, and had been sitting in the library by a wood fire, from whence they retired to bed about twelve, leaving only a few embers in the grate. Between 4 and 5 in the morning, one of the men servants being obliged to awake early and go out on duty, was first alarmed by a noise like that of persons breaking into the house, and, rousing a companion, went with him down to the spot whence it proceeded. On opening the library door, the volume of fire and

smoke burst out, and cut off the retreat of one; while the other escaped through the passage. The former, in his terror and despair, by his cries, and by discharging a pistol he had taken with him, first alarmed the two gentlemen, who were fast asleep. Mr. Sowerby's room was fortunately just over the leads of the portico, upon which he let himself down, and was saved by the servant, who had escaped by the means of a ladder, together with the other man servant. Mr. Keane, on rushing to his room door, was almost suffocated by the flame and smoke rolling towards his chamber; and as the stair-case was on fire, he had barely time to force open the window-shutter, and, without any alternative, to leap out: neither received any injury. Three maid-servants, who had escaped from the attics on the parapet, were saved by ladders likewise; and as the family were luckily in town, there were no other persons in the house. As the house was old and dry, and all the rooms wainscoted, the rapidity of the flames was so great that the whole was consumed in less than three hours, and the gentlemen who slept on the first floor had scarcely saved themselves before the floors of their chambers fell in. No kind of assistance arrived till some labourers going to work first alarmed the village, which is about a mile off. Little could then be saved, as it was too late; owing, however, to the exertions of Mr. Killerman, a neighbouring gentleman, all that could possibly be rescued was saved. In this terrible calamity it is the greatest consolation that all the lives were so miraculously saved; for, had it happened when no one was awake to give the alarm, the consequences might have been dreadful, as the whole of the ground-floor, or nearly, must have long been in flames before it was discovered.

Feb. 27. A singular circumstance happened lately on his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's exercise-ground, at *Ashton*, near *Lancaster*. As one of his Grace's grooms was exercising the bay mare, *Crazy*, in her sweating cloaths, she had gone three miles of her sweat, when she appeared to the rider as if she were going to kick; he just checked up her head to prevent her, when she turned half round with him, fell down, and instantly died without a struggle. She was apparently in perfect health, and had been named by Mr. Aspinwall to run for the Union Cup at *Preston* this year.

Feb. 27. A fire happened, early this morning, in the Conservatory at *Cuffnells*, *Hants*, which entirely destroyed that part of the building; but no one was hurt, and the fire, by most extraordinary exertions of the neighbours of all descriptions, was fortunately got under, before the house, or

any part of the furniture, received the slightest injury, although the library opens into the conservatory. As many of the books, composing the large and very valuable collection left to Mr. Rose by the late Earl of Marchmont, as could be moved, while the fire was raging, were carried out of the house; but none were damaged.

March 7. T. Simmons was on the 4th inst. convicted at *Hertford* of the murder of Sarah Hummerstone at Hoddesdon; and executed this day. He heard the sentence without the least emotion, and walked very carelessly from the bar.—The principal evidence against Simmons was Sarah Harris, who had lived three years together with him in Mr. Boreham's service. He wished to marry her; but she declined his proposals, under the recommendation of her mistress; and his resentment in consequence had urged him repeatedly to declare he would murder them all. The witness was so agitated during her evidence, that it was necessary to support her in Court. When Simmons had murdered Mrs. Hummerstone and Mrs. Warner, he threw Sarah Harris on the body of the latter, and twice attempted to cut her throat; but she succeeded in wresting the knife from him, although her hand was much cut. He afterwards confessed to the gaoler that he would have killed her; but at the instant he heard something fluttering over his shoulder, which made him get up and run away.

March 9. The long-depending cause, in which Sir H. St. John Mildmay claimed the exclusive right of the oyster fishery in Crouch river, was tried at the Essex assizes. The records of trials in the reigns of Charles I. and II. were produced, which clearly proved this right to be vested in the family of the Earl of Sussex, ancestors of the Mildmay family. The same was also proved by other documents; and the jury found a verdict for the baronet, against those persons who had maintained that the river in question, being an arm of the sea, could not belong to the manor of Burnham.

INTERESTING TITHES CAUSE.—*Newman Harding, esq. v. Morgan.*—This was an action against the proprietor of tithes of the parish of Hornchurch in Essex, for not taking away the tithes of grass after it was set out, but suffering it to remain and incumber the plaintiff's land. Mr. Garrow stated, that this parish was at present in a ferment on the subject of tithes. The plaintiff was a gentleman of considerable property, and had set out his tenth cock of grass when it was mowed; and it became the duty of the defendant to take it away. Mr. Justice Heath here interfered, and said he took the law to be clearly otherwise. The farmer, by common law, was obliged to cut the grass for the parson, and

not put it in a green state into the cock; and that the parson was not obliged to take it away before it was turned into *sward*. Mr. Garrow cited a case from the Court of Chancery, where the contrary had been held; but the learned Judge being clear in his opinion, and Mr. Garrow admitting that it was cocked as soon as mown, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

March 19. This morning a dreadful fire broke out, about three o'clock, at Mrs. Smith's, milliner, in Middle-row, *Chelmsford*. The inhabitants of the house, consisting altogether of females, seven in number, were in a most perilous situation. They appeared at the windows of the second floor (for the first was on fire), as they had risen from their beds, uttering the most piercing shrieks. As the most likely means of rescuing them, two ladders were procured, and raised against the burning front of the house; but, such was the danger of ascending to their relief, from the violence of the flames, that a momentary irresolution ensued among the spectators of their tremendously awful situation; till, agonized by their screams, and actuated by the feelings of humanity to a contempt of personal safety, a young man, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Sorrel, a near neighbour, made an attempt to preserve them. The former succeeded in rescuing a little girl, about nine years old, niece to Mrs. Smith. The maid-servant, who had got out of the garret-window, and climbed to the roof of the house, was brought down by the latter. Robbison, a waggoner, who first discovered the fire, ascended a ladder, with the intent of bringing down Mrs. Smith; but so extreme was her trepidation, that she was incapable of using any exertion, and it became necessary to drag her from the window by force; in doing which, owing to her convulsive struggles, she fell upon the pavement below, but miraculously without having any bones broken. Almost at the same instant, two young ladies, Miss Williams and Miss Wilkinson, rendered frantic by terror, precipitated themselves from the windows into the street, and were so severely bruised, that much doubt is entertained of their recovery, as well as of that of Mrs. Smith. Two amiable young ladies, Miss Woolner, aged 19, whose parents reside at Hornchurch, and Miss Eve, daughter of Mr. C. Eve, of Barnish-hall, became victims to the devouring element.—Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the populace, and the soldiers from the garrison, by six o'clock the houses of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Peck, druggist, and Mr. Hill, shoemaker, adjoining, were totally destroyed; and those of Mr. Rood, plasterer, and Mr. Nash, hair-dresser, were so greatly damaged, that they must be re-built.

March

March 22. About six this evening, an alarming fire broke out in the newly-erected flour mill, at *Sturry*, near Canterbury, belonging to Mr. Sampson Kingsford, which, from the wind being high, and the nature of the materials of which it was constructed, burnt so rapidly, that in the space of three hours it was wholly destroyed, together with a large quantity of wheat and flour.

March 24. A dreadful fire broke out this evening at *Clenton Range*, Surrey, at the house of Mrs. Lacey, which destroyed the same in less than two hours. The servant maid, who was up stairs, had no opportunity of descending; and, in jumping from the window to the leads of an adjoining house, she broke her thigh. An infant, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Lacey, who was sleeping in the room where the fire broke out, perished in the flames.

Whitstable, March 25. A smack belonging to Queenborough, bound to Faversham, laden with King's stores, was yesterday driven on shore on the Pollard. The crew and passengers consisted of four men, two boys, and one woman, the Captain's wife. They got the boat out; and the Captain, his wife, and boy, got into it, and put off for the shore. At a small distance from the vessel, the boat stove, and the Captain regained the smack; but his wife and the boy perished. He remained on-board with the rest of the crew until morning. The vessel being nearly dry, they left her, and walked ashore, with the exception of the owner, who perished through the extreme cold. The woman and boy have been picked up. The distress of the Captain has been great; he was only married a week, and was bringing his bride to Faversham, to introduce her to his friends.

A labouring man, named Willet, some time since fell, together with his dog, into a coal-pit at *Stoke* in Buckinghamshire: he was discovered a fortnight after, having been compelled by hunger to kill his dog, a leg of which he was eating at the time of his rescue.

A shocking accident happened on board the *Beagle* sloop of war, the other day, in the Downs. Having her guns loaded and shot, on her return from a cruise, and ranged along deck, one of them unfortunately went off, the explosion of which communicated to the second, which also went off, and killed three valuable seamen, and wounded two others. The accident was occasioned by the lock springing half-cocked while inspecting by the armourer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Feb. 23.

A man of decent appearance was found suspended to a tree in the Park this morning by a nursery-maid, in the service of Mrs. Anstey of Half-moon-street, who gave

an alarm; but, although the body was warm, the spark of life was extinct. It was owned on Monday by the daughter of the deceased; and it appeared that the unfortunate man, who was recently a respectable tradesman, and since a clerk in a wholesale house in Oxford-street, had met with a series of misfortunes, by which he was reduced to a desponding state of mind.

Monday, March 7.

This night, at a late hour, a fire broke out at the warehouse of a rocking-hoemaker in Clement's-lane, which entirely consumed the same, together with the back premises, and did considerable damage to the adjoining dwellings.

Friday, March 11.

A child about three months old was some nights since left at the door of a gentleman's chambers in Gray's Inn-square. It was sent to St. Andrew's workhouse, but the parish refused to receive it, the Inns of Court not having any parish settlement; and the Society has in consequence been obliged to provide for it.

Monday, March 14.

Five houses, occupied by numerous poor families, in Cinnamon-lane, Old Gravel-lane, were this day destroyed by fire.

Saturday, March 19.

Early this morning, a daring robbery was committed in several offices over the Royal Exchange. Amongst those broken open were, the Merchant Seamen's, the River Dee Company, and the Pepper-offices, and the counting-houses of Messrs. Angerstein and Co.; of Mr. B. Smith; of Mr. P. Secretan; of Mr. Chapman; of Mr. Hodges; of Mr. Peppin; and of Messrs. Woodbine, Parish, and Co. In each the desks, iron-chests, &c. were forced open, and money and notes to a considerable amount carried off—the papers of no value were strowed over the floors. The Royal Exchange Office and Lloyd's escaped.

This evening, the infant daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was baptised, at his house in Downing-street. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sponsors were, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and Mr. Perceval. The Princess was accompanied by her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick.

Monday, March 23.

A fatal and melancholy accident happened this day in Wych-street. The wheel of a coal-wagon caught a ladder, on which a man was repairing the front of a house, and, by the turning of the ladder, he was precipitated on the pavement from the third story. The poor sufferer was carried to the Hospital, but survived a very short time. He has left a wife and four children, who had no support but his industry.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, REV. Edward Otter, M.A. pre-Jan. 30. sented to the canony or prebend of Ullistelfe, in York cathedral, vice Drummond, dec.—*Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D.* appointed a canon or prebend of Canterbury cathedral, vice King, resigned.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 24. Robert Barnard, of Upton, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Chester, vice Charles Trevelyan Brereton, of Shotwick park, esq.; Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, of Leam, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Derby; William Cary, of Cannock, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Stafford; John Fullarton, of Barton on the Heath, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Warwick; John Nathaniel Miers, of Cadoxton juxta Neath, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Glamorgan, vice the Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffrin; Rees Williams, of Gwainclawth, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Brecon; and John Jones, of Penrhose Brodwen, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Anglesey, vice Edward Jones, of Cramlack, esq.

War-office, Feb. 27. General William Viscount Howe, K.B. governor of Berwick, appointed governor of Plymouth, vice Lord Lake, dec.; and Lieutenant-general Banastre Tarleton, to be governor of Berwick, vice Lord Howe.

Queen's Palace, March 2. Hon. William Asheton Harbord, sworn lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and city of Norwich, and county of the same, vice Marquis Townshend, dec.—Francis Lloyd, of Domgay, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Montgomery, vice Robert Knight, of Gwynnygoe, esq.

War-office, March 8. Colonel William Dickson, of the 42d Foot, appointed lieutenant-governor of Cork, vice General Leland, dec.

Queen's Palace, March 9. Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, sworn of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.

Whitehall, March 15. Rev. William Beaumont Busby, D.D. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Rochester, vice Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodenough, promoted to the bishoprick of Carlisle.

Queen's Palace, March 16. Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, invested with the ensigns of the order of the Thistle.—Right Hon. Percy Viscount Strangford, created a Knight of the Bath, and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. Edward Earl of Digby, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Dorset, and the town of Poole, and county of the said town, vice the Earl of Dorchester, dec.—William Egerton, of Tatten park, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Chester, vice Robert Hampton, of Upton, esq.

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Whitehall, March 19. Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, M.A. appointed a prebendary of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, vice Busby, resigned.—Rev. William Cooper, B.D. presented to the rectory of Wadingham St. Mary's and St. Peter's, with the chapel of Smitterby, co. Lincoln, vice Barker, dec.

Whitehall, March 22. Brigadier-general Charles-Shipley, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, knighted.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Michael Marlow, D.D. president of St. John's college, and senior pro-vice-chancellor of Oxford, elected one of the curators of the Theatre at Oxford, vice Richards, dec.

Rev. Thomas Lee, B.D. rector of Barton, co. Warwick, elected president of Trinity college, Oxford, vice Chapman, dec.

Messieurs William Rhodes, M.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, and George Valentine Cox, B.D. of New college, elected coroners, according to the terms of the Charter granted to the University of Oxford by King Charles the First.

Rev. Thomas Brown, elected master of Christ's coll. Cambridge, vice Barker, dec.

Rev. Edward Pearson, rector of Remington, Notts, and formerly tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, elected master thereof, vice Elliston, dec.

Rev. William Henry Neale, M.A. curate of St. James's church in Leeds, elected head master of the Free Grammar School at Beverley, co. York, vice Jackson, resigned.

Mk. Richard Ygoward, elected junior bridge-master of the City of London, vice Wells, dec.

Mr. Philip Wyatt-Crowther, admitted secondary of the Poultry compter, London, vice Peale, resigned.

G. W. Gunning, esq. appointed a vendor of Salcey forest, vice Hanbury, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Charles Phillott, curate of St. Michael's, Bath, Kingston-Deverill R. Wilts, vice Jackson, dec.

Rev. William Pugh, M.A. Darfield V. co. York, vice Lonsdale, dec.

Rev. W. Jenkinson, M.A. Fulford perpetual curacy, near York, vice Willan, dec.

Rev. J. Radcliffe, minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, and chaplain of New college, Oxford, St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman upited RR. Canterbury.

Rev. Duke Yonge, M.A. vicar of Cornwall, Sheviok R. Cornwall, vice Jeans, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, M.A. Bishopshourn R. with Barham chapelry annexed, co. Kent, vice Davis, dec.

Rev. Eric Rudd, master of the Free Grammar-school at Thorne, Appleby V. co. Lincoln, vice Moore, dec.

Rev.

Rev. R. Wilton, M. A. Broadsworth V. in the diocese of York.

Rev. John Cowan, of Allonby, Gilcrux V. Cumberland, *vice* Sharpe, dec.

Rev. Henry Portmore Cooper, All Saints and St. Lawrence VV. in the borough of Evesham, in Worcestershire, *vice* Edward Cooper, dec.

Rev. M. Rowlandson, M. A. Warminster V. Wilts.

Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. Warrinfeld-cum-Heath V. co. York, *vice* Wastell, resigned.

Rev. J. Woolcombe, Stowford R. Devon.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. W. S. Bradley, vicar of Chard, to hold Wimbroke R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Christopher Rigby, M. A. to hold Ringmore R. Devon, with Ippelen and Woodland VV. in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Fawcett, M. A. to hold Bradden R. with Aynhoe V. both co. Northampton.

Rev. John Pinfold, M. A. to hold Pycomb R. with Steyning V. both co. Suffex.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. Pizarro—Furibond.
2. The Cabinet—The Mayor of Garrat.
3. The School for Scandal—Ella Rosenberg.
4. The Suspicious Husband—The Devil to
5. False Alarms—Ella Rosenberg. [Pay.
6. The Chances—The Weathercock.
7. The Castle Spectre—Furibond.
9. The Chances—Ella Rosenberg.
10. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Matrimony. [gin Unmask'd.
11. *Kais; or, Love in the Desert*—The Vir-
12. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
13. Ditto—The Irishman in London.
15. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
16. Ditto—The Citizen.
17. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
18. Kais—Three Weeks after Marriage.
19. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
20. Ditto—Ways and Means.
22. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
23. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
24. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
25. Ditto—Ways and Means.
26. Ditto—The Divorce.
27. Ditto—Matrimony.
29. Pizarro—Ella Rosenberg.

Mar. 1. The Chances—In and Out of Tune.

2. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
3. Kais—The Mayor of Garrat.
5. The Inconstant—In and Out of Tune.
7. Pizarro—Ditto.
8. Kais—Ella Rosenberg.
10. The Wonder!—In and Out of Tune.
12. Kais—The Mayor of Garrat.
14. The West Indian—Rofina.
15. All in the Wrong—The Poor Soldier.
17. The Cabinet—Three Weeks after Mar-
19. The Chances—The Prize. [riage.

21. The Country Girl—Tekeli. [Garrat.
22. The Haunted Tower—The Mayor of
24. The Belle's Stratagem—Ella Rosenberg.
26. Kais—The Devil to Pay.
28. Pizarro—The Citizen.
29. The Honey-Moon—Tekeli.
31. *The World!*—Rofina.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Mountaineers—Harlequin in his Element.
2. The Wanderer—Paul and Virginia.
3. The Woodman—Harlequin in his Element.
4. Ditto—The Blind Boy. [ment.
5. Ditto—Harlequin in his Element.
6. Hamlet—We Fly by Night. [Element.
8. The Mountaineers—Harlequin in his
9. *Begone Dull Care; or, How will it End?*—The Padlock.
10. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
11. Ditto—Harlequin in his Element.
12. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Harlequin in his Element.
16. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
17. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
18. Begone Dull Care—The Blind Boy.
19. Ditto—Lock and Key.
20. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
22. Hamlet—Harlequin in his Element.
23. Begone Dull Care—Tom Thumb.
24. Ditto—We Fly by Night.
25. The Wanderer—Who Wins? or, The Widow's Choice.
26. Begone Dull Care—Ditto.
27. The Woodman—Ditto. [Element.
29. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin in his
- March 1. Begone Dull Care—Who Wins?
2. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
3. The Wanderer—Who Wins?
4. Creation, Part I.—Two Miscellaneous
5. The Woodman—Who Wins? [A.Cts.
7. Jane Shore—Harlequin in his Element.
8. Begone Dull Care—Who Wins?
9. The Messiah.
10. The Man of the World—Who Wins?
11. Acis and Galatea—Miscellaneous A.Cts.
12. The Merchant of Venice—Who Wins?
14. King Richard the Third—Harlequin in his Element.
15. The Woodman—Raising the Wind.
16. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
17. The Man of the World—The Blind Boy.
18. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso—Miscellaneous A.Cts. [Mode.
19. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
21. King Richard the Third—Harlequin in his Element. [Wins?
22. The Travellers in Switzerland—Who
23. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
24. The Man of the World—Who Wins?
25. The Messiah. [Mode.
26. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
28. Othello—Harlequin in his Element.
29. Travellers in Switzerland—Who Wins?
30. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
31. The Man of the World—Bonifacio and Bridgetina.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 986. The account of the death of William-Hody Cox, esq. son of the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Stockland, is without foundation. He has lately been dangerously ill, owing to a fall from his horse, but is now, happily, recovered.

P. 987. The late Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, &c. was not chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty at the time of his death.

P. 1234, col. 2. Mr. Mapletoft was not immediate successor to "the learned Mr. Waffe," but to Dr. Yarborough, who succeeded Mr. Waffe, and purchased his valuable collection of books, many of them replete with MS notes, and collations of MSS. by Mr. Waffe. They are now the property of Brazenose College, by the kindness of the heirs of Dr. Yarborough, who was many years principal of that Society.

P. 1237. The late John Salmon, esq. of the city of Wells, and formerly of Eastcot-house, in the parish of Wookey, near Wells, has, besides his widow, left one son and three daughters: the Rev. Thomas-Abraham Salmon, B.D. prebendary of Wells, and rector of Rodney-Stoke, in the county of Somerset; who married Miss Lax, daughter of Geo. Lax, esq. and sole heiress and executrix of the late Mr. Alderman Rood, of the city of Wells; by whom he has a numerous family of children; Sarah, unmarried; Frances, married to her cousin, Mr. Thomas Salmon, currier and leather-merchant, of the city of Bristol; and Heffer, married to William-Hunt Prinn, esq. of Charlton-park, near Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester.

Vol. LXXVIII. p. 90, col. 1, l. 32, for vol. LXIV. r. LXXIV.

P. 93. Major Grenside, late of the North York Militia, who died at East-Bourne Barracks in Suffex, was at the memorable battle of Hexham, and one of the oldest militia-men in England, having entered into that service on the first establishment of the Militia (in its present state) in this kingdom, and continued in it until his death, universally beloved and respected by the officers and privates of the above regiment; the privates of which volunteered to draw the hearse, containing the body of their old and favourite officer, from the place of the Major's death to the place of his birth, where he frequently expressed a wish to be interred; which offer was declined, on account of the very great distance, being upwards of 320 miles. The corpse was interred at Kirby, near Stokesley, on the 2d of February last, attended by most of his numerous relations and friends, and a very great concourse of the neighbouring inhabitants. On the corpse entering Stokesley, the Volunteers of that place turned out, and attended it

to the place of interment, where it was buried with military honour.

Pp. 94, 170. Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, married, Nov. 16, 1765, Anne-Susannah Warburton; only child and heiress of Lieut.-gen. Hugh Warburton, of Winnington, in Cheshire; but deceasing without issue, the barony of Penrhyn becomes extinct, being the seventh Irish peerage which has become extinct since the Union in 1800. The great estates of the deceased Lord have devolved to Edward Dawkins, esq.; by whom this magnificent bequest was totally unbooked for, from the circumstance of his Lordship's having cut off the entail, and not having lived in habits of intimacy with Mr. D. in consequence.

P. 171. A Constant Reader assures us that the article respecting Mrs. Wybrow, the actress, is a mistake; as he has, since that date, had the pleasure of seeing her perform, in her favourite character of Columbine, with no diminution of faculties or applause.

P. 175. In the account of Mr. Wharton, col. 2, l. 38, for *noxious*, r. *obnoxious*. Mr. W. was descended; by the father's side, from an ancient family in the county of Durham; and by the mother's he was great-grandson of that zealous champion of the Reformation, William Lloyd, Bp. of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Worcester.

Ibid. Sir Malby Crofton, bart. died at at his seat at Longford-house, co. Sligo, in his 68d year. He became the chief representative, in the male line, of the ancient family of Crofton of Mote (seated there since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and descended from the Croftons of Crofton in Cumberland), on the death of Sir Oliver Crofton, bart. Nov. 9, 1780, the last heir-male of the body of Sir Edward Crofton, created a baronet in 1661. Sir Malby was descended from Thomas Crofton, of Longford-house, co. Sligo, next brother to the first Baronet; so that his claim to the title of Baronet (which he assumed on Sir Oliver's death) depends upon this circumstance; viz. whether there was a clause in the Patent extending the honour to the first Baronet's brothers, in failure of his own issue-male? The issue-male of the grantee became extinct, as before observed, in 1780, in the person of Sir Oliver, the fifth Baronet; but the estates of Mote, &c. devolved, in 1745, to Sir Marcus Lowther, bart. in right of his wife, Catherine Crofton, only sister and heiress of Sir Edward the fourth Baronet; which Sir Marcus assumed the name and arms of Crofton, and was grandfather of the present Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, bart. of Mote, co. Roxburgh, eldest son of Anne Baroness Crofton, to whose title he will succeed.

Sir Malby is succeeded in his claim and the estates of Longford-house, &c. by his only son, James Crofton, esq. who is married, and has issue.

Ibid. Dudley Loftus, esq. of Killyan, co. Meath, was lineally descended from Sir Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, constable of Wicklow castle in 1596, fourth son of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was born Oct. 20, 1764; and married, July 6, 1799, the Lady Jane Gore, fourth daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran, K.P. and sister of the Marchioness of Abercorn.

P. 178, col. 2, l. 8. "Buckingham" was, in a country paper, "Bucks;" and that, it is suspected, by mistake for "Berks;" as the worthy Baronet, Sir C. Wiltoughby, lived on the borders of Berkshire, but a dozen miles or more from the nearest part of the county of "Buckingham."

P. 179. The Most Noble Murrough, Marquis of Thomond, Earl of Inchiquin, Baron of Burren and Inchiquin, in Ireland, Baron Thomond of Taplow Court, in England, Knight of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Governor and Custos Roturorum of the county of Clare, was born in 1722; succeeded his uncle William, the fourth Earl and ninth Baron of Inchiquin, in 1756; and was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Thomond in 1800 (which title had become extinct in the elder branch of the noble family of O'Bryen, in 1741, in the person of Henry O'Bryen, eighth Earl of Thomond in Ireland, and Viscount Tadoaster in England), and a Peer of Great Britain in 1801, by the title of Baron Thomond, of Taplow Court. The Marquis married, first, in 1758, his first cousin, Lady Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney in Scotland (only child of William O'Bryen, the fourth Earl of Inchiquin, by Mary Hamilton, Countess of Orkney in her own right); and had issue by her an only daughter, Lady Mary O'Bryen, who, on her mother's death, in 1790, became Countess of Orkney; born in 1755; married, in 1777, to the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, brother of the late Marquis of Lansdown, by whom she has issue John Viscount Kirkwall, who married, in 1802, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of John Lord De Blaquiere, K.B. The Marquis of Thomond married, secondly, in 1792, Miss Palmer, niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and, deceasing without issue-male; the English barony of Thomond becomes extinct; but the marquissate and earldom devolve to his nephew, William O'Bryen, esq. of Rossellan castle, co. Cork, now Marquis of Thomond.

P. 182. Thomas-Edwards Freeman, esq. of Watford, Gloucester, was a gentleman

of long ancestry and great renown. In the consideration, and in the view of the melancholy truth, of what has been observed by a very noble Author, that the decease of estimable characters leaves to their surviving friends "a chasm" in society, a friend of the deceased, who was in habits of intercourse with him near thirty years, thinks it but justice to truth, and to his valuable remembrance, to join this small tribute of his testimonial of his esteem and value to society; he being very finely endowed, from nature and habit, with the excellent accomplishments of a gentleman and scholar. He lived a long life in the pursuit and practice of the best social and philanthropic principles and actions; and, adorned with the higher and more splendid embellishments of a Christian life and character, he exercised the best of its principles, those particularly of charity and benevolence; and lived in the constant exercise of that most noble one of vigilant kindness, so as finely to illustrate the truth of what has been beautifully observed, of a superior nature, "to ease and emulate the cares of Heaven." In his urbanity and address he was pleasing and acceptable; to all, and to his particular friends, his social intercourse added grace and delight. He sat in several Parliaments for Steyning; in which representation he was succeeded by his only son, whose only daughter, the amiable and accomplished Mrs. Heathcote, the lady of Thomas Heathcote, esq. member for Blechingley, is his only descendant in a direct lineal succession.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Clare-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Plunkett, a son.

At Bellefield, the wife of Peter Digges La Touche, esq. a son.

At Dungannon, the wife of Tho. Knox Hanyngton, esq. daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Canfield, two daughters.

At his seat at Northland, co. Tipperary, the lady of Sir Amyrvald Dancer, bart. a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Caddell, of Dublin, dau. of the late Viscount Southwell, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John Heron Maxwell, bart. a son.

At Weymouth, Lady Eliza Fielding, a dau. The wife of the Rev. J. Phillott, of Stanton Prior, a son.

The wife of W. S. Andrews, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, a son.

The wife of Capt. Cathbert, R.N. commander of the Sea Fencibles of the Eastern district, a daughter.

At Hereford, the lady of the Hon. Charles B. Agar, a son.

In Grove-street, Bath, a poor woman, named Taylor, a son and two daughters.

In Spital-fields workhouse, Mary Bedworth,

worth, wife of a soldier, late of the Tower Hamlets Militia, but since volunteered into the line, and gone to Madaira, 3 children.

In Great Queen-street, Westminster, the wife of C. W. Flint, esq. a son.

In Bedford-place, the wife of Andrew Loughman, esq. a son.

At Capt. Hope's house, in the Admiralty, Lady Anne Johnstone Hope, a still-born son.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Huet, a daughter.

The wife of N. Kirwan, esq. of Tavistock-place, a son.

In Upper Gower-street, the wife of Wm. Phillimore, esq. a son.

In Great Ormond-street, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Best, a daughter.

In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of John Harwood Jessop, esq. a daughter.

In Russell-place, the wife of Charles Bishop, esq. a daughter.

In Great Russell-street, the wife of John Rawlinson, esq. a son.

In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Godschall Johnson, esq. a daughter.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Sir John Shelley, bart. a son.

At Plymouth dock, the lady of Commodore Sir Richard King, bart. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Hennah, Chaplain of the Plymouth Garrison, a daughter.

Feb. . . . At Gloucester, the wife of R. Beadon, esq. son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, a son.

Feb. 14. At Erthing, Shrewsbury, the wife of Simon Yorke, esq. a son and heir.

21. At Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, a son.

23. At Whitehaven, the lady of Sir Jos. Senhouse, a son, being her Ladyship's eleventh child, and all living.

At East-hall, Kent, the wife of Percival Hart Dyke, esq. a son.

27. In New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the wife of Mr. Sheriff Phillips, a son.

At Inveresk, the wife of Capt. Milne, R. N. a son.

28. At Pinkie-house, Scotland, the lady of Sir John Hope, bart. of Craig-hall, a son.

March . . . At Stainton, in Cleveland, Lady Charlotte Baillic, a son.

March 1. The wife of Mr. William John Galabin, printer, Ingram-st., Fechurch-street, a daughter.

At Blockfield (the seat of Lord Bagot), Lady Bagot, a daughter.

2. The wife of Charles Littledale, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, a son.

3. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Hon. George Villiers, a son.

4. At Denham-green, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, of Cardross, a son.

5. At Geyfield-place, Scotland, Lady Jardine, of Applethirth, a son.

6. At Botworth, co. Leicester, the wife of Charles Dilke, esq. a son.

In Portman-street, the lady of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, bart. a daughter.

7. Mary wife of Edw. Saunders, No. 2, Angel-co. opposite Somerset-house, Strand, two sons and a daughter. The father is a porter, and the mother a washerwoman.

At Shroton-house, co. Dorset, the wife of G. F. Ryves, esq. a son.

8. At Edinburgh, Lady Jemima Johnston Hope, a son.

12. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Dundas, a son.

The wife of Mr. Harper, farmer, at Gilmorton, near Edinburgh, two sons and a daughter, all remarkably stout, and lively.

17. At Engham-house, Dorset, the wife of Brigadier-general Munro, a son.

At Shipdham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles Edridge, a daughter.

18. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Thomas Cadell, esq. a son. The infant died on the 21st.

19. At Chipstead-place, Kent, the wife of George Polhill, esq. a daughter.

22. In the Hay-market, Signora Wedrich, of the Opera-house, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, the Prince of Neuchâtel (better known as General Berthier), to the Princess Maria-Elizabeth, daughter of Duke William of Bavaria.

At Dublin, by the Bishop of Ferns, Alexander Perceval, esq. of Temple-house, co. Sligo, to Miss L'Estrange, daughter of Col. L'E. of Moytown.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Alex. Maikland, esq. in the East India Company's service, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late David Currie, esq. of Newland.

At Bishopscympton, Devon, John Halfr, esq. aged 75, to Miss Gregory, of Exford, in the same county, aged 15.

Augustus Bulkrade, esq. of the 3d. Regt. of Foot, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Lister, esq. of Armitage-park, co. Stafford, uncle to the present Lord Ribblesdale.

At Lee, in Kent, Joseph Gwilt, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Louisa Brandram, daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Lee-grove.

Philip Pestel, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of John G. esq. of Hatton-garden.

At Accomb, near York, Thomas Gajetan Ragland, esq. to Miss Eliza Birch, daughter of the late Samuel Ogden B. esq. of Manchester.

J. Willis, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, one of the commissioners of the Customs, to the only daughter of the late Thomas Revett, esq. of Brook-hall, Essex.

At St. George's of Hanover-square, the Rev. Dr. Hind, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and vicar of Findon, Sussex, to Mrs. Beawell, of Chilton Foliat, Wilts.

270 *Marriages and Deaths of remarkable Persons.* [March,

At Stepney, John Edmonstone, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship *Ceres*, to Miss Eliz. Fenton, of Assembly-pl. Mile End.

March . . . James Daly, esq. of Dunsandle, co. Galway, to Maria, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart.

March 1. At Hampstead, Middlesex, Richard Davenport, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Sophia, daughter of J. Longley, esq. of Hampstead.

At Fletton, co. Huntingdon, Edw. Pickering, esq. of the 86th Foot, to Miss Hudson.

Major Rohde, jun. esq. to the eldest daughter of Joseph Cotton, esq. of Laytonstone, Essex.

3. At Lewisham, in Kent, Capt. G. C. Coffin, of the Royal Artillery, nephew of Sir Isaac C. bart. to Miss Larkins, daughter of the late Will. L. esq. of Blackheath.

4. At Bathwick church, near Bath, the Rev. W. Coningham, vicar of Dunamon, and prebendary of Elphin, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late G. Maughan, esq. of the city of York.

5. At Exeter, Lieut. Yate, of the Worcester Militia, to the widow of the late Lieut. Evans, of the Royal Navy.

William Nicholson, esq. of Hull, merchant, to Catherine, second daughter of W. Teale, esq. of Gadeby-hall, near Louth.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. Lewis Phipps, esq. captain in the 2nd or Queen's Dragoon-guards, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Sir J. Hales, bart.

Mr. Barney, of Farcham, Hants, to the eldest daughter of Henry Chads, esq. late of Chichester, captain in the Royal Navy.

10. At Melton Mowbray, Tho. Walker, of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, esq. to Miss Caldecott, of Melton Mowbray.

Richard Alexander Tucker, esq. B.A. deputy-paymaster-general of Nova Scotia, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Bruere, esq. of Craven-street, Strand.

12. John Lewis Mallet, esq. secretary to the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, and son of the late M. Mallet du Pan, of Geneva, to Lucy sixth daughter of C. Baring, esq. of Exmouth, Devon.

Francis Todd, esq. of Bread-street, to Miss Caroline Perceval Brereton, of Clapham Rife, Surrey.

13. At Petersham, Surrey, Nathan Egerton Garrick, esq. lieutenant of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards, to Emma Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Vaughan Blunt, esq.

14. Capt. Thomas James Barrow, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-guards, to Fanny, youngest daughter of Henry Penton, esq. late M. P. for Winchester.

15. James Amos, esq. late of Madras, to Mrs. Henry Chicheley Michell, of Teignmouth-house, Devon.

Robert Thacker, esq. of Cavendish-

house, co. Leicester, to Anna, youngest daughter of George Brown Webb, esq. of Hill Ridware.

16. Daniel Willink, esq. of Amsterdam, to Anne, daughter of Thomas Latham, esq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell, Surrey.

17. Mr. William Reynolds, of London fields, Hackney, to Miss Mary Taylor.

18. At Charlton, Kent, John Collins, esq. commander of the Travers East India-mar, to Jane, daughter of J. L. Shirreff, esq. of Deptford.

19. At Woodlands, Cornwall, Capt. Thomas Ball Sullivan, R. N. to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Capt. B. James, R. N.

22. Rev. Robert Henry Johnson, rector of Winstanflow, and vicar of Staunton-Lacey, co. Salop, to Caroline, second daughter of Sir C. W. Rous Boughton, bt. of Rous Lench, co. Worcester.

Richard Creed, esq. of Hans-place, to Miss Gordon, daughter of the late Sir John B. G. of Park, in Scotland.

24. William Palmer, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Ricketts.

28. Col. Dorrien, of the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, to Miss Le Clerc, of Havant, Sussex.

DEATHS.

1807. *A*GED 45, Leonard Jaques, esq. merchant, of Bombay. His death is sincerely lamented by all his friends, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had most honourably acquired a handsome fortune; had arranged his affairs; and was preparing to visit his native land; but, alas! was cut off in his prime.

June 15. In her 19th year, Caroline, fifth daughter, and, on the 9th of *January* last, in the 18th year of his age, Samuel, the sixth son, of James Piggett Ince, esq. of Upper Park-street, Bath.

Oct. At Cape Coast castle, on the coast of Africa, John Swanzy, esq. of the county of Monaghan, late M. C. and governor of James fort, Accra.

Nov. 8. At Barbados, Mr. John Haviland Grose, surgeon of the *Blonde* frigate.

Nov. 16. At Morne-Bruce, in the island of Dominica, aged 18, Lieut. Thomas Newsham Christian, of the 46th Foot, nephew of the Vicar-general Christian, of the isle of Man.

Dec. 15. At Memel, of a fever, Sir George Rumbold, bart.

1808. *Jan.* At Tottenham, aged 86, Mrs. Martha Calvert, widow of William C. esq.

Jan. 24. At Tormore, in the isle of Skye, Mrs. M'Donald, widow of Capt. M'D. of the 76th Foot.

Feb. By shooting himself through the head with a pistol, Capt. F. Smith, of the Royal City of Dublin Militia, quar-

tered at Aughnacloy, in Ireland. By his death his brother-in-law, Lieut.-colonel Sankey, has succeeded to property to the amount of 1500l. a year.

At Lower St. Columb, Devon, aged 102, John Clements, a fisherman.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Mr. William Burcham.

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, aged 65, Mr. Ledgett, parish-clerk.

Aged 92, John Durance, of Lincoln, labourer.

Aged 56, Mr. John Floar, grazier, of Whiffendine, Rutland.

At Market-Harborough, co. Leicester, aged 70, Mr. Beardmore, many years master of the Post-office there.

At Framlingham, Suffolk, after many years afflicting illness, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of John P. esq. youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Sir Willoughby Aston, bart.

At Shere, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 67, Mrs. A. Duncumb, relict of the Rev. T. D. many years rector of that parish.

Feb. 4. This day, a party of French prisoners, the crews of two privateers, were marched into Peterborough, on their road to Norman Cross prison, under an escort of the 17th Regiment of Foot, and were confined in a stable at the Angel inn in Peterborough, for that night. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Aries Simons, one of the prisoners, endeavouring to make his escape, was called to by the centinel on duty; but making no answer, and having jumped upon the railing which separates the inn-yard from the adjoining one, the centinel, after having called to him again, fired at and wounded him so that he died about 20 minutes afterwards. The ball entered at the back, passed through the lungs, fractured four of the ribs, and came out at the collar-bone. On the following morning an inquest was held upon the body, by James Atkinson, gent. coroner for the hundred of Nessburgh, when, after a close examination of nearly four hours, the Jury (which was a highly respectable one) returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

5. At his house, in St. Martin's, Canterbury, after a long and severe illness, Charles Austin, esq. late secretary to the British Travellers Commercial Society; by whose indefatigable attention that Society may date its present unprecedented success. He possessed talents powerful from nature, and far from being uncultivated by letters. Although singular in his opinions, his social virtues, in all the relations of life, rendering his society interesting, his friends and relatives have much to lament in his loss.

Aged 25, Miss Betty Allamand, only surviving daughter of Mr. Peter A. late of the Old Three Cranes, Leicester.

9. At her father's house, in Westmoreland-place, Bath, Miss Gertrude-Augusta Berquer, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. B. rector of Everleigh, Wilts.

10. William H. Milburne, esq. of Armathwaite castle, in Cumberland. Walking by the river side near his own house, he unfortunately slipped in, and, no person being near to give him any assistance, was drowned.

At Bexley, in Kent, aged 70, the Rev. William Green, M.A. 37 years vicar of that place, and 38 years one of the mathematical masters of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

11. At Greenock, Mr. John M'Kellar, merchant; and, on the 22d, Margaret, his wife.

In his 60th year, the Rev. Thomas Pentycocks, rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford, Berks.

At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Tho. Wright, a native of that city, and upwards of 20 years a member of the Lincoln company of comedians. During the first few years of his time he was prompter; but for the last eight years filled the office of treasurer with the strictest integrity. He lived and died esteemed and regretted by all who knew or had any dealings with him.

This night a wing of the house of Mr. Walpole, at Ladon, Herts, was blown down, and Mr. Bellis, a servant-maid, and a boy, were buried in the ruins. The former was dug out a corpse; the child died the next day; and the servant was dangerously bruised. Mr. B. was a resident of Hampshire, and had only slept in the house two nights previous to the accident. The child was a nephew of Mrs. Walpole.—Instantly killed, by the falling of a chimney upon the roof of a house in Chichester, Mr. William Mitchell, who was sleeping in a room beneath.—A butcher's boy, named Groves, was also killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys in the Hampstead road.

After a lingering illness, deeply regretted, Mrs. Burrowes, of Green Park-place, Bath, wife of William B. esq. son of the late Sir Kildare B. bart. of Giltown, in Ireland, and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, bart. late Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and relict of the late Smith Steele, esq. son of the late Sir Richard S. bart. of Hampstead, near Dublin.

Aged 42, Miss Aldridge, of Barton-in-the-Beans, co. Leicester.

12. Suddenly, at Grantham, co. Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. Beaumont Leeson, jun. surgeon and apothecary; whose premature death will be widely felt and lamented, the extent and success of his practice having raised him, as a professional man, to that degree of eminence which few at his age attain. As a private character,

character, his conciliating manners and suavity of disposition had justly endeared him to all who knew him.

13. At Kello, the Rev. Thomas Elliot, late minister of the Gospel at Cavers.

—Wright, employed in a distillery at Cowie, in Scotland, fell into a boiling fluid; seizing, however, the edge of the vessel, he prevented the boiling liquid rising higher than his shoulders, and, though dreadfully scalded, succeeded in getting out. The people of the place, instead of stripping off his cloaths, wrapped him up in them, and sent him home in a cart, a distance of four miles. The poor man lived three days in great torture, and retained his faculties to the last.—Vinegar, moderately warmed, immediately applied, in such cases, would afford relief!

At Cartside-house, in his 42d year, Col. Napier, of Milliken.

Perished, under a tent, from the inclemency of the weather, Jane Bayley, the wife of a poor razor-grinder, of Heathcote, Northamptonshire.

At Cambridge, Mr. Wilding, a student of Trinity college.

In Smith-street, Chelsea, in his 62d year, Thomas Fearn, esq. many years a clerk in the Admiralty.

14. Mrs. Doyle, of Ringsend, near Dublin. She went to that city for the purpose of purchasing a cow in Smith-field; and, returning home at night, fell into that awful and most dangerous chasm the basin, adjoining the temporary bridge near the dock, and was drowned. It is not long since the ingenious Mr. Graves, the artificial florist, and his amiable and interesting wife, were lost in the same place; and an Architect of great celebrity.

In London, in his 60th year, the Rev. Joshua Larwood, rector of Swanton Morley, Norfolk, and many years chaplain on-board the *Britannia*; author of "Erratics," and several useful publications.

Aged 75, Mr. Francis Riddle, sen. of St. Philip's, Bristol.

Found dead in her room, with her cloaths much burnt, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Hatch, a Dissenting Minister of Exeter. It is supposed her gown caught fire on the preceding night, and that the smoke suffocated her, as nothing was consumed in the room.

15. In his 72d year, the Rev. James M'Millan, of Fourmerkland, minister of the Gospel at Forthorwood, in Scotland.

At Newark, Notts, the wife of Samuel Sketchley, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

16. After a short indisposition, aged 47, John-Perry Dearman, of Iflington, near Birmingham. The mild charities of human life, and the intelligence of an enlightened mind, were so blended in him,

that it would be difficult to say whether the virtues of his heart or the excellence of his understanding predominated. In his domestic duties he was tender, endearing, and exemplary, instructing as much by the mildness and purity of his manners as by the influence of his affectionate precepts. To the poor he was a generous friend, ever ready to assist them by his counsel and charity. In the performance of his religious and social duties he was uniform and correct; and although firm in resisting the evil-doer, still he rather sought to reclaim by benevolence and mercy, than to punish and condemn. The source of his excellent virtues was Religion. In him it was amiable, unassuming, and charitable; its influence spread over his actions, and ennobled the love and respect which his friends and acquaintance bore him. He died in the prime of life; "but wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

Mr. M'Donald, a quarter-master in the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, at Chichester barracks; who, in a fit of insanity, cut his throat, and stabbed himself in several parts of the body, on the 6th instant. Surgical aid was immediately procured, and hopes were entertained of his recovery; but he languished till this day, and then expired, much regretted.

Mrs. Easton, mother of Mr. E. attorney, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Mrs. Wetham, relict of the Dean of Tuam, and mother to the wife of Philip-John Miles, esq.

17. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Henry Veitch, esq. of Eliock, Dumfriesshire.

At Carnfalloch, in Dumfriesshire, aged 81, Mrs. Johnston.

In Kingsland-place, Thomas Jones, esq. formerly of Green-street, Enfield highway.

18. At South Shields, co. Durham, aged 43, Wm. Blackburn, esq. solicitor; a gentleman universally admired for his philanthropy, public spirit, and superior abilities; ever active in the cause of benevolence, and possessing a soul superior to worldly-minded prejudices. He cared little for the opinion of those who endeavoured to misrepresent his intentions; justice, liberality, and humanity, were alike the objects of his ambition; and to do good was to him the highest gratification. By his death the publick, but more particularly the inhabitants of his native town, have lost an almost irreparable friend and patron.

At Harwich, aged 70, Capt. John Hatton.

At his brother's house, in College cloisters, Gloucester, the Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A. vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxon.

4 Aged 86, Mr. W. Stephens, many years a mast-maker at Bristol.

At Coleorton, co. Leicester, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Wilton, formerly of the house of Gatfield and Wilton, Newgate-street, London.

Mr. William Gouthit, drysalter, in Great Ditch-lane.

19. Isabella Drew, a young woman of Union-street; Myton, Yorkshire, standing near the chimney, with her back towards it, making pastry, her gown caught fire; and her whole dress, being entirely cotton, was almost instantly in flames. No person being present save a little girl who was not able to render any assistance, the unhappy sufferer ran into the street; whereby the flames were to much increased, that the neighbours could not come near to render her any assistance, until one of them procured a bucket of water, and threw it upon her. Medical advice was immediately obtained; but she was so shockingly burnt, that she died in about twelve hours; another martyr, in all probability, to Fashion, which has discarded the use of flannel as an article of dress among many of her young votaries. This young woman was to have been married in a few days.

At Halland, in the parish of Wootton Waven, Warwickshire, John Booth, jun.; who was found in the stable, with five or six wounds on his head, and his skull fractured, lying near to the horses heels. A Coroner's Inquest was taken, and sat the whole of Saturday and Monday, the 20th and 22d, to ascertain the cause of his death; when they returned a verdict of Wilful Murder; and, dreadful to relate! on Tuesday his brother was committed to Warwick Gaol, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the horrid act.

Mrs. Witherall, wife of the late Tho. W. esq. of Fetcham, Surrey.

After a short illness, in his 82d year, the Rev. John Barker, D.D. master of Christ's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752; D. D. 1781. He was elected master in 1780; and served the office of vice-chancellor for that year. He also held two livings in Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown. His wife died the next day, in the 76th year of her age. They were a truly respectable couple; and their remains were interred in the chapel of Christ's college.

Advanced in years, Serjeant Cunningham, of Lincoln. He had been store-keeper there several years, at a dépôt for arms, &c. belonging to the North Lincoln Militia. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by a detachment of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry.

20. In Dunbar-street, Cork; Hugh Miller, esq. deputy recorder of that city, and brother-in-law of Viscount Carleton.

GENT. MAG. March, 1808.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Richard Palmer, leaving a numerous offspring to lament him.

At Glentworth, near Gainsborough, in her 80th year, the widow of the late Mr. Osbourne, farmer and grazier.

In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. White, widow of John W. esq. of Lower Brook-street, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Sir Gilbert Heathcote; bart.

21. At his house in Bedford-square; George Hill, esq. serjeant at law; the King's most ancient Serjeant, as he was called, and as he literally was, for he was of a great age (according to the papers, 92). He married a lady who inherited a very considerable fortune on condition of her taking the name of Medleycott; but which the Serjeant would not let her use, except on occasions when it was legally necessary; he said, his father's name was Hill, and so was his, and he thought it a very good name. By her, who died a few years ago, he had two daughters; one married to Mr. Maunsell, of Northamptonshire; the other, Barbara, to William Cockayne, esq. second son of Viscount Cullen. The former died before the Serjeant, leaving only one child, a daughter. Mrs. Cockayne is living, and has ten daughters. The Serjeant had a very profound knowledge of the old Law; and there was not a case in the old Law Books which he had not in his recollection. He quitted the practice at the Bar some years ago, but continued to give opinions for several years after; indeed, he did not leave his chambers more than three or four years before his death. The Serjeant had a brother, a Clergyman, who also had only one daughter; who married Mr. Ayliffe, of Kingston-upon-Thames, by whom she had no child; and, after his death, married the Rev. G. Savage, F. A. S. vicar of that place, and rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London (see vol. LXXVII. p. 585); she is now living.

Edward Meadows, esq. of Lisbon-green, Paddington.

At Atherstone, co. Warwick, John Willday, esq. banker.

22. An Inquisition was taken this day, at the King's Head, Hoxton, Surrey, on the body of James Arnold Bedmeade, who was found dead in the Guildford Road on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, who was a clergyman, had been for the last six months deranged, and consequently was attended by a nurse, from whom he escaped in the evening of the 19th. He was found about nine miles from his house, having apparently been frozen to death; and it was supposed that he had not taken sustenance from the time he left his

his home. He resided recently in Gloucester-place; and removed to Surrey for the benefit of the pure air.

Mrs. Inglis, wife of John I. esq. of Mark-lane, Finchchurch-street.

At his lodgings in Oxford-street, aged 72, *Blasio Rebecca*, a celebrated artist.

At his house in High Holborn, aged 76, *Francis Underwood*, esq.

Mr. John Pillings, grazier, of Bicker, near Boston, co. Lincoln. He attended divine service at the parish-church the day before, seemingly in good health.

At Shipston-upon-Stour, co. Worcester, *Elizabeth Viscountess Ashbrook*. Her Ladyship was married, March 9, 1766, to *William Flower*, the second Viscount Ashbrook; by whom she had issue three sons and five daughters. The Viscount died August 20, 1780; and her Ladyship re-married, Jan. 3, 1790, *John Jones*, D. D. Her remains were interred at Shillingford, near Faringdon, Berks.

Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Baggot-street. Having dined in company with a friend at Black Rock, near Dublin, on his way home he unluckily took the Strand as the course by which to return. Being dark at the time, and the tide coming in, he mistook the usual route, and passed over, swimming his horse great part of the way, to the battery at the Pigeon-house, where he and his horse became victims to his much-regretted imprudence.

23. This morning Mr. Taylor, wheelwright, of Brewer's-green, Westminster, was found suspended by a cord from a beam in his dwelling-house. He was cut down, and every means used for the restoration of life, but without effect. He had been observed to be in a low way for some time before.

Mrs. Williamson, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row, widow of the late Capt. James W. of the *Ganges* East Indiaman.

In his 77th year, the Rev. David-Henry Durand, many years one of the ministers of the French Church in Threadneedle-st.

At her mother's house, in Welbeck-st. Cavendish-square, Mrs. Peacocke, wife of George P. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Gen. Sir John Dalling, bart.

24. At Windsor, Mrs. Buckle, widow of the late Admiral B.

Of a decline, in his 22d year, Mr. Geo. Ball, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward B. of New Bond-street.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Lee, of the Bell Inn, Bristol.

At the manse of Tortypurn, in Scotland, aged 24, the Rev. David Balfour.

25. At the parsonage at Algharkirk, co. Lincoln; in his 71st year, much and deservedly lamented by his numerous friends, and particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor, the Rev. Basil

Bury Berridge, rector and patron of Algharkirk cum Foldske, and prebendary of Lafford, in Lincoln cathedral.

Aged 72, Mr. William Gillson, farmer and grazier, of Preston, Rutland.

After a short illness, of a malignant fever, the only daughter of Thomas Coverdale, esq. of Judd-place East.

26. Mr. Isaac Eyre, many years an eminent trunk-maker in Cockspur-street.

Mr. Grant, of White-hart-yard, Drury-lane, bricklayer.

An Inquest was held this day, at the Globe public-house, South Molton-street, on the body of Mrs. Anne Deacon, who was housekeeper to the Hon. Thomas Moreton, and had, the previous day, put an end to her existence. After a full investigation of the circumstances, the following verdict was returned: "That the deceased was deranged in her mind, and in that state had cut the principal artery of her left arm with a pair of scissors, which caused her to bleed to death." She was near 60 years of age.

At her house at Shepperton, Middlesex, Mrs. Anne Horsley, sister to the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

Mr. John Hill, miller, of Kestby, near Louth, co. Lincoln. Having occasion to regulate some part of the machinery belonging to the mill of Mr. Christopher Foster, he was caught by one of the wheels, and confined near three hours in a most painful situation; and died in consequence of the bruises and injury, external and internal, he then received.

27. John Gowan, esq. of Bristol.

At Hampstead, co. Middlesex, aged 70, Susan, wife of William Shield, gent.

Aged 63, Mr. John Smetham, of Upper Shadwell, formerly of Sunderland.

After a lingering illness, aged 60, Rd. Westmacott, esq. of Mount-street.

28. At White Roding, Essex, aged 72, the Rev. Sir William Cheere, bart. (so created July 18, 1766), which title becomes extinct. The bulk of his fortune devolves to his two nieces, the daughters of his late and only brother.

At Enfield-highway, Middlesex, aged 26, the wife of Mr. W. J. Roberts, joint proprietor of the Telegraph and other coaches from the White Horse, Fetter-lane.

At Lowry's mill; near Bellingham, co. Northumberland, Mr. William Robley, aged upwards of 100 years, 70 of which he lived at Smalemouth, in the same neighbourhood, as a farmer and publican, and was much esteemed in the latter character for his jokes and merry sayings. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till within a few weeks of his death. In one branch of his family he saw his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, all living.

The wife of Mr. John Jones, of Montague parade, Bristol.

At Liverpool, in his 71st year, Mr. Newman Hyde, late of Manchester.

Much respected, aged 57, Mr. Carr, merchant, of Lynn.

At Alford, Mr. Stephenson, formerly an eminent grazier at Huttoft, Lincolnsh. Suddenly, in his 64th year, Mr. Samuel Trotter, an eminent brewer, of Lincoln. He was seemingly in good health in the preceding afternoon; when, while sitting in his chair, he was struck with paralysis; apoplexy soon followed, and he expired in a few hours.

20. Aged 48, Mr. John Kemp, schoolmaster and shopkeeper at Chailley, near Lewes, Susssex. He was so very corpulent as to weigh upwards of 27 stone, horseman's weight.

Aged 80, Mrs. Turner, of Binbrook, widow of Mr. John T., late of Frieson, Linc.

'At Brigg,' after a long illness, aged 78, Mr. John Kelk, sen.

Aged 68, Captain-lieutenant James Lacey, of the South Hants Militia, in which he had served 49 years.

The Rev. John Vinicombe, B. D. senior fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Suddenly, Mr. Emerson Tidy, of Stepney-green, Middlesex.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 64, Mr. Henry Lasher Gardner, many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand.

At the house of Patrick Colquhoun, esq. in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. P. M. Brody, late physician in the island of Portola.

LATELY, Capt. Seacumbe, of the Glatton. He had rowed in his barge to give assistance to Capt. Hansfield, of the gun-brig Delight, who had run a-ground on the coast of Calabria, in an attempt to relieve the forticks of Scylla. At the time of the accident she was in the act of defending five Sicilian gun-boats, which were on the point of falling into the hands of the Enemy. The Delight, when a-ground, was fired on from the shore, and most of her crew killed, when she was taken possession of by the French. Capt. Seacumbe was wounded and taken prisoner, but afterwards liberated on his parole; and sent to Messina, where he died of his wounds.

At his house in Chapel-lane, Ennis, the Rev. Dr. James Barrett, Titular Dean of Killaloe, &c.; a character of great respectability. For more than half a century he continued to shew to the world what a Clergyman ought to be, and how much real good a hearty lover of mankind may do in that station. If domestic disquietude annoyed any of his flock, the demon was subdued by the precepts he instilled, and the morality which he inculcated.

The writhings of disease were mitigated by the balm of his divine counsels, and poverty never applied to him in vain; indeed a principal part of his life was sedulously employed to discover the hovel of wretchedness, or the mansion of misery, there to administer that comfort and relief which it seemed to be the leading feature of his character to dispense. Under his protecting influence, youth found an asylum from vice and wretchedness, and was trained up in the paths of virtue and of truth. The shivering mendicant was prepared to meet the severity of approaching Winter through his bounty and his influence: and now, alas! the tears of the sons and daughters of Affliction, bowed down with a double weight of anguish, embalm his sacred memory. Upon his decease the shops were all closed, and business completely at a stand in Ennis, whilst the general gloom which sat on every countenance more forcibly portrayed the character of departed worth than volumes written on the subject could possibly convey. Dr. Barrett was in the 86th year of his age: 46 years of which he was the faithful pastor of that parish. Though deeply conversant in the best stores of literature, innate modesty veiled the wide range of his acquisitions; for, humble and unassuming, he obtruded not his opinions with that air of authority to which their merit entitled them, but adorned justice of sentiment by delicacy of application. Some people imagined that the Dean was possessed of money; but those who thought so did not follow his steps into the mansions of misery and distress; if they had, their coffers would be like his—destitute of a single guinea! and—divine reflection!—their reward, like his, would be in Heaven! His remains were conveyed to Dromeliff for interment.

At Kilham, co. York, in her 86th year, Miss Anne Milner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William M. of that place.

Rev. Jonathan Ion, vicar of Skerpe, Kirkburn, and Lowthorpe with Little Ruston, all co. York.

In Eynesbury, near St. Neot's, Hunts, aged 80, the Rev. Richard Littlehales, more than 46 years vicar of Eaton Socon, Beds, and of Glendon, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Dr. Roberts, rector of Drewsteington, Devon.

Rev. R. Taylor, rector of Honychurch, in Devonshire.

At Uffington, co. Pembroke, the Rev. R. Gibbon.

At Bath, the Rev. G. Harrison Larden, of Chester.

At Whitechurch, the Rev. ——— Hoskens. He had eaten his supper, and was remarkably cheerful, when he fell from his chair, and expired.

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By a fall from his horse, the Rev. John Metcalfe, B. A. of Cannock, co. Stafford, and of Brazenose college, Oxford.

Rev. Ralph Smith, of Oakley.

At Worthingham, the Rev. John Wills, Dissenting-minister.

March . . . At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged upwards of 70, Miss Linton, a maiden lady.

At Lincoln, Mr. Swan, an attorney, a young gentleman of respectable connexions, severed his head from his body with a razor.

Miss M. Heyrick, second daughter of Rev. S. H. of Brampton, Northamptonsh.

In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Stokes, late of Lombard-street.

March 1. At the house of his grandfather, the Duke of Buccleugh, Whitehall, Lord Scott, the infant son of the Earl of Dalkeith. He sickened with the measles at Eton school, of which he died.

At Ham common, Middlesex, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Esther Chetwynd, sister to the late and aunt to the present Viscount.

At his apartments in Worcester, Alexander Day Broughton, esq. late of Betley lodge, co. Stafford.

At Gosmere, co. Herts, far advanced in years, the Rev. Thomas Dove, rector of Holwell, co. Bedford, and of Kentford cum Gazeley and Rattlesden, Suffolk, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Hertford.

Aged 64, the Rev. John Daniel Dreyer, of Norwich.

2. This evening, at 7 o'clock, an Inquest was held at the Marquis of Granby, Castle-street, Oxford-market, on the body of M. le Comte de Feutiere, formerly a Colonel of distinguished merit, in the service of Louis XVI. who was found dead the preceeding day, at his apartments, No. 69, in the same street. Agnes Laura, who attended about the person of the deceased for the last three weeks, deposed, that he had been ill about a fortnight; that he was about a week confined to his room; but on Monday, Feb. 29, finding himself somewhat better than he had been, he gave the witness permission to go home to her family until the following afternoon. She did so; and, upon her return, found the door fastened; she knocked and called repeatedly, but received no answer. By the advice of the landlady of the house, she brought the Marquis de Fitz-James, an intimate friend of the deceased, to the house. He sent for a smith, and had the door broken open. The deceased was then seen with his cloaths on, sitting up in his chair, with his head resting on one shoulder. His hand and stomach were warm. Sticks were laid in the grate for lighting a fire, but it was not lighted; a mould-candle was found to be burnt out, as it stood upon the hearth. There was no

appearance of violence whatever, by which the cause of death could be even surmised. Nicholas Daniel, a Frenchman, and J. Homer, the landlord of the house in which the deceased had lodged, corroborated the testimony of the former witness. Verdict, Died by the Visitation of God.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, James Colquhoun, esq. merchant; a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and of unbounded, unostentatious benevolence.

Aged 37, Mr. Edward Glanville, of Delahaye street, Westminster.

3. At Kittery court, near Dartmouth, in his 78th year, the Rev. Tho. Fownes, M. A. prebendary of Wells, and upwards of 53 years the exemplary and conscientious vicar of Brixham, Devon.

At Clifton, the eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon.

At Mount Pleasant, near Reading, Berks, the wife of Thomas Ovey, esq.

At Croydon, Surrey, in his 89th year, Michael Cope Hopton, esq.

At Beauregard, in the island of Guernsey, aged 85, Peter Dobree, esq. the oldest member of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, having been a subscriber thereto upwards of 60 years.

4. ——— Mills, a carman. While delivering sugar in Thames-street, a hog-head slipped from the slings, fell on him, and killed him instantly.

At Kew, Isaac Saportas, esq.

Mr. Thomas Hathaway, a respectable farmer, of Westerleigh, co. Gloucester.

Thomas Boulbee, esq. of Chetwynd-end, in Shropshire.

5. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Lady Martin, relict of Sir Henry M. bart. late comptroller of the Navy.

Burnt to death, at the house of her aunt, in Hampstead road, a young lady named Seston. She was sitting alone, in the back parlour, waiting the return of a lodger, when the fire caught her dress, it is supposed, while dozing. Her shrieks alarmed her aunt, who had retired; but, on coming to her relief, she found her insensible, and she expired before medical aid could be procured.

6. At his house in Park-lane, George Damer, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount Milton, Baron Milton of Milton Abbey, in Dorsetshire, and Baron Milton of Shropshire, in Ireland, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Dorset, and a privy counsellor in Ireland. His Lordship was born March 28, 1746, the second son, of Joseph first Earl of Dorchester, by the Lady Caroline, only daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset; and succeeded to the earldom on his father's decease, in 1798, his elder brother, John, having died issueless in 1776. The Earl leaving no issue, the titles of Earl of Dorchester, Viscount Milton,

Milton, and Baron Milton of Milton Abbey, become extinct, as also the honour of Baron Milton of Shrone-hill in Ireland, being the eighth Irish peerage which has become extinct since the Union. His Lordship was secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland; and enjoyed in an eminent degree the private friendship of their Majesties. He is succeeded in the estates by his only sister, the Lady Caroline Damer; on whose decease they devolve to the Earl of Portarlington, whose grandmother, Mary Damer, Viscountess Carlou, was sister to the first Lord Dorchester.

In Sloane-square, aged 19, the wife of D. French, esq. barrister; and, on the same day, Francis, their son, aged 11 months.

7. Suddenly, Sir Giles Rooke, knt. one of the justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; a profound lawyer, and much respected. He had long been in an ill state of health.

8. In Dover-place, Kent-road, Mr. Rt. Hill, of Southwark, falter.

In Grosvenor-square, aged 52, the widow of the late Charles Allanton, esq. of Branham Biggin, co. York, and daughter of the late William Aitlabie, esq. of Studley Royal, in the same county.

9. In child-bed, the wife of Mr. Pace, miller, of Cuckfield, Suffex.

10. At Arkindale, co. York, in his 45th year, after much illness, Anthony Watton, agent, and one of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Lowe, of Covent-garden, distiller and wine-merchant. He dropped down in the bar of the New York coffee-house, and instantly expired.

At his lodgings in Bath, Wm. Siddons, esq. husband of the justly-celebrated Actress, who was performing at Edinburgh at the time. Though long an invalid, his dissolution may be said to have been sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a circle of friends in his usual social and pleasant manner, and seemingly in better health than he had long before enjoyed. He has left three children: a daughter, a son in the East Indies, and Mr. H. Siddons, of Drury-lane theatre; and has bequeathed 4000l. to the former, and the bulk of his fortune to his wife, probably because, as it was acquired by her labours, he considered her as best entitled to it.

11. In Angel-court, Throgmorton-str. L. B. Cohen, esq. merchant.

In Upper Bekeley-street, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Emma Cartwright, wife of William Ralph C. esq. of Aynhoe, co. Northampton.

Aged 89, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Robert G. of Gordonstown, in Scotland.

12. George Gregory, D. D. F. S. A. domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, prebendary of St. Paul's, vicar of West Ham, lecturer of St. Giles, Cripple-gate, and some time preacher at the

Foundling Hospital; who, by his learning and industry, had acquired much celebrity. His first publication, a volume of "Essays, historical and moral, 1785," was anonymous; but, being favourably received, he acknowledged them in a second edition. To a volume of Sermons, 1787, are prefixed "Thoughts on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon." In 1788 he published a "Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews," 2 vols. 8vo; a "Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticisms on his Genius and Writings, and a concise View of the Controversy concerning Rowley's Poems, 1789," 8vo; a revised edition of Dr. Hawkesworth's *Telemachus*, with a new Life of Fenelon, 1795, in 2 vols. 4to; a Continuation of Hume's History of England, 1795, 8vo; "The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated, on the Principles of modern Philosophy," 1796, 3 vols. 8vo; "Lessons, astronomical and philosophical, for the Instruction of British Youth, 1797," 12mo; "The Elements of a polite Education, carefully selected from the Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son, 1801," 12mo. For many years he had been an active and zealous friend to the Royal Humane Society. He preached an excellent Sermon at their Anniversary in 1797 (LXVII. 660) on the prevention of Suicide; volunteered his services as a steward in 1805; and in 1807 gave the use of West Ham church, when Mr. Yates re-preached the Anniversary Sermon, noticed in p. 139. He excelled in a knowledge of Mechanics; and was an extremely useful member of the several Committees of the Humane Society, which at various times have been appointed to determine the prizes awarded to the inventors of the best mode of preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners. On the death of Dr. Kippis, he engaged with the Booksellers to proceed with the "Biographia Britannica;" but a variety of circumstances prevented its progress, till at length the sixth volume (to which Dr. Gregory had written a Preface) was unfortunately consumed (p. 99). He was for several years the conductor of the "New Annual Register," on principles opposite to that published by Mr. Doddsley; which, during the administration of Mr. Addington, he had the address to change to a ministerial work; a circumstance by which, it is supposed, he obtained the vicarage of West Ham, where he has since resided, as a respectable parish priest, without any extraordinary exertion of literary talent beyond that of editing a new "Cyclopædia;" for which, by his original course of study, he was well qualified, and in which such articles as are original are entitled to commendation.

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13. Suddenly, Christian VII. King of Denmark, brother-in-law of our revered King, having married, in 1766, the Princess Carolina-Matilda, whose unfortunate history, generally attributed to the enmity of her Step-mother and the weakness of her Royal Husband, has been long a subject of regret in this country. The Crown Prince was proclaimed on the 10th, by the title of Frederick the VIth.

In Bond-street, John Pybus, esq. an eminent banker, and amiable and accomplished man. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards traveled all over the Continent, and cultivated his love of the Fine Arts with great assiduity. He has left a widow and four children. His wife is the youngest daughter of the late A. McDonnell, esq. linen-merchant, of the Linenhall at Dublin.

In his 83d year, Thomas Cater, esq. of Bread-street, Cheap-side, father of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.

14. In Newinan-street, Oxford-street, in his 76th year, the Rev. Philip Du Val, D.D. F.R. and A.S.S. one of the canons of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex. He was many years secretary, treasurer, and domestic chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and some time preceptor to the present Duke. He married, 1772, Anna, daughter of the late Dr. William George, provost of King's college, Cambridge, by whom he had no issue.

In Portland-place, Lady Sheridan.

At his seat, Lady-place, Hurley, Berks, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized on the 12th, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, esq. the only surviving brother of the late unfortunate Rear-admiral K. who lost his life in the Royal George, at Spithead, in 1782. He preserved all his mental faculties to the last, although arrived at the age of 87. He was many years a vice-president and a warm friend of the Royal Humane Society; to which, by his last will, he has given 1000*l.*; and the like sum to the Marine Society, and to some other public Charities. Dying a bachelor, his estates and residue of his personal property devolve to his nearest relation, Rd. Troughton, esq. of the Custom-house, London.

15. The wife of Joseph Wright, esq. of Chace side, Enfield, Middlesex.

In the palace at Hampton Court, aged 74, the Hon. Jane Carey, daughter of Lucas-Charles sixth Viscount Falkland.

16. Near Uxbridge, the Rev. James Palmer, M. A. of Oriel college, Oxford. He was killed on the spot, by a fall from his horse. He was a man who possessed a mind highly liberal, an understanding well cultivated, and manners extremely captivating. A strict attention to his clerical duties marked most strongly the conscientious principles upon which he uniformly acted.

In his 60th year, Joseph Bonomi, esq. the artist, and an associate of the Royal Academy; who was particularly distinguished for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy, but had been long in this country.

At Kennington, after a lingering illness, Henry Shepherd, esq. many years a member of the Common Council; till in 1796 he was elected water-bailiff of the City of London.

17. At Shute-house, Devon, aged 20, Sophia-Anne, the lady of Sir Wm. Pole, bart. only daugh. of George Templer, esq.

Byers, a shipwright in the dock-yard at Portsmouth. He was married in the morning, and died suddenly in the course of the night.

18. In Great Cumberland-street, the relict of the late Charles Watkins Meyfey, esq. of Shakenhurst, co. Worcester.

At Stockwell, Surrey, of an apoplectic stroke, the wife of Mr. John Ogden, of Upper Thames-street.

19. Mr. Philip Barton, of the Strand.

At the house of her son, in Ely-place, Holborn, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Mills, vicar of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

20. At Pentonville, aged 64, Mr. Nich. Gainsford, of Holborn-bridge, chesefmong.

21. At Portsmouth, aged about 40, T. Collier, esq. purser in the Royal Navy. Seized with a sudden indisposition, while walking down St. Mary's-street, he fell, and instantly expired.

22. In his 71st year, Edward Philipps, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row; who was born and had resided all his life in the same street.

23. In Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Smith, one of the prebends of Westminster, and (after the resignation of Dr. Markham) many years head master of Westminster school.

24. Charles Glendening, esq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, Portland-place.

26. Suddenly, at Twickenham, Middlesex, by the bursting of an artery of the lungs, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Collins.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 28, to March 22, 1802.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 798	1546	Males - 956	1882	2 and 5	228		
Females - 746		Females 896		3 and 10	71		
Whereof have died under 2 years old				10 and 20	36		
Peck Loaf 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>				20 and 30	134		
Salt 1 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per bushel; 4 <i>d.</i> ½ per pound.				30 and 40	171		
				40 and 50	164		
				50 and 60	173		
				60 and 70	152		
				70 and 80	138		
				80 and 90	64		
				90 and 100	3		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 19, 1903.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats. Beans.						Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats. Beans.					
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex 74	6 00	0 10	8 36	8 58	3	Essex 72	4 16	0 44	0 37	0 51	0
Surrey 74	0 48	0 40	8 38	0 55	9	Kent 70	9 47	0 43	0 35	6 54	9
Hertford 68	6 43	0 43	10 33	10 49	9	Sussex 67	0 00	0 42	0 32	4 00	0
Bedford 67	6 46	10 42	2 33	7 55	2	Suffolk 67	10 48	0 41	7 34	1 51	4
Huntingd. 64	5 00	0 42	8 30	8 55	7	Cambrid. 64	0 18	0 41	6 27	4 51	9
Northam. 64	8 44	0 38	8 31	10 55	6	Norfolk 63	6 46	0 38	5 32	5 51	4
Rutland 72	3 00	0 42	0 32	7 64	9	Lincoln 68	6 51	1 42	2 20	5 58	9
Leicester 69	7 44	8 37	10 29	11 51	3	York 69	0 00	0 40	9 30	0 59	11
Nottingh. 73	6 15	0 44	10 31	8 59	6	Durham 70	3 00	0 41	5 29	10 00	0
Derby 77	0 00	0 16	4 33	2 60	3	Northum. 63	1 51	0 41	4 38	11 00	0
Stafford 71	11 00	0 41	1 32	1 60	11	Cumf. gr. 74	6 59	8 40	10 31	9 00	0
Salop 68	2 52	8 37	1 31	8 65	9	Westmor. 77	9 02	0 38	0 42	6 00	0
Hereford 64	8 11	6 33	2 32	2 55	11	Lancaster 78	8 00	0 41	3 20	9 50	2
Worcester 65	6 00	0 36	11 35	1 51	1	Chester 67	11 00	0 41	10 30	3 00	0
Warwick 72	4 00	0 40	10 35	4 56	11	Flint 74	11 00	0 40	7 28	10 00	0
Wilts 67	0 00	0 36	0 32	6 60	8	Denbigh 77	11 00	0 42	4 27	2 00	0
Berks 73	6 00	0 38	10 34	2 57	0	Anglesea 68	0 30	0 36	0 25	0 00	9
Oxford 68	0 00	0 36	6 31	9 51	7	Carnarvon 78	4 00	0 39	0 25	0 00	0
Bucks 71	6 00	0 39	11 05	1 52	6	Merioneth 71	0 00	0 37	6 24	8 00	0
Brecon 64	0 14	0 32	0 24	0 00	0	Cardigan 72	0 00	0 36	0 00	0 00	0
Montgo. 68	9 00	0 30	7 33	4 00	0	Pembroke 62	2 00	0 33	7 22	6 00	0
Radnor 68	3 00	0 32	0 28	7 00	0	Cardmarth. 70	10 00	0 34	8 22	0 00	0
						Glamorg. 70	1 00	0 40	0 24	0 00	0
						Gloucester. 68	0 00	0 36	3 33	9 55	0
						Somerset 70	0 00	0 34	0 26	6 53	8
						Monmo. 68	0 00	0 31	4 00	8 00	0
						Devon 68	1 00	0 34	0 26	4 00	0
						Cornwall 69	0 00	0 35	1 24	5 00	0
						Dorset 60	2 30	0 34	5 28	9 00	0
						Glants 67	0 00	0 38	4 31	7 09	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

69 8 15 3 38 10 30 8 56 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

59 7 12 8 37 2 32 2 62 10

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
69 11	49 6	39 1	29 7	55 4	98 1	41 9	

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 28 :

Fine 60s.—Seconds 50. to 55.—Fine P. Hard 28s to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, March 12 to March 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 19,303 Sacks. Average 59s 8d. 6d. lower than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, March 14 to March 19, agreeably to the new Act :

Total 5030 Quarters. Average 70s 3d. 2s. 6d. lower than the last Return.

OA MEAL, per Hbl of 140lbs. Avondunias, March 19, 44s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending March. 23, is 34s 1d per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 6l. 15s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 12	Warrham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 28 :

St. James'—Hay	4l. 4s. od. to 6l. 6s. od.	Average	5l. 5s. od.
Straw	2l. 8s. od. to 2l. 11s. od.	Average	2l. 9s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s. od. to 6l. 10s. od.	Average	5l. 10s. od.
Clover	6l. 0s. od. to 7l. 0s. od.	Average	6l. 10s. od.
Straw	2l. 4s. od. to 2l. 14s. od.	Average	2l. 9s. od.

SMITHFIELD, March 28. To sink the offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0l. 0s.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts 1900/	Sheep and Lambs 17,500.

COALS, March 28 ; Newcastle 55s. od. to 65s. Sunderland 00s. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Mottled, 116s. Curd, 120s.

CANDLES, 13s. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 11d. Clare Market 4s. 11d. Whitechapel 4s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH 1868.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Rd. Rel.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Cont.	5 per Ct. NAVY.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Souths. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Loan. Treas.	English Prices.
28 Sunday	04 1/2	6 1/2 a 1/2	83	97 1/2		18 1/2	17 1/2	1 a 2d	1 a 2d		64 1/2			90	60 1/2	21 0 0	Full Money
29 232 1/2	04 1/2	6 1/2 a 60 1/2	83	97 1/2		18 1/2	17 1/2	2 a 3d	1 a 2d		64 1/2			90	60 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
1 231 1/2																	
2 231 1/2	6 1/2	63 1/2 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
3 231 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 63 1/2	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
4 231 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 63 1/2	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
5 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 63 1/2	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
6 Sunday																	
7 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
8 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
9 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
10 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
11 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
12 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
13 Sunday																	
14 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
15 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
16 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
17 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
18 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
19 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
20 Sunday																	
21 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
22 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
23 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
24 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
25 holiday																	
26 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto
27 Sunday																	
28 232 1/2	6 1/2	64 a 64	83 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	3 a 4d	2 a 1d		64 1/2	63 1/2		95 1/2	63 1/2	21 0 0	Ditto

From March 5 Bank Stock sold as above, with the dividend at opening.
 [Printed by Nichols and Son, Red-Lion-Palace.]
 SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock Brokers, 11, Holborn, 27, Cornhill, 28, Haymarket.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Pres.—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statesman
35 Weekly Papers
Baths, Bristol &
Birmingham &
Blackb. Brighton
Bewick—Bury
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carl. 2.—Chester
Chelms Cambrla.



A P R I L, 1808.

CONTAINING

Corrw. Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester.—Exeter
Exeter & Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
IRELAND 35
Ipsw. 1, Kentish 4
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverp 6.—Maid ft.
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton 2
Norf.—Norwi. 1
Notts. Nor. Wales
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Preston—Plymo.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 19
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefield—Warw.
Worc. 2.—York 3.
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Embellished with Views of STRATFORD COLLEGE, and of BROOKS HOUSE
(where SHAKESPEARE was really born); and also of
ISLIP'S ARCHITECTURAL MEMORIAL, in Westminster Abbey.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID, 1808.

Day Mo.	Thermom.		Barom.	WEATHER.
	M. sh.	G. heat.		
			Inches 10ths.	
1	49	56	30-11	cloudy
2	41	54	30-11	mostly cloudy
3	44	48	30-11	cloudy
4	33	55	30-12	clear
5	36	45	30-12	mostly cloudy
6	32	44	30-12	clear
7	32	43	30-12	clear, windy
8	31	37	30-10	mostly clear, windy
9	29	40	30-10	ditto
10	26	37	30-10	cloudy, rather windy
11	29	40	30-11	cloudy at times, windy
12	33	39	29-9	cloudy
13	33	40	30-8	ditto
14	39	40	30-6	ditto
15	34	48	30-5	clear in general
16	31	49	30-4	clear
17	30	36	30-5	mostly clear
18	28	34	30-5	cloudy in general, some very light rain
19	31	33	30-19	cloudy, morn. snowy, afternoon rainy
20	40	51	29-16	cloudy, drizzling rain
21	44	44	29-18	gentle rain most of the day
22	32	39	30-2	considerable snow in the night, day cloudy and rainy, [even. clear
23	30	35	30-2	mostly clear
24	32	35	30-4	cloudy, mostly snow or hail, even. clear.
25	26	35	30-4	clear
26	32	49	30-5	ditto
27	35	39	30-6	cloudy.
28	31	40	30-6	clear
29	30	43	30-7	ditto
30	32	38	30-7	cloudy
31	32	41	30-6	mostly cloudy

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 33 28-31; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1807, were 33.13-31; in 1806, 37 29-31; in 1805, 40.6-31; and in 1804, 36 1-3.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 25 100ths of an inch; that in the corresponding month in the year 1807 was 34-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 98-100ths; in 1804, 1 inch 84-100ths; and in 1803, 48-100ths of an inch.

Meteorological Table for April 1808. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1808.	Day of Month	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1808.
Mar.	°	°	°	°			Apr.	°	°	°	°		
27	35	35	35	35	30, 03	cloudy	12	47	47	39	30, 10	stormy	
28	34	37	37	37	, 05	fair	13	40	57	46	, 26	fair	
29	33	42	33	33	, 07	fair	14	46	58	47	, 12	fair	
30	33	39	32	32	29, 98	cloudy	15	48	63	46	, 03	fair	
31	36	41	31		, 01	cloudy	16	39	51	35	, 08	fair	
A. 1	32	42	30		, 62	cloudy	17	37	53	36	, 12	fair	
2	27	40	30		, 67	fair	18	34	46	35	29, 06	fair	
3	33	48	40		, 82	cloudy	19	40	33	32	, 53	snow	
4	42	46	49		, 60	rain	20	34	47	40	, 55	cloudy	
5	51	54	52		, 22	rain	21	41	47	35	, 42	stormy	
6	52	57	52		, 64	rain	22	50	47	39	, 42	stormy	
7	53	58	50		, 85	cloudy	23	40	49	40	, 46	stormy	
8	39	51	46		, 91	fair	24	41	49	37	, 63	cloudy	
9	38	52	45		30, 25	fair	25	39	48	37	, 88	cloudy	
10	46	55	50		, 25	cloudy	26	38	45	37	, 90	cloudy	
11	48	54	49		, 23	cloudy							

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1808.

Mr. URBAN,

*Wolverhampton,
March 20.*

AS the tendency of your Constant Reader's paper, vol. LXXVII. p. 1195, is to promote the work of piety recommended in my Letter, I will not stop to enquire what his motives were for re-publishing it in the manner he has done; but will thank him for the service he has rendered me. But when another writer, under the general designation of A PROTESTANT, upbraids me with "bigoted prejudice," and "a darkened understanding," p. 1215, I must beg your indulgence, to tell him that, whatever his pretensions may be in other respects (of which the *incognito* he observes does not permit me to judge) he is not warranted by the state of the controversy between us to hold such language.

The question at issue between your Correspondent and me is, whether the practice of praying to the Saints, as explained by me, p. 797, and as taught by our Church, not as he misrepresents it, is or is not idolatrous. For I have already protested, and I again solemnly protest, against the imputation of our making the Saints joint mediators with Christ: on the contrary, I have maintained that our prayers to the Saints in Heaven are of the same nature with those which Christians of all communions are in the habit of making to their friends here upon earth, purporting nothing more than a request that they would pray for us. This will appear upon examining our doctrinal expositions*, and General Councils†. By way of illustrating this doctrine, I supposed

(what there is every reason to imagine was the case) that the people of Cana in Galilee petitioned the Blessed Virgin to obtain of her Divine Son that miraculous supply of wine which we know she actually procured for them; and I called upon my antagonist to assign a reason why it should be idolatry to make such a petition to that holy Personage now she is in Heaven, if it was not idolatry to make it to her here upon earth. What now is the answer of my adversary? He admits that "had such a request been made (by the people of Cana) it would not have subjected them to the charge of idolatry;" but, instead of shewing the disparity between this and the former case, namely, between praying to the Mother of Christ on earth, and praying to her in Heaven, he enters into a dissertation to make it probable that the people of Cana made no such request to her. But what, in the name of common sense, does this signify to the present argument, whilst he admits that they might have prayed to her, if they would, "without the imputation of idolatry?" But, adds he, shifting his ground, we are expressly commanded to pray in the name of Christ, as the Reformed Church does; whereas there is no command to pray to Saints, as the Church of Rome does. I answer, that we are as averse from praying in the name of any Saint, according to the sense of the passage of St. John xvi, as our Protestant brethren are; on the contrary, we acknowledge that there is no other name given to men in which salvation is to be found but the name of Christ. Accordingly, the Collects and other Prayers in our Missal are addressed to God, *through Christ*, in the same manner as they are in the Common Prayer Book, the latter in general being literally translated from the former. But

* See Catechismus ad Parochos; the Douay Catechism; Abridgement of Christian Doctrine.

† Council, Trid. Sess. XXV. De Invoc.

But this does not render it unlawful or inconsistent to desire that God's servants, whether dead or alive, would help us with their prayers, *through the same Christ our Lord*. When Job's three friends were commanded to get him to pray for them, Job. xlii. 8, they were not guilty of detracting from the Divine honour, nor of placing an undue confidence in him.

I am next called upon to redeem my pledge, by quitting a Church, which my antagonist supposes he can prove has "set aside a Divine Commandment." Could this be demonstrated, I should certainly fulfil my engagement. But to whom, I ask, did Christ address those words concerning the sacramental cup, which are quoted against me; *Drink ye all of it*. Doubtless to those who were at table with him; and who were those persons? The text informs us they were the Twelve Apostles, namely, the self-same persons whom he then raised to the Christian Priesthood, with the power of consecrating the sacramental elements; a power which the Established Church, as well as ours, reserves to the order of Priesthood. In the performance of this solemn act then the Priest ever must essentially make use of and consume both species; but it clearly follows from our doctrine of the real presence, that it is a matter of no consequence as to the efficacy of the Sacrament, whether the faithful receive under one kind, or under the other kind, or under both kinds; nor should we dispute with our Protestant brethren about this matter, if we could only agree with them about the nature of the Sacrament itself. After all the sarcasms of my opponent upon Tradition, he himself must have recourse to it on several points, regarding the Sacraments as well as other matters. For without the aid of this, he will find himself bound to administer the Sacrament at supper-time, and after eating a lamb; and he will be obliged to close the ceremony with washing the feet of the company. Independently of tradition, no one precept in the Gospel appears more clear and express than this regarding the washing of feet. See John xiii. 14.

Yours, &c.

J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

THE letter of R. S. p. 222, is written in a vein of satire well adapt-

ed to the subject. I wish your Correspondent had mentioned the newspaper in which the singular Advertisement was inserted. It is impossible to read it without calling to mind the humorous and severe lines of Cowper on a similar occasion:

"But hark! the Doctor's voice, fast wedg'd between" [cheeks

Two Empirics he stands, and with swain Inspires the news, his trumpet; keener far Than all invective is his bold harangue, While thro' that public organ of report He hails the Clergy, and defying shame, Announces to the world his own, and theirs. He teaches those to read, whom Schools dismiss'd

And Colleges untaught; sells accent, tone, And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer Th' Adagio and Andante it demands; He grinds Divinity of other days Down into modern use; transforms old print

To zigzag manuscript; and cheats the eyes Of Gallery Critics by a thousand arts. Are there who purchase of the Doctor's ware?

Oh! name it not in Gath! it cannot be That grave and learned Clerks should need such aid;

He doubtless is in sport, and does but troll, Assuming thus a rank unknown before, Grand Caterer and dry Nurse of the Church!

TALK.

Though it appears by these lines of our much admired Poet, that the practice of advertising MS Sermons is not new, yet it is probably a very novel matter to see their Author announced as a "Dignitary of the Church of England." That such an Advertisement should appear, is surely a most severe satire on the learning and abilities of the Clergy of that Church; but from the negligence and want of discipline in our Universities, too many young men, it is apparent, enter into Orders far more in need of instruction, than qualified to teach others; and hence in a great measure arises the swarm of illiterate Methodist teachers with which we are infested; weak and ignorant minds being easily induced to believe a man inspired who can make comments on the Scriptures *extempore*; and prefer attending his Conventicle to the Church or Chapel, where a regular Clergyman reads a Sermon of another's writing with the utmost indifference, devoid of emphasis, or any thing that can make an impression on the congregation.

Yours, &c.

ANIMADVERTOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

*Lenton Priory,
March 31.*

IN answer to an Inquirer in vol. LXXXVII. p. 1008, *Great Tom* of Lincoln, so far from ever having visited a chapel near Sheffield, or any other place, has never travelled beyond the precincts of his own Church, but was manufactured on the spot; for which purpose a furnace was erected in the Minster-yard at Lincoln, in the year 1610; from which he was cast, by Henry Holdfield, of Nottingham, and William Newcomb, of Leicester, Bell-founders, partners in this concern only; which connexion arose from the former being a man of the first eminence in his profession, and to whom such a charge could be with safety committed, and the latter living within the diocese; for the honour of which, it was deemed necessary he should have some concern. Many beautiful specimens of Holdfield's work are still to be seen in this and the neighbouring Counties; one, more immediately at hand, is the ninth bell of that fine peal of ten in St. Mary's Nottingham, cast in 1595; which is singularly elegant, the ornaments and embellishments upon which are similar to those upon *Great Tom*; and the tones of both are uncommonly fine. It is not necessary for me to inform Inquirer, what are the inscriptions on this wonderful bell, nor its size or weight; but for the information or amusement of those who have not an opportunity of viewing it, I shall take the liberty of subjoining them:

Inscription round the crown: "Spiritus Sanctus a Patre et Filio procedens, suavitè sonans ad salutem, anno Domini 1610. Decem. 3a. Regni Jacobi Angliæ Octavo et Scotiæ 44."

Round the skirts: "Laurentius Strunton, Decanus, Rogerus Parker, Præceptor et Magister Fabriciæ, Georgius Eland, Magister Fabriciæ, Richardus Clayton, Archidiaconus Lincoln."

The diameter is 7 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The weight 88 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb.

Yours, &c. WILL. STRETTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Bungay, March 30.*

WISHING the following humane observations to be more generally known, I cannot do it better than by requesting a place for them in your interesting Miscellany. They are copied from "Travels in the Crimea,

1802," p. 132, &c. In describing the city of Adrianople, the author says;

"After advancing along a handsome quay on the river side, we arrived at the Mosque of Bajazet the First. It bears the name of Imareth, that is to say, Hospital, and is remarkable for the beauty and sublimity of its institution. They distribute in it twice a week to the poor of the city a measure of rice, which is called *pilast*, by which means the indigent have the certainty of a supply sufficient to satisfy their wants for two days. The Hospital for the Insane, which stands at a short distance from the Imareth, has also for its object an utility no less honourable and comfortable to the mild principles of benevolence. We saw four of these unfortunate beings bound with thick leather thongs. On this subject an observation occurs to me that I cannot help mentioning. As the clanking of chains tends to augment the fury of the unhappy persons who are sent into mad-houses, or other similar establishments, would it not be both easy to the keepers, and alleviating to the patients, if similar leather thongs could be universally adopted for the purpose of restraint, instead of the chains usually employed as a means of force towards beings whose condition claims our strongest sympathy and compassion?"

This communication, I am sure, will require no apology, as the endeavour to alleviate the distress and sufferings of humanity has ever been a leading trait in the character of Sylvanus Urban.

In the year 1802, was published "An Historical Account of the Discovery and Education, &c. of the young Savage caught in the Woods near Aveyron, in the year 1798."

This publication was by E. M. Itard, Physician to the National Institution of Deaf and Dumb; under whose care this extraordinary boy was placed. The narrative closes about the time when young Victor (for that was the name his preceptor gave him) began to shew some real signs of rational improvement. Can any of your Correspondents inform the publick, through the channel of your Magazine, what progress has been made since that time in this interesting affair? If so, I believe it would be an acceptable communication, and the favour esteemed by many of your friends, as well as by your constant reader, AMICUS.

P.S. There is a reference to the above subject in your vol. LXXIII. p. 646.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

FOR the sake of truth, I beg leave to make a few observations on the communication of J. C. in LXXVII. 1189, respecting what he is pleased to call "*Tudor Drawings*," &c.

The Drawings, about 70 in number, are made on paper of the size of foolscap, bearing every mark of real antiquity; they are made in outline only, and are such as every Architect or Master-builder would make of his own studies or inventions, or as accurate memorandums of existing examples, and which is really the case with many of them, as the name to some is written over the subject: and it is but fair to presume, that many others are also from then existing examples. Of the 70 Drawings, about 40 are of tracery-work in the florid style, for cieling, and shew a variety of patterns and richness of invention highly in character with the best times of Henry VII. The remaining 30 drawings are of Pointed windows of various dimensions, of the same date; these also abound in true character and in elegant composition.

Such, Sir, is the truth respecting these Drawings; which your Correspondent, aye! and a lover of Antiquities too, calls "attempts at drawing, such as we see laid down on paper, in the way of imitation, by school-boys, &c." Now, Sir, having said that these drawings are such as any Architect of the present day would make for his own use, or for the inspection of his employer, it does not appear to me that J. C. has evinced either love of Antiquity, or love of the art of designing, by speaking so slightly of these very early efforts in the art of delineation; and I challenge his great skill to produce a greater variety of examples, or better exemplified. One word more, and I have done with Mr. J. C. No other meaning can be attached to the manner in which he states his having seen these Drawings, than that they were kept up as a great secret, and that shewing them was made a high favour—"Fortune favouring me," &c. What will your surprize be, Sir, when I declare these said Drawings were publicly exhibited at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society, where, no doubt, many other gentlemen were favoured by Fortune, in seeing

them as well as J. C. and certainly the Secretary of the Society will inform any gentleman where they may still be seen. They have been thus publicly shewn, and privately also, to various gentlemen well versed in the subject; and I do not understand that any one has expressed the least doubt of their being really very antient, but have all declared them to be, as well for the subjects and the handling as for their Antiquity, the *most curious and most interesting specimens which have been yet discovered.* T. J.

Mr. URBAN,

March 15.

WITHOUT making myself a partisan between Lord Oxford and his Brother-in-law, I think it a sufficient hardship, that Mr. Scott is removed from Brampton Bryan, by the acceptance of Titley, *because he could have holden them by a dispensation.* And were the same power exerted by other Patrons, where a dispensation is unattainable, no good man could envy their feelings, and most would lament the severity of such treatment. These proceedings are founded upon a Statute of 1 Geo. I. and another of 36 Geo. III.

Now, Sir, for the honour of the Legislature, I do not believe the framer of these Statutes to have intended what was alledged. There is not a word of more extensive and vague signification than the word *Benefice*; and when all augmented Livings were declared Perpetual Cures and Benefices, I must be allowed to think that the intention was not to create the incapacities contended for; for, after Perpetual Cures and Benefices, follows this addition:

"And the Ministers duly nominated and licensed thereunto, and their successors respectively, shall be in law bodies *politick and corporale*, and shall have perpetual succession, by such name and names as in the grant of such augmentation shall be mentioned, and shall have a legal capacity and be enabled to take in perpetuity, &c."

Now, Sir, it is stated by Burn, that there were, in those golden days of 1714, 1071 small livings under £10. a-year; 1467 above £10, and not exceeding £20; 1126 above £20, and not exceeding £30; 1049 exceeding £30, and not above £40. But, supposing the Legislature did intend in the 1 Geo. I. what is confirmed in 36 Geo. III. does it therefore follow that the intention was just? It is discovered

discovered that some of these Augmented Livings have, by judicious purchases and private liberality, been very much improved; and it is declared expedient to extend the Episcopal power of appointing salaries to all Churches that are, by length of time, improved in income in any way whatsoever. The contemplation of the more fortunate places has turned away the attention of the Legislature from the unfortunate, which compose by far the majority.—But, that the assertion of an individual may not appear gratuitous, why cannot Returns be made from the Counties in England and Wales; and why cannot the restriction be confined to appointments above a certain value? It is not true, that the generality of these Augmented Livings have increased in proportion to the times. In our own memory, the value of every income is diminished one half; and he must be a very bad calculator who does not admit that forty pounds a-year are not now more than equivalent to ten in the year 1714; and I have little doubt, that more than a thousand of these Augmented Cures are under £50, some under £40, at this moment. Surplice fees also remain what they were two or three centuries ago. Encouragement is given by the Governors to subscribe for an Augmentation of any Perpetual Curacy under £80; but unwise would be the Patron who should, for the sake of a few pounds a-year, cause chains and fetters to be put upon his appointment, which, at present, is tenable with any thing.

And now, Sir, to revert to Brampton Brian and Titley. Suppose each of them were only £40. a-year, and each augmented by the Bounty, Lord Oxford could have done what he has done now; and were other Patrons to follow his example, except as far as the Curates' Act gives a *quies*, many an unfortunate Divine might be despoiled of half his income. Some of these observations are not new; but it is time they should be enforced and attended to, that the Clergy may no longer be compelled to kiss the rod of iron so severely created.

Though unconnected with what goes before, I must not omit the grievance of allowing Ordinaries to license without a nomination from the In-

cumbents, and allowing licences to be withdrawn by Ordinaries, subject, indeed, to an appeal, which is a mere mockery of privilege. SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Lamb's Conduit Street,*
April 21.

HAVING mentioned in a former Magazine, that I saw a Swallow at an early date in the year, considering the cold weather that was then, when I was on a walk to my friend the late Dr. Gregory of West Ham, and this season being uncommonly cold for an unusual continuance, I acquaint you that I this day saw a Swallow in the neighbourhood where I live (the Foundling Hospital) among the buildings, but distressed seemingly with the cold, as it could hardly rise from the ground; but was imperfect in plumage.

Yours, &c.

J. M.

MR. URBAN, *April 6.*

THE words "by Royal mandate," in p. 987, col. 1, l. 41, 42, of your last volume, should be erased; as no such degrees are conferred at Oxford. The Divine, here registered, was a Grand Compounder in 1733; as the asterisk, affixed to the Degree in the Catalogue of Graduates, denotes.

Dr. Stanley, inquired after in p. 999, col. 1, died Dean of St. Asaph in 1731; and of him there is a satisfactory memoir in Masters's "History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge;" of which he was elected Master in 1693; and continued so till 1698. In the Bodleian Catalogue he is erroneously represented as the author of "The Romish Horseleech; Lond. 1674;" 8vo; which was the work of Thomas Staveley; who also wrote "The History of Churches in England;" Lond. 1712: 8vo. noticed in p. 755, col. 2, of your volume for 1787. Dr. Stanley, "however, was for certain the author of two anonymous Discourses, the one 'concerning the Devotions of the Church of Rome, wherein they are compared with those of the Church of England,' in 4to. Lond. 1685;" and the other, intitled, the 'Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, in 12mo. Lond. 1706;" Masters, p. 176. Of the latter the ninth edition, Lond. 1727, is now before me. It is highly deserving of re-publication.

A reference might be made in p. 1193, col. 2, line 25, to the preceding p. 1176, for a fuller account of the ec-

centric Henshall; whom your Index of Names exhibits, as it occurs in p. 1086, col. 1, under the name of "Hens," which should be expunged; "Henshall" immediately following it.

An omission at the press, after "Robert Lydall," in p. 1193, col. 2, l. 52, should be thus supplied: "B. D. fellow of Magdalen college, and son of Richard Lydall, M. D."

Not a syllable relating to the "Body Corporate, to whose predecessors in office not the most flattering allusion is made in the second paragraph of the account" of Bishop Hooper, as stated in p. 1197, col. 2, is to be found in the volumes referred to at the bottom of the column; so that the "Character" has not "been already given at full length" in either of them. That for 1792, pp. 163, 6; 506, col. 2; and that for 1801, pp. 101, 2; may be consulted with regard to this Prelate.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

P. S. Your Correspondent in 1803, p. 519, may find an illustration of the lines erroneously attributed, in the Monthly Magazine, to Joshua Barnes as translation of two lines of Euripides, in your volume for 1773, p. 445, with reference to prior observations respecting it.

MR. URBAN, Bath, April 18.

THE following inscription, remarkable as a chaste and elegant composition, but still more so for the instance of noble disinterestedness it records, occurs on a monument in the Abbey-church of Bath. It is written by the venerable Dr. Zouch, prebendary of Durham, uncle to the present Earl of Lonsdale, and the intimate friend of the highly-respectable and excellent man this inscription commemorates:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. Daniel Watson, M.A. who died on the 23d day of January, 1804, aged 55 years.

His merits alone recommended him to the favour and patronage of Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, who presented him to the vicarage of Leke, in the county of York, which he vacated in 1767, upon his appointment by the Crown to that of Middleton Syes, in the same county, refusing to hold both the benefices from noble and conscientious scruples. For more than half a century, he performed the duties of the ministerial

function with a truly Christian zeal. His discourses from the pulpit were plain, perspicuous, and energetic. To the accomplishments of a scholar, he added qualities far more estimable, sanctity of life, purity of manners, unaffected humility, and most diffusive beneficence.

This monument was erected to the memory of their beloved father by his affectionate children."

This excellent man was, Mr. Urban, one of the most valuable of your Correspondents, on subjects of Antiquity in particular; the friend of Lyttelton, of Bishop Law, of Warburton, and of Sterne: several letters of the witty Yorick's (never published) are in the possession of Mr. Watson's family; Mr. Watson married, late in life, a lady of the antient family of D'Acre, the descendants of the famous Lord-warden, Baron D'Acre, of Naworth-castle; by her (who died in 1798) he had six children, four sons and two daughters, three only of whom are living. It is somewhat remarkable, that the amiable writer of the epitaph on Mr. Watson should now himself have refused a *Bishoprick*! "May the Church of England ever be adorned by such scholars, and by such men," as Dr. Zouch and Mr. Watson! S. L.

MR. URBAN, April 3.

IN your last volume, p. 607, col. 2, notice is taken of the different modes of spelling the name of Lawrence; and in p. 808, 9, an odd circumstance is mentioned relative to that of Comber. Your correspondents should be referred to an accurate detail of the uncertainty as to the orthography of names of persons, in p. 514 of your volume for 1782; which might surely have put an end to the futile controversy, again agitated in p. 985, col. 1, about that of the name of our immortal Dramatist. To the said detail may be added a reference to pp. 29, 30, of Derham's "Life of the learned John Ray" for a farther account of his altering his name. Bp. Nicholson may also be added to the list of persons, whose names have at different periods been spelt differently. In the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates he occurs as Nicholson; and in the title-pages of his "English-Historical Library, Lond. 1714," and of his "Scottish Historical Library, Lond. 1702," the *h* is omitted. ANTIQVARIAN

* The Bishoprick of Carlisle.

Mr.



N. W. View of **STRATFORD COLLEGE.**



*our father: of the parish of Stratford. Hallowed
 That word is not at all new, but it is a word of
 which the people of Stratford are proud to say
 that it is the birthplace of the great poet, and
 the birthplace of the great man of letters.*



Decor. 22. 799.

View of the **BROOK HOUSE**, in which **SHAKESPEARE**
 was really born, April 23, 1564.

MR. URBAN, March 26.

FROM a volume of Drawings, containing a considerable number of sketches in Warwickshire, I send you a North-West View of the old College at Stratford-upon-Avon; which Dugdale describes as "a house of square stone for the habitation of five priests, adjoining to the church-yard; built by Ralph de Stratford, first a canon of St. Paul's, and afterwards Bishop of London; whose good affections to this Town (being his birth-place) stirred him up to that pious work, of which he began the structure 26 Edward III. (1353,) with ten carpenters, ten masons, and their servants;" and to which foundation were afterwards added, by Dr. Ralph Colyngwode, Dean of Lichfield, "four children choristers, to be daily assistant in the celebration of divine service in that Church; who should always come by two and two together into the Quire to Matins and Vespers on such days as the same were to be sung there, according to the *Ordinale Sarum*; and at their entrance into the Church, bowing their knees before the Crucifix, each of them say a *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*. And for their better regulation did he order and appoint, that they should sit quietly in the Quire, saying the *Mattens* and *Vespers* of our Lady distinctly, and afterwards be observant to the offices of the Quire; that they should not be sent upon any occasion whatsoever into the Town; that at dinner and supper times they should constantly be in the College to wait at the table: and to read upon the Bible, or some other authentic book; that they should not come into the Buttry to draw beer, for themselves or any body else: that after dinner they should go to the Singing-school; and that their Schoolmaster should be one of the Priests or Clerks appointed by the discretion of the Warden, being a man able to instruct them in singing to the Organ: as also that they should have one Bedchamber in the Church, whereunto they were to repair in Winter-time at eight of the clock, and in Summer at nine, in which lodging to be two beds, wherein they were to sleep by couples, and that before they did put off their clothes they should all say the prayer of *De profundis* with a loud voice, with the prayers and orisons of the faithful; and afterwards say thus, *God have mercy*

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of the Soul of Rauf Colyngwode our Founder, and Master Thomas Beshall, a special Benefactor to the same*."

As a companion to the other Drawing, I send also a View of the *Brook House*, in which it is generally admitted that Shakespeare was really born.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

LETTER XLIX. ON PRISONS.

Memento mare vertitur, eodem die ubi luserunt, navigia sorbentur†.

MR. URBAN,

Sambrook Court,

March 18.

IN perusing the following relation of the Hereford County Gaol, the mind dwells with satisfaction on the amelioration of misery afforded by the judicious management of this Prison; but the conclusion of the history presents a sudden and painful transition. To speak in allusion to the quotation from the Roman Poet,—the horizon becomes clouded, and the fairest hopes from labour, within the precincts of the Prison, are suddenly wrecked, and disappear in the storm.

As this subject is pointedly adverted to in the sequel, it requires no farther elucidation from J. C. LEFFSON.

HEREFORD County Gaol and House of Correction.—Gaoler, *John Preece*. Salary £182.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Underwood*. Duty, Prayers and Sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday; and Prayers every Wednesday and Friday. Salary £50. twenty pounds of which is a legacy from William Bridges, Esq. of Tiberton in this County.—Surgeon, Mr. *Cam*. Salary, £42. for Debtors, Felons, &c. —Number of Debtors, Nov. 28, 1806, eight, and Felons, &c. thirty-four.—Allowance, Debtors, one pound of bread per day each. (See the Remarks.) Felons and Bridewell Prisoners the same, and some allowance from the Charity Box. Transports have the King's Allowance of 2s. 6d. per week to subsist on.

Remarks. This Prison, which is also the House of Correction, or Bridewell, is built upon the site of the Old Priory. The Turnkey's lodge in front has, on each side, two Reception-cells for the confinement of Prisoners, till examined

* Warwickshire, ed. Thomas, II. 692.

† In a moment the sea is convulsed, and on the same day vessels are swallowed up, where they lately sported on the Ocean.

by the Surgeon, previous to their being admitted into the interior of the Gaol; and two small Court-yards for the Prisoners. Here are a warm and cold Bath, with an Oven to fumigate and purify the Prisoner's clothes; and the flat roof above is the place of execution. The Court is flagged, and in it is the Engine-house, and a Well, by which the whole Prison is supplied with excellent water: A house for the Manufacturer or Task-master, and a very neat shop for the articles manufactured in the Prison, viz. shoes, slippers, gaiters, stockings, gloves, garters, flaxen-yarn, and nets of all sorts; the sale of which is promoted by advertisement at the County expence. At the upper end of this Court is the Gaoler's house, on the ground-floor of which is the Magistrates Committee-room: a passage leads to the great Hall or Inspection-room, which is about 18 yards diameter, and nearly circular, with windows opening into every court, and has a complete command of the whole Prison.

The Rules and Orders, which are painted on a board, and hung up in every Lobby, among other things recite: "ANY PERSON wishing to work may have raw materials of the Keeper, who will dispose of the work on the best terms he can; and, after deducting the prime cost of the raw materials, pay the remainder to the Prisoner who performed the work; except one fourth thereof, which is to be reserved for the County. Any person to whom work is refused, or whose money is kept back, or has suffered any imposition from the Keeper, or his Servants, is particularly enjoined to make complaint thereof to the Magistrate at his next Visitation."

Men and Women Debtors have each a separate and spacious Court-yard and Day-room. The Men have twenty Sleeping-rooms, ten below and ten above, 12 feet by 9, furnished with beds and bedding by the Gaoler at 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. per week each. The Women have eight rooms of equal size, four below and four above, all Free Wards; and if a Debtor is too poor to provide his own bed, the County humanely furnishes him with an iron bedstead, sacking bottom, a straw bed, two blankets, and a coverlet, *gratis*. There is a fire-place in every Room, but *no Fuel allowed*.

Of the six ample Court-yards in this Prison, those for Men Debtors

and Men Bridewell Prisoners are of 114 feet by 78; those for Women Debtors and Women Bridewell Prisoners, 108 feet by 102; and those for Male and Female Felons are 75 feet square. Each Court has a sewer in it, and is well supplied with water. In several of the Courts vegetables are raised for the use of the Prisoners, in addition to the allowance above-stated.

Here are four excellent Infirmary-rooms, and the sick are as well attended to as in an hospital. The humane Surgeon having a discretionary power to order all things necessary, every page of the Prison-book bears witness to his great attention. The Chapel is a very neat building, and the Prisoners are seated in their different classes: all are required to attend Divine Service, which is most devoutly and impressively performed by the exemplary Chaplain; by whose serious discourse I was much edified at my several visits, and with pleasure remarked the number of communicants when the Sacrament was administered. Every Ward of this Prison has a Lobby or Passage, four feet wide, with an iron grate that opens into the Great Hall, or Inspection-room. Men and Women Felons have, each class, a Day-room, and twelve Sleeping-cells, six below of 8 feet by 7, six above of the same size; and fitted up with wooden bedsteads, straw bed, two blankets and a coverlet. They have also County clothing on admission, and their own apparel returned to them when discharged. The Male and Female Bridewell Prisoners have, each class, nine Work-rooms below, and as many Sleeping-rooms above; all 9 feet 3 inches by 9 feet, and fitted up with beds and bedding, the same as the Felons.

William Bridges, Esq. bequeathed eight pounds a-year to poor Prisoners; and on St. Thomas's Day one shilling is given to each Debtor, and one shilling to each Felon, by a legacy of *Sir Thomas White*.

No Table of Bequests kept in the Prison.

The Act for Preservation of the Health of Prisoners, and Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up.

THE RULES AND ORDERS for the government of this well-arranged Prison are printed in large type, and displayed to general view.

HEREFORD City Gaol and Bridewell.—Gaoler, *John Thomas*. Salary, £. 13. Fees, 6s. 8d. Garnish, not abolished, 2s. 6d.—Chaplain, none.—Surgeon, none. When wanted, he is sent by the Mayor.—Prisoners, August 20, 1803, four, and a Lunatick.—Allowance, formerly none: now fourpence a-day in bread, to Prisoners of every description.

REMARKS. This Gaol is the Byestreet Gate, in which one room is called the Bridewell. It has a small Court with a sewer in it, and the Whipping-post. For Common-side Debtors here is a *Free Ward*, to which the Corporation allow straw: they have a little Court, about 15 feet square, with a sewer; and it is well supplied with water. Master's-side Debtors have two Rooms in the Keeper's house, for which they pay 2s. 6d. per week each single bed; or if two sleep together, 1s. 6d. each. For Felons here are two small Court-yards, about 15 feet square, with a sewer in each, and well supplied with water.

In one of the Courts, down eleven steps, are two horrid dungeons totally dark. The Keeper, indeed, says they are never used; yet, though they did not appear to have had any inhabitant in them for many years, I should have been better pleased at seeing them bricked up. The felons have also three close offensive Sleeping-rooms, which I found scattered over with loose straw on the floor, dirty, and worn to dust. Here is likewise one room, justly denominated "The Black Hole," which, if not impenetrably dark, has no light nor ventilation, save what is faintly admitted through a small aperture in the door: it is supplied with a barrack bedstead and loose straw; and in this wretched sink-hole was a poor deranged man, in the most filthy and pitiable state that it is possible to conceive.

Upon my telling the Keeper, that in case he did not immediately remove straw and filth out of the several courts, I would apply to the Magistrates, I had the pleasure of finding the old straw burnt, and the Court-yards cleaned the next day. Debtors committed to this Gaol are by Process issuing out of the Mayor's Court; and they become entitled to their sixpences in about six weeks: but *very few are able to pay the expence of suing for them, which frequently ex-*

ceeds the original debt. One shilling is given to each Prisoner at every Quarter Session by the Chairman. Neither the Act for Preserving Health, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors hung up. The whole Prison is very dirty. The Commitments to it in 1802 were *One hundred and thirty-six.*

My Dear Friend,

The pleasure you receive in reading my Remarks on Hereford County Gaol will be sadly diminished, when I inform you, that I have just received a letter from the Keeper, dated Feb. 14, 1808, by which I learn, with equal surprise and concern, that the working system is in a great measure discontinued. "Neither the absolute value of the work produced, nor the proportion it bears to the maintenance of the workmen, is the principal object: the point is, that he should be employed; whether more or less usefully depends on the ingenuity of those who set him to work; the profit is a *local concern*, but it imports the Public that he should work, let the value be ever so trifling. There are, however, so many little articles of constant use, and made of materials that are found every where, that every human being between infancy and decrepitude may be employed with some small advantage. We are told, that in the Poor-house at *Wyndham*, in the course of the year 1790, an infirm old man, and a woman with a child at her breast, earned half their subsistence by shaping sticks into handles for children's whips, which were sold to the toy-makers. If it were an indispensable rule that every Prisoner *must work*, those who are to bear the expence would soon find means to make that turn to account." See Rules for the County of Salop, 1797, p. 44.

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.
To Doctor Lettsom, London.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE XVII.

TO SCÆVA.

EXCEPTING what little may be gathered from this Epistle itself, not the slightest particle is known concerning the person to whom it is written. There is room, with some probability, to conjecture that he was of no mean extraction (perhaps a son of the brave Cassius Scæva, of whom such

such honourable mention is made by Julius Cæsar in the 53d chapter of the iiii book of his History of the civil war*). That he had hitherto, though without any extraordinary effect, attached himself to some great man at Rome; that the little hope he had, of improving his fortune in this method, had made him dissipated, and irresolute whether to proceed or retreat; and that Horace, under these circumstances, wrote to him for his encouragement — by representing to him in a different point of view, what he in his melancholy mood had perhaps called vassalage — and at the same time giving him to understand, wherein he was probably mistaken, and of what he should be most solicitous in his intercourse with the great. The well-known controversy between Aristippus and Diogenes furnishes him with a subject which he most ingeniously employs to his purpose; by representing in Aristippus the pattern and ideal image of a philosopher at court, a man who knew how to live with kings, without surrendering either his liberty or his character; and by endeavouring to convince his friend, that it requires more virtue, that is, more understanding, prudence, courage, firmness, self-control, and perseverance, to play well the part of an Aristippus than that of a Diogenes.

Ferentinum ire jubebo.] The Geographers lay down for us three places which bore the name of Ferentinum, the most noted whereof stood on the *Via Latina*, seven Italian miles above Anagni, and still bears that name. Probably Scæva might have a small estate there. The advice, however, which Horace gives him to retire thither if he values his ease and convenience, appears not to have been exactly the course which, in his opinion, was most agreeable to Scæva. He therefore but just slightly touches upon it, that he may the longer insist

* He was one of the four Centurions in Cæsar's army, who defended a fortified post at Dyrrachium with an obstinacy almost without example; although the attack was so violent, that the shield of this Scæva was found perforated with 230 javelin-shots. Cæsar, in reward of the bravery he displayed on that decisive day, presented him with a sum equal to 1500 l. and promoted him from the eighth to the first rank in his cohort.

upon what he particularly wants to tell him. It is likely that he knew his friend Scæva well enough for perceiving that, with a proper resolution, and with the assistance of an experienced monitor, he might prove a very passable courtier, but that in any case he would turn out but a miserable philosopher in solitude.

Nollet Aristippus.] So says Diogenes the cynic. The story is of universal notoriety.

Pastidiret olus, qui me notat.] Namely, he would not condescend, for the sake of the paltry advantage of eating better and making a finer figure in the world, to what in the cynical language, the *scurra*, or in the courtly style, the friend of a king — like Dionysius — must submit. This was what Diogenes upbraided the spruce, pampered, purple-clad Aristippus with, — I suspect that Scæva, in a fit of the spleen — in one of those moments when every man thinks himself a philosopher — had let fall something about the great, and the wretchedness of their service, to Horace, in somewhat of this tone: Of what use is all this to me? Cannot I live upon roots and cabbages as well as Diogenes? And if so, what need have I to suffer myself to be teized and tormented by a great man? — Well! returns his friend, but if thou knewest how to deal with the great, thou wouldst be less plagued and teized, and have no need to live upon cabbage. I grant, it is an art to live contentedly upon cabbage: but to live with kings is likewise an art. Each has its inconveniences; each its advantages. The question is, only: in which of them wouldst thou best find thy account?

Officium.] Aristippus treated his office of diverting the king's melancholy, as a court service. Such numbers are richly gifted with the contrary virtue, that it is by no means surprising, if kings set a value on services in the Aristippic taste, of which their treasurers are not always so well convinced as themselves. However, Dionysius dealt with his buffoon as the Sieur de Montaigne did with his cat. *Scurror ipse mihi*, said Aristippus: the king imagines he is making a fool of me; but, begging his pardon — if I divert him, it is simply because he enables me to pass my time merrily; and as soon as ever I cease to find the sport

sport agreeable to myself, we part. Our Poet felt himself much in the same situation with Augustus and Mæcenas — but the most curious circumstance is, that he makes no scruple of publishing a letter wherein he blabs so much of his secret. *Expertus in arte* would perhaps thence infer, that he had done justice to himself, when in the exordium of this Epistle he confesses that he is but a bungler in the arts of a Court. It is always much to the honour both of Augustus and Mæcenas, that they were above laying any stress upon such things, and that Horace could trust them.

Omnis Aristippum decuit color, & stitutus; & res, &c.] I believe no one has ever better apprehended and more accurately drawn the character of Aristippus, whose philosophy is as individual as his character, than Horace has done in this beautiful passage. The philosopher of Cyrene has been generally judged in that superficial way in which we are wont to measure one who lives in a manner peculiarly his own, and is resolved to represent nothing but himself. The philosopher Demonax used to say: I revere Socrates, admire Diogenes, and love Aristippus*. If it be natural for us to admire what is most extraordinary and rare, Aristippus merits admiration: for, rare as the true Diogeneses have always been, yet we shall find ten of them for one Aristippus. It is true, that the manner in which he thought and lived may be reduced to a system; and a system may be taught: but the propriety, the decorum, with which he practised it, is not reducible to any system, or to be comprised in any formula; and it was precisely that decorum in action by which, like Apelles in his graces, he surpassed all others of his equals, what rendered him so singular a character, and gave him such great prerogatives. Diogenes himself was not more free with his tongue than he. Aristippus might say any thing, do any thing, because he always said and did every thing in the proper manner and at the right time, always had a quick sense of what was fitting or not fitting at the moment, and *what was enough* — a trait, which in the art of living, as well as in all

other arts, distinguishes the accomplished master. Hence it was, that he could play the courtier at Syracuse, entertain Dionysius, accept presents at his hand, nay perhaps occasionally receive affronts from him, without losing an atom of his dignity, or becoming contemptible to the Court, or even to the Prince. Hence it was, that he could always appear, just as it suited his convenience, either in an elegant or a plain dress, without in the one looking like a fop, or in the other like a poor creature. Hence it proceeded, that he was never at a loss what to say or to do, in whatever circumstances, or whatever was the rank, sex, age, and character of the persons with whom he conversed; accordingly, he was every where perfectly at home, every where in his element; extricated himself out of every difficulty, availed himself of every favourable event, always discovered in every object the good or at least the tolerable side, was disheartened by no privations, inflated by no success; in short, hence it was that *Εὔσε ἡ ἡμετέρα* was the key to his whole life. Where could Horace have found a completer prototype for his present purpose, and holding it up as a mirror to his friend Scæva?

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.] This was a well-known proverb*, about the origin of which we shall not give ourselves any concern: let it suffice, that it was used of undertakings that required dexterity and resolution, and that Horace takes it here in that sense. His argument methinks runs thus: "The first question is, whether or not thou hast to seek at Corinth any thing that is worth the trouble? I suppose the former case; then the next question is, whether thou thinkest thyself able to get thither? For the affair has its difficulties. Do these deter thee? hast thou any secret misgivings that thou shouldst never accomplish it, the best thou canst do is to stay at home. There is another, however, who has exactly the same object to acquire at Corinth as thou, and who is not deterred by the dangers of the voyage. He says to himself; What I want is at Corinth, and nowhere else; I must therefore hie to

* Lucian, in the Life of Demonax.

* See Erasmi Adag. iv. 4. 63.

Corinth,

Corinth, cost what it will. Upon this, he sets out, arrives safe, obtains what he wanted, and honour and glory to boot."—The application of the similitude to the affairs of friend Scæva starts up of itself. The fortune he wished to make through the patronage of a grandee was, to him, the voyage to Corinth.

—*recte petit experiens vir.*] Torrentius is of opinion that Horace here casts a sneering side-glance at the maxim of the Stoics, that virtue is sufficient to itself. The good bishop call this a *prædurum dictum*, and it would deserve a still harsher epithet, were it so far extended that nobody could be pronounced virtuous except him who should hold the other goods of life of no value at all, or not worth any pains to acquire. I conceive the meaning of Horace in the few words he employs to that purpose to be this: "Diogenes would not agree with Aristippus, that it demands more virtue to make a considerable fortune, and keep within it, than for being able to do without it. Yet nothing is more true. It is like the navigation to Corinth. To stay at home is no great art; and if he who has nothing, because he possesses not sufficient intrepidity and activity to earn something, is satisfied with his condition: he only saves himself the disgrace of being laughed to scorn; for of whom would he complain but himself? Therefore, either you know not what you mean by your virtue; or you must confess, that a man who has successfully employed the resolution, the patience, the fortitude, the prudence, in short all the virtues necessary to the attainment of his ultimate object, may regard the honour and the profit thence accruing to him, as a merited recompence.—It is obvious that Horace would represent to his friend Scæva the voyage to Corinth on its fairest side.

Sed tacitus pasci, &c.] An allusion to the fable of the crow, who lost his cheese only by setting up his pipes.

Per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim.] Although Augustus, or Agrippa for him, had banished the Egyptian mysteries from Rome, and to the distance of five hundred paces beyond the suburbs of that capital*, the common people nevertheless, especially that vagabond crew that swarmed in Rome,

would not be deprived of their devotion to the new-fashioned deities Osiris, Isis, and Anubis; and Horace therefore observes the costume of people of that set, in making the itinerant beggar, whom nobody believes to have broke his bones in good earnest, or to be crippled and ulcerated, as he pretends, swear by the holy Osiris that he is not an impostor.

Great Ormond-street.

W. T.

*** Erratum in our last: the address—
To. QUINCTIUS..

MR. URBAN, L. B. March 31.

YOU frequently give Autographs of persons who have been remarkable in their time. Among these I recollect the signature of an ancestor of mine, my grandfather's grandfather, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich in the reign of Charles II. As you have therefore thought his mere signature worth giving to the publick, I am well assured you will think a specimen of one of his manuscript Sermons much more curious, though I almost doubt whether it is in the power of your Engraver to give a faithful representation (*see Plate I.*) of even the first paragraph, which is, however the most legible part of the whole sermon. What use such manuscripts could be of, it is impossible to say. That any human eyes could read them in the pulpit, is scarce to be believed. And yet this very Sermon seems to have been so used, having the following notice upon the back of it: "March 12th S. V. 1636. Before the Queen, the Princesses, the Children at the English Hag Church, afternoone. My turne last Sabbath day, being March 5th S. V. 1636, was supplied by Mr. Powell." By this memorandum, it appears that the Bishop was someway connected with the Court in King Charles the First's time; but I know of no historical evidence of the fact.—The text of this Sermon is, "Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Mat. vi. 9." And the first sentence is equally legible:—"These words doe appeare, by the verie first reading and scaming of them, to be part of a Prayer;—and soe indeed they are part of the most absolute and perfect Prayer which was ever made; or part of that Prayer, which our blessed Saviour Christ himself hath composed and prescribed to be used in his Church to the end of the

the world." The whole Sermon is written upon a quarter of a sheet of paper, folded together, with the alternate pages originally blank, but there are a few lines upon each of them. The pages are six inches and three quarters long, and four inches wide, and each of them contain one hundred and fourteen lines. The first blank page has upon it fifteen lines, some intended addition to the second page; and the conclusion of the Discourse appears in five lines on the second blank page, with the notice before-mentioned at the bottom of it. I have more than once tried to copy the whole Sermon, in order to see how much paper it would cover in a common hand; but my tired eyes have soon put an end to the attempt. Spaces of near half an inch in length seem to divide the sentences. I had once in my possession a great number of Sermons written in the same manner. If I say more than a hundred, I am sure I speak within compass; nor do I think I should exceed the truth, if I doubled that number. And this circumstance confirms the idea, that they were written to be used in the Pulpit, and for his own use only, as no other eyes but those of the Writer could receive any assistance from them. According to Neal, the Bishop was born at Southampton in the year 1599. He was therefore in his 37th year when he wrote this Sermon. And he died in the year 1676, at which great age, notwithstanding these severe exercises of his eyes in his younger days, it does not appear but that he retained his eye-sight to the day of his death. Yours, &c. T. R.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

YOUR different Correspondents, in the accounts given in the Obituaries vol. LXXVII. pp. 790, 885, of the Duchess of Gloucester, have quite mistaken every circumstance. Sir Edward Walpole lived at Frogmore, in a large house, now pulled down and laid into her Majesty's garden. Her mother's name was not Paxton, but Clements: she and her sister were milliners at Bath; and after her death (which was before any of her children married) the sister lived with Sir Edward at Luxborough-house. By this lady he had Laura, married to Dr. Keppel; another married to Lord Huntingtower, afterward Earl Dysart;

a son, Horatio, who died at twenty; and Maria, married to Earl Waldegrave, and afterwards to the Duke of Gloucester. It is, perhaps, not generally known how they were first introduced to the world. Sir Robert Rich (whose lady was daughter to Lord Mahon, killed in the duel for Mrs. Bracegirdle) lived at Windsor, in the house afterwards purchased by Dr. Heberden: she visited the old Lady Albemarle, mother to him who was the friend of William Duke of Cumberland, and the Bishop of Exeter, and also of the lovely Marchioness of Tavistock, then Lady Elizabeth Keppel; Miss Laura Walpole married Dr. Keppel, at that time only one of the Prebendaries, and then Lady Rich presented the two other sisters at Court. The Writer of this article lived at Sunning Hill, a child, when they all married; but can never erase from memory what lovely women the Keppels and the Walpoles were. Lady Albemarle had another daughter, Lady Caroline, married to Dr. Adair, not quite with the consent of her brother, my Lord. The Marquis of Tavistock applied to Lady Albemarle for her consent to address Lady Elizabeth; the old Lady, with dignity, said she would mention it. The lovely girl was summoned into her closet, and the offer proposed without mentioning names; she begged to remain single. On the Mother's remonstrating, and declaring it a splendid alliance, she was still the same; at last, when, rather irritated by her refusal to marry, she declared the person who solicited her hand, she fainted at her Mother's feet!—it was the man to whom she had already given her heart, but did not aspire to. "They were the happiest pair of human kind!"

Mrs. Hardinge, mentioned in your Obituary, p. 480, was certainly the daughter of Sir Charles Pratt by his second wife. Her Husband would be better remembered as Clerk to the House of Commons, where he may be found in any old Court Calendar.

A VERY OLD FEMALE SUBSCRIBER.

MR. URBAN, *Paddington, Feb. 21.*

THE primary objects of a Periodical Miscellany are, to promote the ends of Literature and Science, provoke enquiry, excite discussion, and disseminate useful truths. When any of these are violated or counteracted, either

either by insidious imposition, or careless misrepresentation, it is a duty that some person either owes to himself or to the Publick to correct such fallacy. In the pages of your useful Magazine this has frequently occurred: and among all your Correspondents, I believe, there is no one who has been so often admonished as "An Architect," and "J. C." The style and sentiments of the different papers with these signatures prove them to be the effusions of *one* head; and it is much to be regretted that this is so often perverted by chimerical notions and nugatory sentiments. His principle seems good; but surely it is neither consistent with morality, true taste, or science, to attack and abuse all persons who differ from him a *little* in opinion, or who, from very obvious reasons, neglect to imitate *old* buildings in *modern* edifices. Nor is he likely to check the progress of what he terms "innovation" by reprobating every Architect who introduces a *novelty*. If all Artists were bound to imitate the productions of the *faultless* Antients, we should be reduced to a sadly degraded state. The qualities of Genius, Taste, and Talent, would be useless; and the thinking faculties would become torpid. The system of rigidly copying the Antients is so extremely absurd, that we can scarcely condescend to reason upon it.

The purport of the present Letter is, however, not *general*, for it is meant to correct a very erroneous statement which appeared in your last Supplement, signed J. C. The Writer asserts, that the "Abbey work-people" at Westminster have "*thrown out a strong hint*" (which has *hit* the pericranium of J. C.) "that there has lately been found a complete series of *ALL* the 'WORKING DRAWINGS,' made in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. for the entire building of this Chapel" (Henry the Seventh's).

Being particularly partial to the antient edifices of England, and having for some years past made many researches respecting documents, drawings, and the history of "English Architecture," you may readily imagine that such a statement as the above would excite my curiosity in no common degree. Indeed, I was induced to make very strict and *particular* enquiry on this interesting subject; the result of which I shall lay before your

Readers, to gratify those who are inquisitive on the subject, and to furnish J. C. with more accurate information than he appears to possess, or, at least, than what he has chosen to state to the Publick. I cannot for a moment suppose that he would wilfully misrepresent facts, or that he can have any interested motives in deceiving the Readers of your Miscellany.

At Westminster Abbey Church, and after much enquiry of the mason, sextons, "work-people," &c. I learned that a Mr. Carter, who has published a volume of Etchings on "Antient Architecture," had been a long time employed in making sketches of *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*: that a Mr. Britton, author of "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," had also devoted much time lately to make measurements, and write an account of the same building, and had employed four Artists to make various drawings of it; that this Mr. Britton had brought a large geometrical drawing of the East end of the Chapel, which appeared to be executed with extraordinary care and fidelity; and that this drawing is the property of Mrs. King, widow of the late Edward King, esq. It further appeared from my enquiry, that Mr. Britton had taken a volume of *very old drawings* to the Chapel; and that one of these drawings was a geometrical view of the great Western Window, and another represented the groining of a compartment in one of the Ailes. These drawings I supposed were the ones referred to by J. C.; in consequence of which, I made free to call on Mr. Britton, who readily shewed me several very beautiful drawings, made for his own work, but could not favour me with a view of those I so much desired to see. He apprised me, that the book of antient drawings, with *explanatory letters*, were sent to the Society of Antiquaries, to be exhibited on their next night of meeting. I accordingly attended, and examined them; but was much surprised to find that the Secretary *withheld* the descriptive letters. Thus, though the drawings are certainly the most curious and most antient that have hitherto been discovered, they were scarcely noticed by any of the Members. They have since become the property of a respectable bookseller in Holborn, who



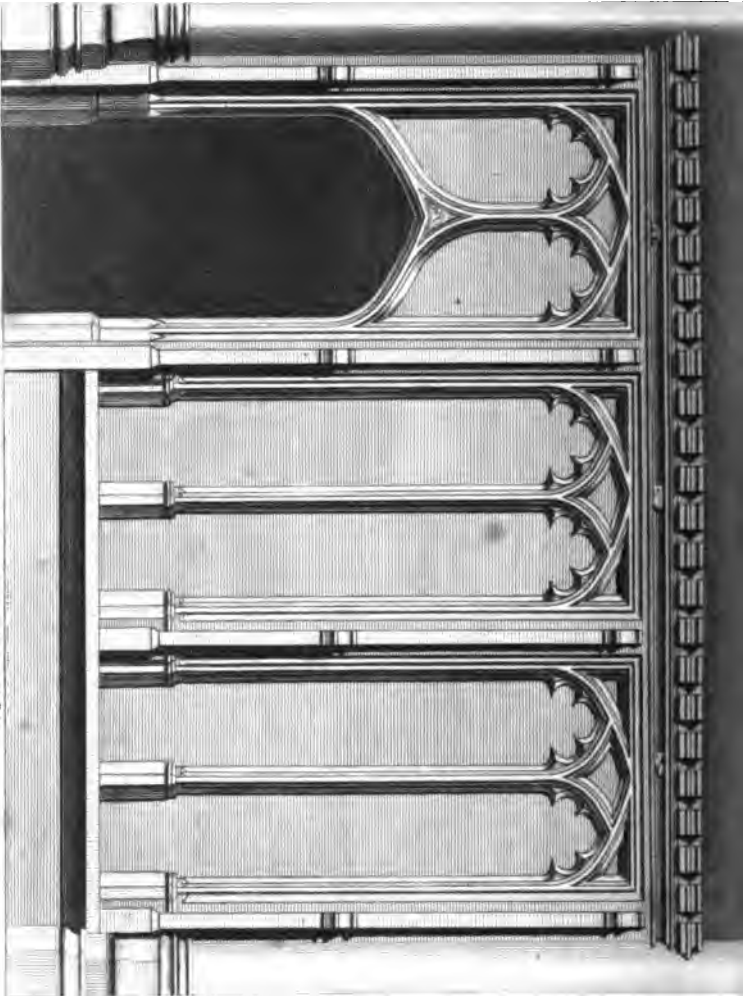


Fig. 1.

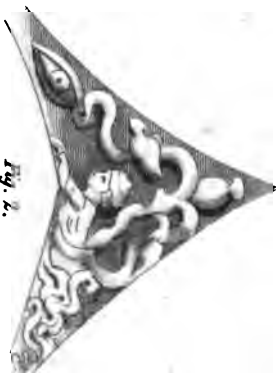


Fig. 2.

*Albeit Gough's undertaking, Memorial as being the finish of the Western Part of the Abbey Church, Westminster,
(never completed, the work of Sir C. Wren, at the West End of the North Side of the same.*

Described 1807.

who knows how to appreciate their value.

Thus, Mr. Urban, it appears that J. C. has strangely confused himself and the Readers of your Magazine by the manner or matter of his statement, (for in the course of my enquiries, I found several persons deceived into the belief that the original "working drawings" for Henry the Seventh's Chapel had been found.)

Yours, &c.

J. M. P.

P. S. It afforded me much pleasure to find that Henry the Seventh's Chapel is to be restored to its original architectural state. All the decayed and dilapidated parts are to be renewed with stone; and all the carvings and ornaments to be imitated from analogous members. This will be a work worthy a great Nation, and will be the best refutation of the garrulous invectives of those who delight only in finding fault.

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

THAT the "Architectural Memorial" of Abbot Islip, as being the finisher of the Western part of the Abbey Church, Westminster (towers excepted, the work of Sir C. Wren), *Plate II.* is not an ideal designation, my father often told me such was its intent; his father instructed him in the like belief. Thus, it is natural to suppose, from father to son the same account was transmitted down from the very time of its first erection, in Henry the Eighth's reign; as in my family, as far back as that period, Sculpture and Masonry had been carried on, and in one spot, at the beginning of the Great Western Road from London, otherwise Piccadilly. I am one of the branch, who, when young, left the residence of my Ancestors and their line in the Arts, to follow the study of our Antient Architecture alone, and in which study, until this hour, I have been constantly employed.

Fig. 1. is the first ornament in the frieze, and gives the slip of a tree, and an eye. The other two pieces of ornament in the said frieze are mutilated.

Fig. 2. is the small compartment over the head of the doorway. Here the Abbot (from the above tradition) has slipped out of a tree, and is prostrate; an eye is lying before him. The tree appears, from the large fruit,

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to be of the gourd kind; alluding probably to the story of Jonas, to whom, at that time, the good Abbot might wish to be compared. However, in the ornamental enrichments of the sixteenth century, the gourd was very generally introduced.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

NOTWITHSTANDING, I cannot, at my years, ever expect to see a volume of Mr. D. Booth's "Analytical Dictionary of the English Language" completed, yet for the sake of the rising generation, it pleases me to learn, from his "Introduction" to it lately published, that a Dictionary on that plan is in hand; and I think I may prognosticate, that, should it be finished, it will not only be an useful work, but also an entertaining one; two characters that have never yet been coalesced in a Dictionary. In order to render his work as copious and as accurate as possible, Mr. Booth, in his Introduction, expresses a wish that his endeavours should be assisted by his learned fellow-subjects of South and North Britain. In respect to the North part of our Island, I will not say any thing, because Mr. Booth is himself therein a resident; but in respect to the South, there does not appear to me to be a more ready way of assisting him, than that of every Country Gentleman or Clergyman, who has leisure, committing to writing the Nouns and Verbs that he may observe to be peculiar to the vulgar of his own parish (with an exception as to such as convey an obscene meaning), and of which the derivation may be traced from local circumstances.

Mr. Booth intends paying attention to the German and French Languages, and I would recommend it to him to do the same by the Castilian; for he would find, that notwithstanding the majesty of the Castilian, it approaches near to the vulgar idiom of the English; insomuch, that either the English must have borrowed from the Spaniards, or the Spaniards from the English, many of the phrases that are in common use in both kingdoms; but at what period this adoption took place is difficult to trace. There is a tradition, that the University of Cambridge was founded by a Spaniard, but it is one too obscure to dwell on.

Little

Little intimacy has ever subsisted between England and Spain. The closest connexion that ever existed between the two states was, when the respective sovereigns, Philip of Spain and Mary of England, were united in wedlock; but that union was of short duration, and never produced any intimacy between their subjects; yet, in the reign of Elizabeth, a coincidence existed in the expressions of the contemporary authors, Shakspeare and Cervantes. In one of Pistol's speeches, Shakspeare causes him to use the expression, "men of mould," an expression that occurs frequently in Don Quixote; and the English idiom appears so frequently in the Life of Don Quixote, that one could almost suppose that Cervantes had spent some years in England; and what is more extraordinary, the English vulgar idiom of the *present day* is strikingly apparent in that work. The Castilian alphabet has the *Ll*, like the Welch, and some of the Adverbs and Interjections are word for word, and monosyllable for monosyllable, the same as the English, as, "No," No; "*grandes proyectos!*" fine projects! &c. &c.

Now I am writing concerning the English and Spanish Languages, I take leave, Mr. Urban, to suggest to our English schoolmasters, that it would greatly facilitate reading aloud with propriety, if we were to adopt the regulation made by the Spanish Academy, of using *two* interrogative or admiring points on certain occasions, in order to intimate the precise time of properly assuming the interrogative or admiring tones, which points the said Academy have ordered shall be placed at the beginnings *inverted*, as under:

"¡Que! ¿todo ha de ser, jugar, todo ha de ser pasear?"

What! is play and walking to engross the whole of your time?

See "The new Spanish and English Grammar, by Thomas Planquais," 1807, pp. 13, 392; which work was reviewed in the last volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 1145.

Yours, &c. FERNANDO.

VOYAGE TO BATAVIA.

(Continued from p. 222.)

MR. URBAN, April 4.

I HAVE called *Tabiah* "truly magnanimous," "admired Patriot."

The rooted preference of a native soil, and a readiness to suffer miseries and death in its defence, are confined to no particular portions of this Planet. Was a balloon-fleet traversing our element above, under an Aeronaut skilled enough to make the magazine of storms his own, and direct his flights with certainty—was such a fleet now to hover where Tyranny and Usurpation are bedizening their idol, and some modern *Scævola*, by that uncommon waftage, make a stroke to liberate Thrones and restore an oppressed Family:—would he not be blazoned forth "truly magnanimous," "admired Patriot?"

Tabiah dared an enterprise no less. He saw far-come strangers, who, in his ideas, had enslaved the winds; who could destroy, while yet unseen; against whom distance offered little safety, and armour opposed no defence. To these mysterious wanderers on the ocean, he, without fear, entrusted himself—entrusted a glorious hope, *one day to deliver his dear Country* from the fangs of *Opuni*, a neighbouring despot, by means only to be acquired in Britain,—means that appalled those unhurt, resembling the agency of superior beings, and irresistible as lightning.

Extolled as *Scævola* stands in History, the life of a good man is least of all an oblation necessary to rid every soil of its *Cain*. The difficulty of access to men in power, for fellow-creatures so great, is for most other objects, in creation but as gossamer against a giant. The veriest trifle in existence derides every precaution, all the arts of multiplied force: an amatory frisk of the vilest insect may drive the most aspiring mind into idiot-imbecility, or condemn for life his galled limbs to nakedness and chains, the Madman's gear;—yes, a flea's leap in a conqueror's ear may lift the anchor of Commerce—may resolve the *Legion of Honour* into primitive base materials, viz. misled and idle princes, harlequins, or pickpockets—may pacify a troubled world. Thus suddenly does uproar itself sink in enforced repose, under an atom commissioned from above! Then what are guards—what, concealed lodgings—what, an eternal shifting of place—what, Mamulukes—what, brother-kings and brother-sinners, if a flea or a fly can break down such a climax of security—can overturn

overturn all the deep-laid foundations of imaginary perpetuated power, can reduce fair order from a chaos, the studied maze of confusion? Have comfort, thou rightful Heir of Charlemagne! thou wanderer of France! thou blameless King! Sweet Peace closes your eyes at midnight; dread and suspicion are afar off; dangers look not within the chambers of Wainstead: whilst Usurpers every hour anticipate horrors of the bottomless pit—wish in vain for sleep without dreams—for thoughts without recollections—for the dawn of to-morrow, without its many nameless pangs and fears; without that obtrusive piercing eye of day.

I had the pleasure to find Mr. Clerke gradually recover without another accession of pain (see p. 222). Our people sometimes rowed over to a small island, called *Parmarant*, lying wider from the Java shore. Here the Dutch had an hospital for Lepers. Compared with Cooper's Isle, it was a pleasant garden, being variously planted; amongst other shrubs, the physiconut was found in abundance; and Messrs. Pickersgill and Booty made free with the kernels, without clearing away the intermediate skins, in which lies their medicinal effect: sudden and potent that proved, first as an emetic, ending a purgative. The lax continued above a fortnight, and wasted both gentlemen to shadows, but obviated all other relapses; yet to this I could not but attribute the loss of Mr. Booty some weeks after, of which I shall speak.

Tabiah came drooping from Batavia, gradually got weaker; and the death, unexpected, of a lively boy he had brought as a servant, hastened his own. The lad's name was *Tayatto*, of the *low* or slave cast, and of ingenuity and manners to deserve all his master's regard. A short illness hurried him off; and he died like a Patriarch, taking leave of us pathetically, each by his name. *Tayatto* had been received in our large tent; but *Tabiah* would have the corpse removed into his own, that he might chaunt a certain funeral or death-song in his country fashion. The next, or the day after, joined master and man.

It was unfortunate, that the answer to *Tabiah's* first enquiries about our future absence from England was "ten Months." He believed implicitly. moon after moon was reckoned, still with blooming hope up to that pe-

riod;—but then came all the bitterness of disappointment. His farther enquiry got ever an uncertain answer. and this made the former mistake infinitely worse. We could all see considerable alteration both in his temper and looks, before we knew, from his various discourses, what the article was so oppressing. To me he said one day, "Your account about Britain being the ship's country is a mere story;—in fact, you have risen from the bottom of the sea." I smiled at the notion, and asked, "Which of the many strange sailing canoes he had seen at *Otaheite* he had known to grow in the sea?"—He paused, and seemed vexed; but presently finished the conversation with these words: "If not so, you have however lost your way, and can never find out Britain again." This last opinion of *Tabiah* had more force than he was aware of; for, at the time I speak of, my own expectation of ever returning to England was very faint.

Similar were the enquiries of our Islander through the ship; and it was too clear that his high-flown hopes had sunk to a very low ebb, long before we reached Batavia. In this Dutch colony so many things presented to confirm every report about Britain, that he lived many days in a state of pleasing wonder. The precious loss of month after month, however, could never be repaired, and his first indisposition brought with it a despondency about conquering *Opuni*, &c. How distress of mind gives the most trifling complaint in India its most aggravated symptoms! *Tabiah* declined so fast, that a removal from the City of Batavia was directed. He was conveyed to Cooper's Isle, where his last sigh was breathed over *Tayatto* lying dead at his feet. W. P.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

I REMIND "An Old Correspondent," p. 110, that the scholars, before the late conflagration in the centre tower of the Abbey Church at Westminster, sat on benches run in a line with the stalls, when, like other people, there was no necessity to turn their backs either to the West or to the East. I am surprised that this attitude of veneration in praying towards the East is dispensed with in favour of young gentlemen, when the Clergy in their stations, and particularly on

General

General Fasts, &c. (the stalls being on those occasions thronged with Bishops) all, as with one accord, in repeating the Belief, bow towards the Altar at the name of Jesus! Surely, this part of antient devotion might be got rid of in the like "convenient" manner! Why does my opponent give such a long explanation about a Communion-table, as if I were advising the return to the ceremonies of our ancestors at the Altar? Why give such broad hints that I am a favourer of Catholicism? I will take this opportunity to present in return a piece of information, that will set this part of the "controversy" (since my opponent will have it a controversy) in a clear and distinct point of view. I am wholly unemployed in the pursuit my heart is most bent on, that is, repairing antient religious structures, or erecting new ones on the same model. Catholics push me from them, saying, "I am not of their Communion!" Protestants despise me, crying, "I am a Papist!" Thus, between two opposites, the Altar and Communion-table, I fall, and lie an useless and unprofitable member of society.

To make myself sufficiently "intelligible" to my opponent, Abbot Islip's monumental Chapel on the North side of the choir, a work of art, and of a piece, as far as it goes, with Henry's Chapel, is, I repeat, turned into a lumber depôt, for articles belonging to the labourers of the Church; and, of course, this most excellent interior remains shut up from public visitation*.

I presume my opponent does not profess to have such feelings as are allied to the love of our Antiquities, or he never would have called part of an antient religious building containing curious windows (though stopped up) a "rubble wall." And so far was this rubble wall in any danger of falling that I have been informed by a creditable eye-witness, every force was made use of to take it down, but with little effect; and the men, at last, were obliged to *undermine* the whole elevation, before it could be leveled with the ground, I tremble now for the line of buildings in continuation,

wherein is a succession of grand and interesting door-ways, windows, a magnificent groined crypt, &c.

Notwithstanding what my opponent urges about the "nodding" condition of the two turrets of Henry's Chapel, I maintain, that they were in themselves sound; without the least indication of falling on the Chapel; and but in one part of the South-West Turret was there any appearance that the stones had an inclination to disunite, in number two or three, which, at a small expence, might have been secured. I am thus positive, being, the whole time of their demolition aloft, taking sketches from them, and the exterior of the upper story of the Chapel; and so violent were the exertions of the pullers-down, and so great was the concussion of the fabric, that my seat constantly shook under me as I sat at my employment. This operation of Turret-annihilation more endangered the safety of the groins, (otherwise "roof") than if one of them had actually fallen. I have already stated the particulars of this business in a former paper of my "Architectural Proceedings," vol. LXXIII. p. 638. Once more I cry, beware of *touching* Henry's Chapel, otherwise than to repair certain mullions of the windows, wantonly damaged by workmen, and other unfeeling hands!

The Jerusalem Chamber is, as I understand, a division of the Abbot's lodgings, now the Deanery, having its North front abutting against the West front of the Church, and its South front looking into the court belonging to the Deanery; exhibiting many very curious decorations in windows, &c. Internally is the Chamber of Death to our Fourth Henry, (now used as the Chapter-house, and strangely modernized) with a small oratory, having a rich holy-water niche, &c. and an attendant chamber, retaining much of the original fitting-up. It is the South front of this small arrangement, coming (according to my idea of the matter) under the general head, *Jerusalem Chamber*, that I alluded to, as being taken so little care of. Where then is the "falsity" on my part? Still the "green-house" is of more account than the interesting South front of the Jerusalem Chamber.

My opponent proposes to destroy unique pieces of Antiquity, on the plea

* April 14. This morning I had an opportunity to see this interior, and find all the articles have been just cleared out, the pavement nicely swept, &c. It is not however yet opened to general view.

plea of their not being of one design, when that very circumstance ought to be their protection, as from such varieties the Historic and Architectural reference is preserved, when, and by whom, each portion of the Cloisters were erected. He tells us that the whole work is "framed of mouldering materials;" forgetting at the same time to notice that the Scholars are incessantly throwing against the precious remains their heavy tennis and cricket balls.

"The reason is plain, these cloisters were built by abbots; they are not modern; they are more than five hundred years old, from their first work. Down with them! Had they been built by a Dean, O spare the pretty things, Heaven! had been the cry."

I am truly sorry my opponent saw nothing in Abbot Islip's memorial but an "Eye slip;" turning my "grave accusation" into a pun. Were there not curious buttresses, compartments, entablature, door-way, &c.*?—If he will take the trouble to look over my former "Proceedings," vol. LXXV. p. 324, he will find, I strongly reprobated the introduction of the gigantic monuments between the arches of the Nave.

As for the obscenity hinted at in Henry's Chapel, I know of none. I this afternoon strictly examined the Sculptures so unjustly condemned, and find but three subjects that can, in any wise, be styled indecorous, and yet they carry their moral with them. Two of the carvings are, the flagellations of dull or wicked school-boys—*Education!* The third carving shews a female defending herself against the advances of a rude clown—*Chastity preserved!* By the bye, how comes it to pass that no shame is taken at witnessing, in every part of a Christian Church, so many exact copies of *Nature* without disguise; or at naked Neptunes, brawny Herculeses, and other selections of the same kind from Pagan Mythology?

Should the Font be restored, that is, an attempt made of this sort, how will it be gone through with, when the base and octangular stem are utterly destroyed? If I must not prophecy about the impossibility of restoring Henry's Chapel, I hope I may be allowed to direct men's eyes to what "modern Artists and Artists"

"have done, in proof of their skill at imitating and restoring our antient works, to the Royal Palace opposite? I therefore humbly conceive this part of the controversy is settled.

My opponent, in his concluding remarks, softens matters with certain "ifs," and certain half-sneering invitations, to allure me to come forward, to "instruct," as well as to "gratify my spleen." But does he think I am to be caught by an eye-trap, a literary piece of delusive flattery, or debase myself by servilely cringing to Architectural Innovators, with my "hints," and my "advice," on the subject of the "repair:" to expose myself to further insult, equal to that I endured when turned out last summer from the upper parts of the Church?—No. And let the mover of that event, though standing on the highest round of his profession, hide his head in the contempt I hold him; or, if he feels bold enough, come forward, and state his reasons for such a mean and pitiful manœuvre.

To return to my present opponent. He wisely passes over in silence the above degradation; perhaps he feels for the mortification which the good Dean must take part in, his unlimited order for my access to all parts of the Church having been on that occasion so contemptuously spurned at and set at naught.

It may be as well farther to observe, that my opponent has declined saying any thing in reply to my hints about the "Tudor Drawings." He has undoubtedly his feelings on this point likewise. Or perhaps he leaves this part of the affair to that "able hand," who has most reason to apologize at this stage of the controversy.

How unhappy the reflection; when men use the advantages of a bright education to depreciate and ridicule the Antiquities of their country; at the same time scoffing and reviling me—the poor single-handed defender of those Antiquities; whose only interest lies in their preservation, and whose only hope is, that his endeavours may not prove vain and fruitless.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

1. THE Church of Rome does omit the second commandment, and divides the tenth into two, to make up the number ten (for that number

Go on
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Success in business was not the only thing that
before the war. He was a man of great character
to the world. He was a man of great character
the college just before the war. He was a man of great
Indulgent. He was a man of great character
their descendants. He was a man of great character
generations to the world. He was a man of great character
it had been a man of great character. He was a man of great character
It was a man of great character. He was a man of great character
a man of great character. He was a man of great character
granted and a man of great character. He was a man of great character
for the sake of the world. He was a man of great character
long other purposes. He was a man of great character
of his son. He was a man of great character.

REPLY.

marked on the subject of accommodation in our Churches: and was I only pleased it had drawn the attention of a learned Member during the last Session of Parliament, that his proposed enquiry met with unanimous approbation of the Assembly. I have no doubt, that investigation, it will be found, the buildings themselves are in general of sufficient dimensions to hold congregations of the Established Church belonging to the respective parishes: but it is the extremely ill construction of the interior of these churches that occasions the want of accommodation to the parishioners. In many of the country churches (and several in town) the nave is of a square dimension, and contains as many rooms you will see in the most magnificent houses in London), that the individuals are seated in rows, and consequently have their backs to the altar, whereas the congregations in all cases face the Communion table and the Clergyman, and their attention will be more directed to their devotions. In some several Churches of the same denomination, containing between 100 and 200 persons, and the parish is composed of hundreds of inhabitants, the church is a long narrow structure, and a long square, and in these cases the number of persons for the accommodation is not so great as it seems that it might be, and an alteration, such as that proposed by our excellent Lecturer, would be of great service.

... Chapel in
... in Lon-

signature

1. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2.

While conversing in five different languages, I cannot wonder to find the opportunity of mentioning Professor Ingram's firm and lasting in the utility of Anglo-Saxon literature—a work replete with curious information, and satisfactorily showing "that the present language of Englishmen is not that heterogeneous compound which some imagine, composed from the jarring and corrupted elements of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, but completely Anglo-Saxon in its whole idiom and construction." *WILLIAM HEARSH*

Mr. Linn, March 14
I am perfectly at your
service and am glad to hear
of your success in the
business of the
company.

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number cannot be controverted). I do not here elledge the authority of Archbishop Secker to this purpose, as contained in his Sermons upon the Corruptions of the Church of Rome: but I declare, from ocular demonstration, this to be the fact, having seen the Commandments in French (printed, or engraved rather in a large French print) in which the second commandment is omitted, and the tenth divided, as above-mentioned, at a house in Hinchley where I then lodged. With respect to Archbishop Secker's Sermons on the Errors of the Church of Rome, I shewed them to a very candid Romish Priest, then officiating in a Romish family in the County of Leicester, and desired, if he saw any faulty or wrong statement, to point it out to me:—he returned the volume, saying he discovered none, but he must believe with his Church. This was by a third gentleman, known to Mr. Urban, who can prove my assertion.

In some Romish books of devotion or doctrine (as in the Grounds of the Catholic Faith, printed 1751) there is no mention whatever made of the Ten Commandments; and in a Manual of Devotions and Instructions, by Dr. Richard Challoner, Bishop of Debra, and Vicar Apostolic, (London, 1796) there is *no copy or enumeration of the Ten Commandments*; but, p. 227, "An examination of conscience upon the Ten Commandments," *all reference to the second is wholly omitted*; and the first turns chiefly on *Heresy, without any mention of God as the exclusive object of worship*: but in p. 101, *a direct violation of the second Commandment is ordered, in bowing and kneeling before the Crucifix*. In other books, which being in English are likely to be examined by us *heretics*, as they are pleased to call us, there is sometimes a mutilated and abbreviated second Commandment; but even this is not general.

II.—With respect to Indulgences, they are, strictly and properly, the sale of pardons for sin. In the above Manual there is, by a Popish Bull, April 5, 1772, from Clement XIV. an Indulgence of seven years, and as many Lents, for the repetition of certain acts there stated. As this doctrine of Indulgences was the pivot upon which the Reformation turned, it is most impudent effrontery to deny the fact. I myself saw, at Ifield in

Sussex, in what was the rectory-house before the Reformation, though alienated to a lay-rector (which is a sacrilege justly chargeable upon us) an Indulgence to certain persons and their descendants for several generations to come: this was in 1767, and it had been in the family for centuries. It was on parchment, in painted and illuminated letters. The Indulgences granted and sold by Leo X. were not for the sake of true charity, but, among other purposes, to raise a fortune for his sister. SENE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

I HAVE before, in your Magazine, remarked on the subject of accommodation in our Churches; and was highly pleased it had drawn the attention of a learned Nobleman during the last Session of Parliament, and that his proposed enquiry met the unanimous approbation of an august Assembly. I have no doubt, upon investigation, it will be found the buildings themselves are in general of sufficient dimensions to hold the congregations of the Established Church belonging to the respective parishes; but it is the extremely ill construction of the *interior of those sacred edifices* that occasions the want of accommodation to the parishioners. In many of the country Churches (and several in town) the pews are of a square dimension, and large (as many rooms you will see in the modern-built houses in London), in which the individuals are seated fronting each other, consequently some of them with their backs to the Clergyman; whereas the congregation should in all cases face the Communion-table and the Clergyman, and then their attention will be more properly applied to their devotions. I have seen several Churches of the above description, containing between forty and fifty pews, and the parish containing some hundreds of inhabitants, which, if properly constructed and arranged in a long square*, would contain three times the number of pews for the accommodation of the parishioners; but it seems that some prescriptive right in several places obstructs such an alteration. It is to be hoped our excellent Le-

* Similar to the modern Chapel in Woburn-place, Tavistock-square, in London.

gislature will do away such absurd privileges, and let every good man be comfortably accommodated in paying his devotions to the supreme Governor of the Universe. Galleries might be also erected in most Churches, and particular accommodation made for poor people, who cannot afford to pay for pews, and not be obliged to stand during the whole service, whilst the large square pews I have before pointed out are nearly (if not entirely) empty. A place or pew should also be set apart to accommodate strangers. If a person of this latter description enters into a Dissenting Meeting, he is immediately offered a seat; but generally in our own, it must be procured by request as a favour, and a silver ticket to enforce the application.

Much has been lately said upon the subject of Tithes. Although I do not altogether strictly hold with them, yet, as a firm supporter of the Established Church, they are just and necessary. If a man purchases an estate subject to a perpetual rent charge, or even Tithes, knowingly, he has not any right to complain of the burthen, nor, indeed, would he, where the same is fixed at any given standard; but the complaint in regard to Tithes is, if a person expends considerable sums of money in improving his estate, the Tithes thereon are very considerably augmented without bearing any proportion of expence occasioned thereby; it is this which occasions so much dispute, and frequently ill-will, between the Parishioners and Clergymen. As to Moduses, they are frequently variable and vexatious; but the only sure method to remove those complaints would be by the Legislature appropriating certain portions of land in each parish to the Clergyman, in lieu of *all manner of Tithes* (as is wisely adopted in all Inclosure Acts) and then each proprietor would be fully benefited by his own improvements.

MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, April 5.
LITEN (a church-yard) p. 104.
Or *Letten*, as Dr. Sherwen, p. 216, writes it, may doubtless be ascribed to the language of our Saxon Ancestors, whence the greater part of our provincial and obsolete words are certainly derived; but I cannot agree with Dr. S. in deducing it from

"*Lettan*, *impedire*, implying that which is set apart for a particular purpose," as this word does not carry with that *characteristic fitness* which distinguishes the generality of Saxon compounds. I should rather bring the etymology from *lic*, a *corpse*, and *tune*, an *inclosure**: for the road to our "long home" is called the *Lich-way*, and it enters the church-yard at the *Lich-gate* (*vulgo*, Light-gate); surely, then, the Cemetery itself cannot be more properly named than the *Lich-tune*, *Liten*, or *Letten*. *Tune*, in this sense, is opposed to *feld*, a *field* or *open ground*. Thus the peaceful "forefathers of the hamlet" were buried in the *Lictune*; but the warriors who fell in battle had for their "monumental mould" a tumulus on the *Liefeld*. *Lichfeld* in Staffordshire, and a village of the same name near *Whitchurch* in Hampshire, are sufficiently expressive of their etymon. *Litten* (observes Dr. Sherwen) is "used in some counties for a garden." Words frequently outlive their primary signification. *Stean* (*i. e.* stone) pots are now made of *clay*, and *candlesticks* and *bugle-horns* of *metal*. It is not less easy to conceive that *Litten*, though at first exclusively applied to a church-yard, might in aftertimes be transferred to many other *inclosures*, and deemed synonymous with yard, garden, or curtilage.

Whilst reverting to this antient language, I cannot willingly forego the opportunity of mentioning Professor Ingram's Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; a work replete with curious information, and satisfactorily shewing "that the present language of Englishmen is not that heterogeneous compound which some imagine, compiled from the jarring and corrupted elements of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, but completely Anglo-Saxon in its whole idiom and construction." WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, March 13.

THOUGH I am perfectly of your Correspondent's opinion respecting its being so desirable an object to preserve, if possible, the present structure of *Retulver Church* and its beauty and useful spires, rather than take it down to erect an inferior

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* *Male Bensen*, *Vouab. Anglo-Sax.*
edificé,

edifice, he is wrong in his remark, that *it is in no immediate danger from the inroad of the Sea*; for nothing can be more imminent. The wall of the Church-yard was undermined and washed down by the late high tide, and now lays in large separate pieces on the beach at the bottom of a dangerous precipice, between which and the Church there is scarcely room to pass with safety. W. B.

Mr. URBAN;

Feb. 15.

PERMIT me to inform your Constant Reader, p. 29, that, like himself, I was some time puzzled with the story of the Sun-flower turning always towards the Sun; as I had observed, when a very young botanist, that it grew in considerable bunches, and that different flowers were opposite to almost every point of the compass: but, on coming to the transformation of the nymph Clytie in Ovid, Metam. lib. IV. ver. 260, &c. the difficulty is readily removed:—it proves not to be the *Sun-flower*, *Helianthus*, but the *Turnsol*, *Heliotropium*, which turns towards the sun. The description (like most of those of the major Poets) is very accurate and beautiful; but the following lines

“Membra erunt hasisse solo: partem-
que coloris (herbas.

Luridus exsanguis pallor convertit in
Ect in parte rubor; violæque similli-
mus ora

Flos tegit.”

“Till fix'd to earth she strove in vain to
rise; (tain'd,

Hor looks their paleness in a flower re-
But here and there some purple shades
they gain'd,”

would very ill apply to the majestic and resplendent *Helianthus*, but very accurately to the humble and delicate *Heliotrope*, “with its conscious blush.” It is a low herb, very nearly resembling the common yarrow (*Millefoil*), but the flowers possessing a very delightful fragrance, something resembling the bitter kernels. It is a greenhouse plant; and being of course planted in small pots, and frequently removed, has perhaps nearly lost its *turnsol* quality, which I take to have operated in this manner:—having followed the course of the sun until evening, not by any very violent twisting of the stalk that can be perceived, but as if one were to incline one's head upon the left shoulder, then raise it gradually upright, and afterwards recline it upon the right shoulder: it remains so

inclined until about sun-rise next morning, when it begins gradually to meet the sun about noon, and again inclines with him Westward. The plant being in a pot, and moved about without regard to this quality, has generally lost it, or at least it has become so far diminished as to be scarcely perceptible from the rest of the shrubs, &c. in the green-house, which may be all observed to turn towards the light, East, South, and West; scarce a leaf facing the back wall of the house.

Popular error, ever ready to embrace any superstition, anxious to lose nothing of the marvellous, and always obstinate in the wrong, has willingly transferred the above quality to the *Helianthus*, a plant very commonly to be met with in the garden (whereas the *Heliotrope* is much more rare) and the situation of the flowers always presenting their broad disks to the horizon, some of them necessarily opposite to the sun, has occasioned the story very readily to obtain.

Should any of your Correspondents be inclined to try an experiment with the *Helianthus*, I would recommend a single root to be transplanted, or a sowing thinned to one, in an open situation:—then the flower-buds taken off to two or a few more, such as naturally grow due East and West; when I shall be surprised if an accurate observation of either the *Helianthus* or any other flower so treated, do not shew some inclination of all the flowers to the South, about noon, on a very hot and still summer's day; or rather, indeed, if they do not trend permanently to the South as they grow to maturity.

Your insertion of the above remarks, if you deem them worthy, will call for some farther observations received on popular errors, from your occasional Correspondent, X. X. X.

P. S. Any person the least conversant in Greek can inform your Correspondent of the derivation of *Helianthus* and *Heliotrope*.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

THE following affecting instance of the fatal effects of the Small Pox evince the urgent necessity of the inoculation for that disease being prohibited, or at least put under such restriction, that the publick may no longer suffer by its contagion so severely as they have lately experienced.

At Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, a gentleman, not being able, readily, to procure vaccing matter, insisted on having his child inoculated with the Small-Pox; the contagion was thereby communicated to the inhabitants, and the mortality was so great in that small town, that sixty persons lost their lives in a few weeks.

Only a few weeks since, Mr. Mansfield, No. 9, Bishop's-head-court, Gray's Inn-lane, lost all his four children by the Small-Pox.

At the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's-fields, two-thirds of the objects admitted into that Charity have lost their sight by the Small-Pox.

Yours, &c. HUMANITAS.

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXII.

"Laudator temporis acti
Se puero, censor castigatque minorum"
HOR.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

I HOPE I shall secure this letter a favourable reception in your Paper, when I announce myself as an Antiquary, one of a class of men to whom your friend Mr. Urban has ever extended his protection, and whose labours he has ever welcomed with a hearty zeal. But it may be necessary to apprise your readers, Mr. Projector, that the objects of my researches come more immediately within your plan, than those in which my brother Antiquaries at Somerset-house are usually employed. It may be necessary to inform your Readers, that I am not about to introduce them into the keep of a castle, nor the chapel of a cathedral. I have nothing to advance respecting battlements and buttresses, naves and chanels. I wish not to dip into the controversies that have been excited by the Goths and Grecians, the advocates of pointed or semicircular arches; I have no light to throw upon vaulted roofs, clustered pillars, transepts, door-cases, or choirs. I have no inclination to divert their attention from your favourite topics of morals and manners, to the minutiae of screens and stalls; perks and tabernacles; crypts and vaults; fonts, cloisters, spires, and steeples. I leave these matters, the importance of which I at the same time acknowledge, to men who have made these noble remains of antient grandeur

their peculiar study—the Goughs and the Carters, the Lysons and the Nicholsons of our time; and I know not in whose hands they can be more safely reposed.

For my part, Sir, I profess myself to be an Antiquary of Manners, a searcher into the modes and customs of past times; and have been for many years so indefatigably intent upon what our predecessors have been saying and doing in this way, that I am ready to acknowledge my total ignorance of what is now passing, except in cases where I find it necessary to obtain a little knowledge, that I may compare things past with things present. And so eagerly have I been attached to this study, that the best recommendation any thing can have with me is its being old. Hence I must candidly own, among other consequences of this my taste, that I have more comfort in my wife, who like myself is well stricken in years, and a very fine piece of ruins, than in my children, who can remember nothing beyond twenty or thirty years. Hence also, I still preserve the antient early hours of meals, of going to rest, and of rising. I know no authority, at least I am not disposed to acknowledge any, by which the day has been so oddly divided, that we cannot tell, for six months together, where it begins, or where it ends. I know not by whom, or for what, our mornings were lengthened to such a degree as to occupy the whole of the day; and our afternoons and evenings thrown into the shades of night. Disliking, therefore, all such innovations, I may at any time be found dining when my neighbours have scarcely done breakfast. I drink tea when they are preparing to dress for dinner; and I keep up the good old custom of a comfortable supper (that most social meal) when they are calling for water-glasses, and preparing for the dessert.

All this I confess has put me a little back in the world, and I am looked upon as a most unseasonable creature, whether I visit or am visited; still there is a small society of us, who endeavour to keep one another in countenance; and, what perhaps will surprise many of your Readers, we may be detected in the very fact of dining at one o'clock on Sundays—that our servants, as well as ourselves,

may go to Church in the afternoon; I mean what was formerly called the afternoon. In other parts of my domestic œconomy you may likewise discern shreds and remnants of past times. My sideboard of plate, although not very extensive in the number of articles, is pretty much so in dimensions; and each piece bears the initials of my great-grandfather, who was the first that set up a silver candlestick in the family. All my plate, indeed, is of such goodly size, as to breadth of base, that were a pair of my candlesticks to be placed on a modern tea-table, the tea-things must find room somewhere else. But in some matters I have not been able to preserve the *costume* of my ancestors. In the cut of my coat I cannot, after many attempts, adhere so obstinately to former days, because I cannot find a taylor sufficiently conversant with the antiquities of attire; but, on the other hand, my wife's caps and bonnets are of the beginning of the present reign; and my daughters, although really very pretty girls, are still comfortably clothed, and have not been prevailed upon to discover much more of their skin than what was formerly contemplated in the face and hands.

In my library I have been enabled to gratify my antient prejudices, if they deserve to be so called. My books bear all the proper and genuine marks of the age in which they were published. In all my visitations to the booksellers shops, I make it a point to prefer what are to be found "in the original binding." I honour the age-stained yellow of the leaves; and revere the former owners' names, especially if written in an almost unintelligible old hand. It is in vain that my worthy friend of Pall Mall endeavours to tempt me with his *cor. Russ. eleg. compact. fol. decorat.*; and I look without a particle of envy at your hot-pressed and wire-wove productions of modern times; while a presentation-copy of the sixteenth century is with me the greatest treasure, and I flatter myself that I am possessed of a rare collection of primitive Divinity, handed down in a direct line from the good old authors, attested by their own hands, "To my lovinge friende Master, &c." and adorned by their striking effigies in beards and ruffs.

Other particulars of my taste I may perhaps take a future opportunity to communicate; but it is more necessary at this time to come immediately to the purpose of my letter, which was, to say a few words on the manners of our days, in comparison with the manners of those days that are not so very long past as to be quite out of the remembrance of some persons now living. I have lately been perusing many volumes of newspapers about half a century old, for any thing within that period is not much to my taste; and as newspapers are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the times," and convey to us, with more minuteness than any other species of historical record, the modes and customs of the passing day, I shall trouble you with a few remarks which occurred as part of the result of my labours.

In the first place, I could not help observing how low money is sunk in value within the time specified;—indeed every one who peruses the news of that time, must be struck with a variety of circumstances in proof of this depreciation. It was then thought of importance to communicate to the world, that on such a day "died Mr. —, an eminent broker or merchant, worth twenty thousand pounds." Now, Sir, it is certain that no paper in our days would condescend to notice an event of this kind: and why? Truly, because the sum would appear too trifling for a newspaper, and the editor would either be laughed at, or censured as deficient in respect for his readers, when he could suppose them interested in such a paltry fortune. Yet in the estimation of some individuals of the old school, twenty thousand pounds may seem deserving of notice: it may even appear to be a sum large enough to be adequate to the maintenance of a family; and sufficient to do a great deal of good to those who are worse provided: but the publick has certainly so far lost all respect for it, that whether a man died with such a sum in possession, or breaks with it in debt, he is not thought deserving of much attention; whereas, if his debts amount to ten times the sum, and if he has reserved only six-pence in the pound for his creditors, he is thought a person of superior consequence, and his character is treated with

with all the respect due to a man of eminence.

I may remark, likewise, that it was then very common to announce, that "Mr. ——— was married to Miss ———, a young lady with £5000 fortune, and every qualification to render the marriage state happy." But this kind of information is no longer communicated. Whether the five thousand pounds implied the qualifications, or was to be placed to a distinct account, and might exist without them, I know not; but it is certain that no man would boast, in a newspaper, of five thousand pounds; and as to qualifications of any other kind, they are no longer announced. Perhaps it may be thought a little premature to praise a lady upon account of qualifications for marriage, the value of which can only be estimated after she is married; but this cannot, in all cases, account for the disuse of a compliment so flattering to the bride and her family, and I suspect there are other causes not so easily ascertained. I observe that within the same period, a degree of conscientiousness is creeping into our church-yards; and whether we are more loud of truth or of censure, it may be observed that there is a lamentable falling-off in the articles of affectionate wives and tender mothers, as well as of the same species of fathers and husbands.

On perusing the intelligence of past days, we may likewise observe that the importance attached to certain articles seems now to be abated. It was then thought necessary to announce when the Drapers or the Fishmongers had their annual feast; when the Apothecaries went to Chelsea to cut similes; when the Rev. Mr. Liffey was chosen curate; the Rev. Mr. Drowsy afternoon-lecturer; or when their respective churches were shut up, in order to be "beautified and repaired." But now these, and many other equally important events take place without public notice, and seem considered as matters of course which every body knows, or concerning which it is no very heavy misfortune to remain in ignorance. Let us also notice a vast decrease in the bills of eminent mortality, in the death of eminent tallow-chandlers, eminent braziers, eminent pawnbrokers, and eminent brush-makers—

men who died suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, at their country seats near Hoxton, Kentish Town, or the rural extremity of Shoreditch and Gray's Inn Lane.

But while some matters are now omitted that were then considered as very interesting articles of intelligence, there are others which our ancestors would have probably contemplated with indifference, but which have now risen to some degree of importance. If there are few eminent men, there is a vast increase in the population of *Esquires*, who, by some kind of crossing or mixing of breed, have created a species of human beings who are neither gentlemen nor tradesmen, but so far as pride or necessity inclines to the one occupation or the other. The age of plain *Mistresses* is nearly gone; and I am told by an eminent letter-carrier, that two-thirds of the revenue arising to the General and Two-penny Post-offices is collected from *Squires*.

It may be remarked also, that if we have fewer notices of public feasting, we have abundant intelligence respecting private entertainments, if the entertainments which Fashion prescribes in our days deserve to be called private. Whoever gives a dinner or concert, or only cards, may depend on their magnificence and hospitality being handed down to posterity; and as much attention is paid to the manner in which the guests are dressed, as in which the dishes are cooked. Fame will always excite rivalry; and newspaper fame is accounted of so much value, that a powerful struggle subsists between the hosts and hostesses, whose entertainments shall make the best figure, that is, supply the longest narrative for the paper. But, although the historians of such matters have displayed a considerable degree of skill, and probably invention, in these splendid accounts, it may be doubted whether frequent repetition has not dulled their faculties. To a man who knows nothing of the matter but from what they relate, the difference between one bout and another seems to be almost imperceptible—a few pounds of untimely cherries, more or less, or a few more fainting fits, hot-house plants, or Scotch reels, seem to be the only means by which envy can be excited, or superiority decided. There

There is another class of articles in which Time has made very little change, and concerning which it would appear that there is an inclination to perpetuate them in spite of all experience. Besides the tricks and feats of sharpers and highwaymen, footpads and house-breakers, which, with the correspondent neglect of police officers, have always been the subject of complaint, suicides still continue to terminate a life which would have ended with more propriety in other hands: duels are still fought for the usual objects, a horse, or a woman of nearly the same value: provisions, about fifty years ago, were so scarce and dear that nobody could live, and they remain so to this day, in spite of the successful contradictions of increased population. But, above all, the country continues, every now and then, to be completely ruined by one race of ministers after another; the times too are perpetually very bad, although patriots are starting up on all sides, who find men as ready to believe their professions as they were at the period above mentioned; and as ready, when disappointed, to carry their credulity to another market. Whatever changes, therefore, may have taken place in some articles specified in my letter, and in others which I might have specified, there are others concerning which, Mr. Projector, we may say, "There is nothing new under the Sun." I am, Sir, yours, &c.

P. S. A. by inclination.

LETTER II.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES
OF THE SMALL-POX AND COW-POCK.

"*Et pene Gemelli.*"

WRITERS on Natural History have supposed that certain animals have become extinct. St. Cypede, the successor of Buffon, has enumerated and described at least 23: he intimates at the same time, that as these did not exist till they were created, so others may be formed *de novo*, by the same power* that gave existence to the former.

* St. Cypede certainly was ignorant of the creative power of the Cow Pock, and must still have remained so, unless he has heard of the prodigies described by the learned Doctors Moseley and Rowley. Had Buffon, who made worlds of scraps of the sun and comets, been acquainted

From the prolific genius of Dr. Moseley, one new species of animal has sprung into existence already described, to supply in part this chasm; but in consequence of its unique sex, it might soon have been extinct, had not Dr. Rowley*, the coadjutor in fabulous history, afforded the desideratum for preserving this new race, by supplying an helpmate in a new but appropriate species of *Tauroides*, or *Mimotaur*†; and, lest any mistake should be introduced into the nomenclature of Zoologists, he has discriminated it by an accurate engraving, shewing the evolution of a boy into a bull, under the title of the bull or ox-faced boy. As this transformation, according to Dr. Rowley, was produced by the Cow Pock, the very medium that created the *Pasiphaë* of Dr. Moseley, they will no doubt be placed under the same specific classification, and be influenced by similar laws and customs. Courteous as Dr. Rowley certainly was, in creating the bull-headed youths, to gratify the *Pasiphaës* of Dr. Moseley, the latter has not been equally so to the character of this new animal: having publicly charged him with producing the *Lues Bovilla*, almost as soon as he came into existence, and long before he could have wanted with it, or any of the *Pasiphaës* who might unwittingly have received the spurious Cow Pock‡.

There is rarely any great discovery which on its first promulgation elicits all the advantages to which it may be applied, or all the effects which may eventually result; for, when Gutenberg, Faustus, and Schœffer of Mentz, in 1440, invented moveable types in letter-press, who would have foreseen that it would have produced the revolution in Religion which established the Protestant Reformation; or those political disquisitions which have brought about national revolutions? When Flacio Givria, of Amalfi, ascertained in 1302 the powers of the magnet, it with these discoveries, he might by a fertile imagination have made more now beings than Deucalion, or the two learned Doctors united.

* Introduction on the Cow Pock, p. vii.

† *Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.* (vii.)

‡ Treatise on the *Lues Bovilla*, p. 11.

Was

was not conceived that it would prove the means of discovering and subjecting a new hemisphere, or of uniting the Ganges and the Thames, in unity of government and interests: so similar reflections apply to the discovery of the Cow Pock; for its varied and extensive utility could not have entered even the imagination of Jenner himself. That it would save the lives of those already nascent he ascertained; but he had not the most distant idea of its giving existence to a new and hitherto unknown species of animals, capable of supplying food to the poor in times of scarcity and want, who may henceforth happily avail themselves of bull or ox-cheek soup throughout the winter; and hence every person with a family may at any time dispose of his boys to advantage, which heretofore were burthensome to a poor man, who might often stand in need of even a morsel of ox-cheek, but rarely of a large family of children to eat it.

The poor have a proverbial saying, contrary to the opinion of Malthus*, that he who gave mouths will send something to feed them, as the Ostrich is providentially sustained in the wilderness; and as this has already been fully exemplified by the effects of the Cow Pock in producing horned cattle†: but as some may not relish the feast of Harpagus§, their patriotism may be exercised in the service of their King, by devoting the young Tauroides to the defence of their Country. The achievements of John Bull have long distinguished him for undaunted courage; and when the Cow Pock has completely bullified him, his prowess must prove irresistible. Had a detachment of these been employed in the storming of Buenos Ayres, they soon would have torn away the hides that barricaded the houses, and forced a passage for our brave but unprotected soldiers; and Buenos Ayres would

now have been ours, without the disgrace of defeat. We have read of the power of the battering-ram; but this must be trivial indeed compared with that of a bull-headed hero, the genuine offspring of the true-Cow Pock. If Government have generously devoted thousands and tens of thousands of pounds as a gratuity for the discovery of Vaccination, the Country will be amply repaid by availing itself of these irresistible bull-headed troops; were a detachment of which to graze on the borders of our sea-coasts, what enemy would dare to set a foot on our soil! The puny invaders would then realize the fable of the frogs and the bull; and on each horn would be spitted a Frenchman, a Russ, or a Dane.

But it is not to the land service alone that their exertions are to be confined; for their utility in the Navy cannot be less extensive; indeed, in two capacities; both in provisioning and defending it. A few rosy plump youths, and a lancet armed with Cow Pock, would in any emergency, in long voyages, or in blockading squadrons, furnish fresh ox-cheek and bull-beef for the crews, and effectually prevent the scurvy among them.

Feared as the British tar ever is by the enemy, terrific indeed would be the additional appearance of these bull-headed heroes, stationed in the fore-castle and quarter-deck of a man of war; whose fronts would excite more dismay than an army of Telamons and Ajaxes, or of the Grecian fire itself.

J. C. MOTTLES.

Tolator, April 6.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

THE following thoughts and reflections were nearly all written by me about two years ago; and though some of my conjectures of events as likely to take place were judged improbable, yet the accurate fulfilment of several particulars has

* Treatise on Population.

† Jeremiah (Lament. iv. 3) seems to have supposed that the Ostrich destroyed its own eggs; but the discoveries of Vaillant and Sparman, made about the same time, though in different parts of Africa, and unknown to each other, prove that the Ostrich deposits some eggs to raise a brood of young ones, and others with a view to feed them, as they could not otherwise find sufficient support in the wilderness.

‡ Moscley on the Lues Bovilla, p. 11.

§ A General of Cyrus, who conquered Asia Minor after he had revolted from Astyages, who had forced him to eat the flesh of his son, because he had disobeyed his orders in not killing the infant Cyrus.

induced me to offer them to your Miscellany.

You will perceive that in some things I have adopted the sentiments of Mr. Faber; but whatever coincides with that enlightened scholar's opinion, as expressed in his Supplement to his Dissertation on the Prophecies, was written before I had the pleasure of reading that part of his work.

When I read the Prophecies which relate to the calling of the Jews; and contemplate the events of the present times; I cannot but entertain a firm belief that the promises of God are now fulfilling. The actions and character of the present Ruler of France are very striking; for in him we behold the marks of the wicked king, foretold by the prophet Daniel, strongly portrayed!

That this wicked and notorious Tyrant, who deluges the world in blood, will be ultimately baffled in all his views, and brought to shameful defeat at God's appointed time, by an illustrious and good man, at present in obscurity, is an opinion which I indulge, and venture publicly to declare.

Moreover, I conceive this character will be raised up by Jesus Christ; will act under his immediate influence; and perform such miraculous deeds, that will convince all the wise and good that *God is with him*. I also indulge an opinion, for reasons hereafter to be explained, that he will have a coadjutor, who will be equally eminent, and succeed him in his honours and office; and that these two characters are the *Kings of the East* &c. (Rev. xvi. 12.)

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to submit to you, how far I fancy myself strengthened in my notions by the Holy Scriptures. Among many passages which refer, or which I at present consider as having an ultimate typical allusion to the restoration of the Jews, the following may be selected:

"They shall serve the Lord their God, and David their King, whom I will raise up unto them." (Jer. xxx. 9.)

"And I the Lord will be their God, and my servant David a prince among them." (Ezek. xxxiv. 24.)

"And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt; and they shall dwell therein, even they and their children, and their children's children for

ever: and my servant David shall be their prince for ever." (Ezek. xxxvii. 25.)

So that it appears, that when the Jews are restored, God will give them a King, *i. e.* the Kings of the earth will not create their King, but God. Though all Kings owe their existence, as such, to God, either by his decree or permission; yet the way in which God shows his power more particularly in creating a King, is, "by raising up the poor out of the dust, and lifting the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set him with princes, even the princes of his people," (Psalm cxlii. 7, 8.) Indeed, it must be acknowledged that the hand of God is more visible in raising a man from low estate unto great power, than in bestowing it upon the children or regular descendants of a King. David of old was raised from the humble estate of a shepherd. I therefore conclude that David, the future King of the Jews, will come from low estate.

Though it may be said that the above-cited passages are interpreted as referring to the Messiah, yet I conceive a more remote meaning—an allusion to some character that will appear near the beginning of the Millennium, and, acting under Christ, will be a most conspicuous instrument in restoring the Jews and making the world happy: because it does not appear probable that our Lord and God, Jesus Christ, will live upon earth as man, for his throne is in the Heavens at the right hand of the Father. He himself too has declared, that his "Kingdom was not of this world." I believe that he will come to judge the world, and I conceive that during the Millennium he will occasionally vouchsafe to appear to and direct his principal servants, as he did, of old, to Moses and the prophets; and that he will reign over all the world, in the sense of being universally acknowledged and worshiped as God and Lord.

I have long entertained an opinion that this David, promised to the Jews for their prince, is the same person as the SUN pointed out both by our Saviour and the prophets, as coming in the latter days; and who must be distinguished by the signs which were to be seen in him.

It appears to me absurd to suppose that a literal sense is to be affixed

mixed to those parts of Scripture, where the Sun, the Moon, and Stars are mentioned as being darkened, turned into blood, and falling from Heaven:—for what can be the meaning of their being darkened and turned into blood? They may be darkened for a time, which would be of little consequence to the inhabitants of the earth; but how can they literally be turned into blood? and in what way can we suppose the earth to be affected by their being turned into blood? I therefore reject all idea of a literal meaning, and believe that a figurative sense is intended.

Daniel (xii. 18.) in his prediction of the deliverance of the Jews, says, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—So then, if the teachers of God's word be compared to Stars, what can be conceived to shine as the brightness of the firmament so natural and apposite as the Sun and Moon? If the stars be teachers dispersed through the world to convert the Jews and Heathens to Christianity, the Sun and Moon must be much more conspicuous servants of Jesus Christ, in possessing supereminent wisdom. Whether they will be endued with the gift of prophecy and the power of working miracles, time will shew.

The same reason which induces me to think *David* and the *Sun* to be one and the same person, operates in inclining me to consider the *White Horse* (Rev. xix. 11, 19.) as only another name by which the same individual is represented.

The Prophets represent the times previous to the restoration of the Jews to be perilous, such as never have been since there was a nation: and the passages where these characters or symbols are mentioned seem to coincide in point of time.

St. John, Rev. xix. 17, says, "And I saw an Angel standing in the Sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of Heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God, that ye may eat the flesh of Kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great."

Might not this Angel be the Sun or White Horse? We are told, that Michael and his angels shall stand up and prevail against the Dragon and his angels in the latter days. (Rev. xii. 7.) This Michael possibly means Jesus Christ, because no other but God can be said to have good angels subservient to his will. It does not appear to me reasonable to suppose that Jesus Christ and the Devil (the latter being meant by the Dragon) will in those days appear personally upon earth, but that each will instigate and direct his chosen instruments. A white horse is a beautiful animal, and may properly be contrasted with a beast, as an angel with a devil. The King of Kings and Lord of Lords (Rev. xix. 16.) is said by St. John to sit upon the White Horse; which I understand as denoting that Christ will be the immediate guide and instructor of that illustrious character that will overcome the beast and false prophet.

Yours, &c.

SCRIPTON.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 14,
YOUR "old Correspondent" might justly be offended with the freedom of Mr. Carter's strictures on the late alterations in Westminster Abbey, were they really as destitute of truth as he is pleased to represent them. In Mr. Carter's style, or his wit, I have nothing to commend; but the bold and honest effusions of his zeal for the preservation of our National Antiquities, his profound reverence for the venerable Sanctuaries of Religion, and his unrivalled skill in their Architecture, demand the respect and gratitude of every one who pretends to taste or feeling.

It is, doubtless, imagined by your Correspondent, that he has answered Mr. Carter's first "stricture against the seats appropriated to the scholars, who are made to sit with their backs to the Altar," by asking, "*would he have them sit with their backs to the Choir and Pulpit?*" From this question, I presume, it may without any breach of candour be inferred, that he is little conversant with the accommodations, or even with the mode of performing the service in our Cathedral and Collegiate Choirs. Had the scholars seats been made to range on each side the Chancel, in lines with

with the stalls and seats below, they would not have "*turned their backs*" to the Altar, the Choir, or the Pulpit. Those on the South side would nearly have *faced* the Pulpit, while those opposite would have been situated more advantageously than even the prebendaries themselves in their stalls below. It is true, we disclaim all *superstitious* reverence to Altars; but we allow them some degree of respect above other portions of the Church, because on them the most sacred ordinance of Religion is celebrated. But it surely must have escaped your Correspondent's recollection, that the Communion Service is always read at the Communion Table in our Cathedrals and Colleges, and ought also to be read there in our Parochial Churches, where it can be done with convenience; so that, situated as the seats *now* are, the Westminster scholars must *necessarily turn their backs* on those who officiate in that very important part of the Liturgy every Sunday; unless, indeed, as he wittily observes, they possessed the *double face* of Janus, an accomplishment, I imagine, which no good man would desire to see attached to British youth.—His assertion, "that the usage of the whole nation (by which, I presume, he means the congregations of the Established Church) where there are seats Eastward of the Pulpit, is to sit with their backs to the Altar," is incorrect. Such *may be* the manner in some of the modern crowded and ill-contrived chapels which disgrace the Metropolis, and probably in many ancient churches, which have suffered from the selfishness or ignorance of modern innovators: but it was not so originally in any; and, at this day, I know of no Cathedral or Collegiate Choir, excepting Westminster, where the custom prevails. At Worcester, the seats appropriated to the Magistrates and Corporation in the Cathedral Church are Eastward of the Pulpit, and in a line with the stalls on the same side, nor are the members of that respectable body made to turn their scarlet-robed backs to the Clergyman at the Altar, whose office it is to read nearly half the morning service. At Lichfield, at Salisbury, at Gloucester, and at York, are seats in the Choirs Eastward of the Pulpit, but *not* with their backs to the Altar.

As I have not visited the Metropolis for more than a year and a half, and have, therefore, not seen the alterations to which the three following strictures principally refer, I shall make no observations on your Correspondent's answers to them.

In his *fifth* stricture, Mr. Carter deprecates the probable destruction of the mullions in the windows of the North cloister; and, it seems, not without good reason; for your Correspondent acknowledges that their removal is in contemplation. If, in the Architecture of the 14th and two succeeding centuries, any one member is more prominent, more characteristic, and therefore more appropriate than another, it is the ramified mullions of the windows; and to destroy them, is to destroy the most ornamental and leading feature in the Ecclesiastical buildings of those periods. Surely, then, the bare proposal of such a gross mutilation of a very venerable and beautiful appendage to the most superb ancient structure in the Metropolis argues a strange deficiency in every thing like taste or science. "But," says your Correspondent, "*these mullions, since the removal of their glass, are become useless.*" On similar ground, it may be urged, that the Southern Tower of the Abbey Church should be demolished, because, as it contains no bells, it is useless; or even the glorious steeple of Salisbury Cathedral, for the same reason.—"*They are decayed.*" Let them, then, be restored, as hath been lately done in the magnificent Cloister of Salisbury, infinitely to the credit of the Chapter, and the Artist whom they employed.—But "*they are not uniform.*" I do entreat your Correspondent to look on the windows of Exeter Cathedral, or on Mr. Carter's admirable drawings of them. They are, perhaps, the most complete specimens we possess of the fashion of ornamenting windows (if I mistake not) of the very age in which this Cloister was built: and he will see, amidst the elegant, rich, and luxuriant fancy of the Architect, no two windows exactly similar in their tracery, throughout the whole of that beautiful structure. Variety in decoration was the very spirit of the ancient Architects; and to destroy their productions because they do not possess the dull uniformity of a modern builder's ideas, is to betray consum-

consume the ignorance of their principles and practices. His plea, that the removal of these slender mutilions would afford more light and air, and greater security to the Abbey Church, is too trivial to require an answer.

Your Correspondent should be reminded, on his slippant reply to Mr. Carter's next stricture, that the carved *badge* or *rebus*, so often found on the roofs and walls of our finest Cathedrals, is not, as he would insinuate, a mere puerile fancy of the Artist, but, in fact, an hieroglyphic inscription, sanctioned by the most remote antiquity, and intended to transmit to distant ages the names of the founders or builders of these glorious fabrics, which are still the admiration of the world. Some sentiment of gratitude, therefore, should restrain the modern sneer, or, what is of far more importance, the merciless hand of Innovation, from wantonly defacing those contemporary records of men, to whose talents, munificence, and piety, we are indebted for the very existence of these interesting ornaments of our country, and to whose liberal encouragement it was owing that all knowledge of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, was not buried, with every other science, in the black cloud of Ignorance and Barbarism that so long enveloped Europe.—Would any one in his senses propose the removal of the badges of Henry VII. or the true-lovers-knots of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, from the gorgeous roof or walls of King's College Chapel? Why, then, is the humble memorial of the munificent *Isleip*, the repairer of an equally beautiful structure, to meet with less respect?—Or, what would be said of the Artist, who would destroy the hieroglyphic characters of some curious remains of remote Egyptian antiquity, that space might be afforded for a monument to a modern Statesman, or fortunate Hero? The very mention of so preposterous a deed would meet with instant reprobation.—Surely, then, the coeval memorials on the walls of one of the most perfectly sublime Churches in the world, are as worthy preservation as the rude characters on an Egyptian Temple of Isis or of Osiris. Nay, is not every Lover of

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the Arts thankful for the *frog*, or *lizard* on some of the choicest specimens of Grecian Sculpture, and which preserves the names of those immortal Artists who would otherwise have been lost in oblivion?

I do not commend or justify (nor, do I think, does Mr. Carter) "the gross, grotesque, or obscene decorations," found in obscure parts of some antient Churches. I allow them to be blemishes, and I heartily wish they had never existed; but, as the destruction of these would inevitably have involved the havoc of a vast profusion of sculpture, unexceptionable in design and beautiful in execution, which is every where blended with them, curiously portraying the dress, manners, and character of very distant ages, I confess, I rejoice that they escaped the storm of the Reformation.

It is said by your Correspondent, that "Mr. Carter steps out of his proper line as an Architect, by assuming the character of a Prophet, which does not belong to him." The character of a Prophet can only be established by the accomplishment of his predictions. On this ground, then, the warning voice of the veteran Hero of our British Antiquities claims attention. Much that he foretold has come to pass; much more, it is to be feared, will yet be fulfilled. Mr. Carter's leading principle, in all his observations which apply to the preservation of antient structures, is, "destroy not, alter not; restore, repair." In the very few instances where this has been attended to faithfully, accurately, and substantially, he has not been backward in just commendation; and I do not hesitate to declare my firm belief that, should the projected repair of Henry the Seventh's Chapel be skilfully and strictly executed on that incontrovertible principle, there is no man in the kingdom who would more rejoice at the successful termination of so arduous an attempt, or applaud with greater sincerity and zeal, the patience, the exertion, and the talent, of the Architect.

"But why does not Mr. Carter apply to the Artists concerned in this repair for information respecting their plans? And why not offer his advice to enlighten and instruct;

rather

rather than condemn before it commences?" Because, Sir, little encouragement or inclination can be felt by Mr. Carter for such an application or such an offer, after the well-known illiberal prohibition that was given to his commencing a series of drawings of those invaluable treasures of Painting and Sculpture, which once adorned the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, when they were laid open to public view, previous to their wanton, unnecessary, and barbarous demolition.

The "*cavilings and objections*" of Mr. Carter are, be assured, Sir, esteemed "*light*" by some of your readers; but by those who lightly regard our precious remains of Antiquity, or who do not understand them—who mistake the superficial varnish of modern vamping, for the solid merit of substantial repair—who reward the patronage of the Nation, and the liberality of the Legislature, by recommending, in great national works, the substitution of deal for oak, and plaster for stone—who conceive the destruction of the original arrangements and just proportions, the demolition of Chapels, the pulling down and scattering abroad of rich stone screens, the total obstruction of perspective, by blocking up choral arches, a *restoration* of some of our finest Cathedrals—who call the stone-coloured daubing of organ-cases, and the venerable brown oak of stalls, good taste;—or, who can approve the barbarous mutilations of the original of a most venerable and magnificent Welsh Cathedral*. By such men, indeed, the honest indignation of Mr. Carter will of course be deemed peevish caviling and illiberal objection; but by the real Lover of our National Antiquities, the Man of Science, and the Architect of pure taste and good judgment, they are deemed truly valuable communications, replete with curious research and sound criticism.

The writer of this letter offers his sentiments as a feeble testimony of the unfeigned respect he feels for Mr. Carter, as an Architect and an Antiquary, to whom he is entirely unknown. S.

* This one instance in the Cathedral of St. David's is not imputable to the Architect whose *improvements* I have had principally in my eye.

MR. URBAN,

April 15.

IT is my lot (I had almost said misfortune) to reside in a neighbourhood, where *Sectaries* are very numerous indeed: and it is painful to myself, as it must be to every man of conscientious feeling, to witness the degree of animosity occasioned by a difference in Religious Opinions, and from thence to deduce the mischievous tendency of schismatic divisions. The wisest, best, and most learned men of this and other countries, when speaking of the Church of England as by law established, have pronounced it the most pure of any Reformed Church in the world. The great and learned Grotius, in particular, professed himself a member of it, and declared it the most likely to last of any Church in his day in being*. So highly accredited, and sanctioned by such venerable authority, what pity that the good old paths of our forefathers should be deserted; especially as Schism never fails to introduce a decay of Religion, and contempt of its duties and obligations! This truth we fatally experience in the present age. When the more respectable and enlightened inhabitants of a country parish attend regularly at their own Parish Church on a Sunday, their poor and ignorant neighbours are naturally induced to follow their example: but, alas! such an example is too often wanting to them. For, while the former, perhaps, are travelling many miles on a Sunday to hear some popular preacher as he is called, some Sectary or gloomy Fanatic; very many of the latter, merely for want of a proper example, totally neglect the worship of their God on that sacred day, and spend the Sabbath in idleness or dishonesty. The repulsive and gloomy habits and doctrines of some, either fill the minds of the illiterate poor with uncomfortable ideas, and render them completely unhappy, or give them a total distaste and disrelish of Religion. While the presumption and ignorance of many who assume the sacred and important office of Teachers of Religion among the Sectaries, and the acrimonious language common in the mouths of the more illiberal part of that body, when

* Vide Testimonia H. Grotii, in Tractatu de Veritate Christianæ Religionis, super finem.

adverting to the Established Church and her ministers, have a fatal tendency to remove from the minds of the lower classes that awe and veneration they may have once imbibed, and bring all Religion into utter contempt among them. These, Mr. Urban, are serious truths; and if an uniformity of sentiment and worship be impracticable, surely some means might be devised and recommended, whereby that first and best of Christian graces, Charity, might be more generally adopted in the conduct of every class and denomination of Christians towards each other. For effecting so desirable a purpose, I would suggest two circumstances, which, at the instant I am writing, particularly strike me, as greatly favouring the cause I have here undertaken to advocate: the first, that the Clergy, instead of Tithes, should receive an adequate compensation by allotment of land in their respective parishes, as is done in many cases where a parish is newly inclosed; and thus the odium and ill-will which often attaches to the whole body formerly exacting their legal and just dues would be removed; and this, in my idea, would eventually prove the least objectionable mode of remuneration:—the second, that no person among the Dissenters should be admitted into the office of a Teacher, until, after passing the ordeal of examination, he be found, in religious, moral, and literary acquirements, duly qualified for the same.

CLERICUS BUCKINGHAMIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

April 22.

IT appears, from No. 2, of an ingenious periodical publication of March 21, 1807, intitled "The Artist," that of the seven Monuments already erected in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, in consequence of the votes of Parliament from 1794 to 1801, "only two* have any inscription on them to commemorate the public motive for their erection; and, three† do not bear even the

names of the deceased Heroer, to whose memory they were designed to be dedicated." From what department is "the completion of a national vote," so strangely neglected, to be expected? IGNORAMUS.

MR. URBAN,

April 14.

EVERY friend of humanity must be highly gratified on reading Dr. Moseley's case and cure of Hydrophobia, in your Magazine for February, p. 130. To know that a cure is possible in a malady, the most awful that comes within the scale of human contemplation, affords a consolation of the highest kind; and if the Faculty would suffer their philanthropy to keep pace with their professional envy and detraction, there is still hope, notwithstanding the decision of antient or modern physicians to the contrary, that a great variety of these horrible cases come within the reach of surgical aid.

I have not, however, been entirely led into the above reflections by the solitary case and cure of Dr. Moseley, so much as by a very able discussion which I observed about a year ago, between Mr. Hicks of Baldock in Hertfordshire, and Mr. Ward of Manchester. The case came under the hands of Mr. Hicks, and may be found in No. 97 of the Medical and Physical Journal. Mr. Ward's observations are in the two following numbers, and the reply of Mr. Hicks in No. 103. On reading the case, I was struck with the plain and easy style in which it was stated. And the very gentleman-like manner in which Mr. Hicks has dealt with his only opponent worth notice; and the short, but lucid history he has given of this most awful infliction, make it to be regretted that his name is not again heard of among the various reports of this disease, so frequently stated in our public prints; or that the mode of treatment he has so liberally communicated should not be, in all possible cases, unequivocal.

* "Those of General Dundas and Capt. Kundle Bures."

† "Those of Capt. Montagu, Capt. Faulkner, Captains Mosse and Rieu."

‡ The *etiquette* is, that, when a Monument is finished, the board is not removed in order to its being generally viewed, till the Lords of the Treasury have either inspected it, or received a satisfactory Report that it is executed according to the proposed design; and when that is done, it is thrown open to the Publick. General Abercrombie's Monument has been finished some months, and is now awaiting such an inspection. The same *etiquette* afterwards is observed with regard to the Inscription, which is seldom added till a considerable time after the erection of the Monument.

cally resorted to. What we are to think of Dr. Moseley's case may be questionable. The same may be said of Mr. Hicks's. But the two united form a very powerful presumption that a cure is, if at all, to be effected by the practice they recommend; which, if I understand rightly, as far as relates to the essential parts, is the same in each. And I should think, that in every case of this unfortunate nature, no surgeon could acquit his conscience by a contrary practice, if he be acquainted with the modes of treatment pursued by the respectable practitioners in question. In pursuance of Mr. Hicks's ideas, I am decidedly of opinion, that, in all affections of the Nerves, either in the way of Tetanus or Hydrophobia, which seem, as far as an uninformed observer can discern, diseases of the same genus, recourse should always be had to destroying the wounded parts of the nerves. No harm can follow from the experiment under such desperate circumstances, while much good may arise. And I am the more urgent that this practice should, upon fair and liberal investigation, be pursued, in the event of an increased intercourse with South America, where cases of Tetanus are so very common, that frequently the slightest scratch will produce them; and so very fatal, that few or none ever recover. Yours, &c. M. A.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXX.

THOUGH long the "Warning Voice" has been held forth in defence of our Antiquities, still, if conviction comes at last, it is better late than never. This observation applies strongly to the fate of Salisbury Cathedral. Many have been the strictures* directed against the innovations made on that pile within these few years, equally severe (though just) and unanswerable; that is, with regard to the study of Antiquity, and due veneration for the ashes of departed worth. Bright has the hour come round, which creates an inclination in certain minds to bid the present incoherent shew of Salisbury's Choir fly into oblivion; and to in-

vite the means to give a speedy return to that mode of arrangement which appeared about the year 1781. We will not anticipate too much of this—Time will soon unfold, and then!

(*Tour continued from p. 199.*)

BROADWATER, near *Shorham*.

The Church large, and built Cathedral-wise; the length about 188 feet, by 89 feet, and gives a Nave, with Side Ailes; four grand Arches (in centre of the Cross) supporting the Tower of the Church; North and South Transepts, (having each, on the East sides, three small Chapels) and a Choir. The style of the Architecture runs on the mixture, Saxon and the early Pointed: the work of the Choir very rich, with groins, &c. The most remarkable decorations of the interior are as follow:

West grand Arch, entering under the Tower, has, rising to the springing of the Arch on each side, columns; bases plain, and devoid of capitals, excepting a slight indication of some Architectural form which cannot satisfactorily be defined. The Arch is Pointed, with an architrave highly enriched with diagonals, interspersed with some appropriate and pleasing ornaments. The Arches entering into the Transepts, still continue the Pointed sweep, but spring from Saxon pilasters, with capitals, &c.; no ornament of any kind. The fronts of the Chapels in the Transepts have each Pointed Arches to them, but shew no architraves, and are supported by pilasters: above the Arches are small plain Saxon windows, and within each Chapel the like small windows, but with Pointed heads. Upon the whole, the design and arrangement of these Chapels are uncommon and striking, as is indeed the general effect of the Transepts themselves, they being of the same simple turn; while the other parts of the Church take a degree rather rich.

In the Porch, a curious architrave to the doorway. A very ancient Helmet is preserved in the Nave.

LANCING.

I mention the Church, for the opportunity to point out a very curious chest kept therein, cut out of part of the body of an oak (six feet in length). Sides, ends, and bottom shaped square; the top rounded from end

* Dr. Milner's Dissertation on Salisbury Cathedral. Architectural Innovation, vol. LXXIII. p. 642, &c. &c.

end to end, and which has been sawed off, constituting the lid (with proper hinges, &c.); its inside has been made by excavation.

BRAMBER CASTLE.

A very small part of the elevations remain; West wall of the grand gate of entrance, and some few courses of straggling walls to the North-West of the area. The situation of the Castle, bold and commanding: the mound itself is of great height, and is entirely encompassed by a wide and deep foss. The plan of the area takes an oblong irregular figure, say 600 feet, from South to North; and from West to East, say 300 feet. On the South side the area, the grand gate of entrance; and in or about the centre of the area, the mound whereon was the Keep. No other vestiges of the arrangement exist. By the remnant wall of the grand gate of entrance, an idea may be entertained that the buildings were on an extensive scale, and rich; the Architecture Saxon. This said wall gives in the height, four lofty stories; the more magnificent one on the third story, where is an exceeding noble window. There is no appearance of a bridge leading across the foss, for admittance within the Castle; a mere common causeway of earth is now thrown over, for accommodating those who visit these interesting and curious remains.

Near the brink of the foss, on its South aspect, stands a small Church; no doubt coeval with the Castle; and, notwithstanding the late *cruel* "repair," "alteration," and "improvement," some most precious morsels of the original building are yet in being; as, a door-way on the South side, and an archway entering into the Chancel, of a class in Saxon Architecture, which combines grandeur with beautiful simplicity.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

(*This I fear to be concluded in our next.*)

MR. URBAN,

April 23.

I AM the incumbent of a moderately-sized Living in a large market-town, where there are other Livings, and where I reside with a numerous family. From a severe bodily ailment, however, I am under the necessity of being absent myself, under medical care, nearly half the year; and having, necessarily, a con-

stant assistant, I am one of those that are in considerable alarm, at this moment, from a dread of the enactments likely to take place, in consequence of Mr. Porceval's new Bill in behalf of Stipendiary Curates. It is some consolation, though an ineffectual one, to make complaint, and tell our grievances: and so far, therefore, as sufferers, we may possibly be indulged. The Bill itself I will readily believe to be well meant; but it should have been maturely considered how the Clauses of it are likely to operate: and at whose expence, whether justly or not, the desired relief is so largely to be obtained. As it now stands, the Bill is surely most oppressive, and will nearly ruin half the beneficed Clergy, particularly those who have small preferments and large families. It takes severely from one order of the Clergy, to benefit immoderately another order of them. In fact, a man had better be a Curate than have a small Living, if he *must* have an assistant; and this all the days of his life. I mean no disrespect to the Bench—very far from it; but this Bill gives to the Bishops a power, which, I am disposed to think, none of them would wish to possess. It gives them a power over their Clergy, as it were, of life and death; of dispensing, in a manner, poverty and plenty as they like. How hard will this Bill be, in a variety of instances, upon the Clergyman who has but moderate preferment! It will take very considerably from his annual income, which, in the present times, is usually little enough, and which he has rarely the means of augmenting. Yes! his income from his Living may easily be less—it cannot well be more. With the Curate it is not so; his income is fixed and sure, or at least cannot be less. Upon the Incumbent lies all the risk from failure of payment in any persons; all the odium and tediousness of fixing and collecting his right; all the responsibility of office, especially in large places; all the pressure, the wear and tear of *mind*, in every respect, from every part of duty belonging to the Incumbency. How much easier for the Curate every way! In many places, such as market-towns, &c. the stipend of the Curate is already rendered large, by contributions at Easter,

Easter, &c. And in such places, therefore, it will be peculiarly hard to take any more from the one, and give to the other. Still more will this always be so, if the Incumbent has a large family. By this new provision the Curate will, in many cases, be better circumstanced than the Rector or Vicar, who, by the means of his friends, or by his own character and exertions, has obtained a Living. Add to this too, that if his Living be small, and he be desirous of reasonably and moderately advancing it in the present times, amidst the obloquy and difficulty which he will otherwise be likely to meet with, he will have no encouragement to do so, from the recollection that a great share of the improvement will, after all, come to his Curate; and that where he has toiled and ploughed, another will reap.—The Bill in question will give a prodigious deal of trouble to my Lords the Bishops, who will be much plagued, and perhaps soured by it. And as to any thing like an appeal from their appointments, it must be a mere nominal thing, without any reality. I mean no disrespect whatever; but, according to human nature, no one will venture to oppose or offend a superior, having such power in his own hands.

These remarks, Mr. Urban, to the great bulk of your readers may probably appear trifling and unimportant: but let me be allowed to say, to the parties concerned, they are near and very interesting points. I have for my Curate a very worthy man, whose stipend I raised voluntarily, and without any solicitation, a few years ago, one third: so that with the addition of his Easter contributions, presents, and other things, he makes what is justly called a very good Curacy. But he is, as I have said, a very worthy man; and we have always been upon such terms together, with such friendliness and brotherly openness towards each other, that I am perfectly persuaded, in his individual instance, if his income were to be bettered at the expence of making mine worse, by being taken from mine, to the utmost of his power he would refuse the so bettering it. But these instances perhaps are singular; and therefore it is I own I could not but feel surprize, that, when the question was agitated in the House of Commons, there were so very few persons who took the trouble to de-

bate the subject at all, upon broad and general grounds, unconnected with party, in defence of so large a body of men likely to be so aggrieved. They were only, if I recollect rightly from the newspaper report, Lord Portchester, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Creevey: and to these we are surely to think ourselves much obliged.—I have many farther remarks which I could wish to make upon the partiality and hardships of the Bill in question: but I will abstain from them, lest I should be betrayed into any undue warmth of expression, which I by no means designed when I sat down to write on the subject; and of which, I hope, I have not hitherto been guilty. Let me only add, that, should the Bill take place, as I suppose it will, I use no exaggeration, I speak but the language of strict and literal truth, when I say for myself as an individual, that were it not for the support of a small private fortune (for which I can never be sufficiently thankful to the Divine Providence) with a numerous family, I could see no prospect before me, notwithstanding the utmost frugality and sobriety in my way of living, but that of passing the remainder of my days, without pity, and without hope of release, in the vile durance of a County Gaol. Many other persons consequently must fare worse, I fear, than myself, and be more severely affected by this proposed Parliamentary Enactment. But I hope it may yet be modified.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

THE lapse of a hundred years never fails to produce in mankind a considerable change of sentiments, manners, and modes of living. With these are connected correspondent effects upon the animal frame. New forms of suffering attend the progress of luxury and refinement. The last century, it is generally admitted, has effected a mournful alteration in the constitution of our countrymen: the rigid fibre and rich blood of our ancestors exposed them principally to attacks of the pleuritic and inflammatory kind. They were strangers to the tremours, the palpitations, the sinkings of modern invalids. Their diseases were the diseases of robustness. In the present days, the low lingering morbid symptoms of debility generally prevail. Various forms of nervous indisposition pervade all ranks

ranks, professions, and ages. The amount of sufferings cannot be calculated, nor the destructive consequences to human happiness sufficiently deplored. Actuated by motives of compassion towards the afflicted of this class, I earnestly solicit their attention to a late publication of Dr. Trotter, intitled, "A View of the nervous Temperament." I feel no difficulty in asserting that a work equally excellent on the subject of nervous bilious maladies never came from the pen of man. It is the fruit of experience, perhaps unrivalled, acquired, as his dedication informs us, "by attendance on some thousands of cases in both sexes, under all the varieties of rank, employment, age, situation, and climate." Every head of a family ought to furnish the library with this inestimable little work, whether any member of the family be afflicted with nervous indisposition, or not. Much important admonition will be found, offered with a view to prevention, especially in the plan recommended for the treatment of young people. Medical inquiries must ever be interesting. The genius of Trotter has done more; he renders them highly entertaining. Considered in this light only, few books exceed the one I am now recommending. The Author contrives to interweave through his whole performance apposite anecdotes, striking traits of character, beautiful contrasts of manners in rude and refined life, together with the finest religious and moral sentiments. An entire stranger to Dr. Trotter, my view in what I now write is perfectly ingenuous; my aim is simply to direct the miserable where they may find relief. That your readers may be enabled to form their own opinion of the general merits of the Work, I request you to insert Dr. Trotter's sketch of the character of Buonaparte. The publication of this finely-drawn portrait may do extensive good. I trust it will have the double effect of opening the eyes of those who are dazzled to blindness by the splendour of his military achievements, and of rousing the energies of Britons to strain every nerve in resisting the attempts of a ruthless implacable Enemy determined on our destruction. ONE OF THE NERVOUS*.

"The present Ruler of France is said to be subject, at times, to the deepest hyPOCHONDRIACAL glooms; and while under their influence, his temper exemplifies more of the daemon than the human being. Jealous of his personal safety even to timidity, because he is aware that his plans of ambition are to be effected by blood, and accomplished by perfidy, he knows that he cannot be beloved. Through slaughter and fraud he has waded to a throne, and his obtaining the sceptre was the signal to shut the gates of mercy against his species. A stranger to every domestic enjoyment, unsusceptible of the tender passion, and aloof from all the temperate and soothing pleasures which sweeten the slumbers of a good man in power and prosperity, this Archtyrant is said never to sleep two nights in the same bed, from the dread of assassination. When any sudden disaster befalls his projects, without a single virtue to cheer reflection, he becomes his own tormentor: his bowels are wrung with spasms; the biliary ducts partake of the commotion; and a jaundiced hue of the eye indicates to the spectator the features of some devil that has usurped the human form. Under this sombre cast of countenance, his vindictive passions brood over crimes, and hatch plots, that he may find victims to glut his desire for blood. In such moods, he sends to the guillotine, incarcerates or proscribes the devoted Loyalists of France, anticipates in their fate the doom of Englishmen, and feels in miniature that gratification which he longs to experience by the invasion of Great Britain. History tells us of bad men that were born with teeth in their jaws, and of others whose hearts were found hairy. Such relations are amiable, if they even arose from the folly of superstition, as they imply the hideousness and detestation of vice: And future ages may inquire with avidity for the physiological structure of that breast that was so superlatively steeled, and possessed passions so transcendently cruel above what is recorded of the common destroyers of mankind." P. 161, first edit.

MR. URBAN, March 16.

LITTEA, as well as *Church-letten*, is very common in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and signifies a Churchyard. Skinner, in his *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*, derives this word from the Anglo-Saxon verb *ledan*, *ducere*, to lead, "quia, he says, *est via duccens ad Templum*."

Concerning the word *Force*, a common name in the North of England for a cascade of water, I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information. But probably the rapidity of a water-fall may have suggested this term.

Yours, &c. T. F.

* Rev. John Horatio Dickenson; Blymhill, Shiffnal, Staffordshire.

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

THERE is seldom occasion, excepting for the sake of amusement, to ascertain by experience the various circumstances relative to vegetation stated in the works of Dr. J. L. Smith, who, in every thing he advances is accurate and faithful; and greatly are we obliged to that gentleman for the production of an elementary work, which tempts the younger student to wander from the dull, though necessary, paths of system, into the more elegant and interesting walks of philosophic Botany.

The following extract from the Vegetable Statics of Dr. Hales may perhaps prove acceptable to "A Constant Reader," p. 29.

"July 21. I observed that at that season the top of the Sun-flower being tender, and the flower near beginning to blow, if the sun rise clear, the flower faces towards the East; and the sun continuing to shine, at noon it faces to the South; and at six in the evening to the West: and this not by turning round with the sun, but by nutation: the cause of which is, that the side of the stem next the sun perspiring most, it shrinks, and this plant perspires much."

Yours, &c.

C. E. W. B.

WE have received the following account of some Stone Coffins which have been recently discovered in digging foundations for a new house at St. Catharine's Hermitage, near Bath, late the property of Philip Thicknesse.

The first was found below the walls of the old building, its head to the N. E.; and in it was a complete skeleton, very perfect, above six feet long; close to the bones of the feet were a number of iron rivet-nails, some held together by a substance like thin plates of iron, the nails in general half an inch to the point, turned back, and set very close together where a whole piece was found; there was no coin, but many small fragments of black pottery, and a few long nails mixed with the earth found in the inside of the Coffin. On the outside of the cover on the right hand lay a skeleton, its head to the feet of the other, the bones of a very large size: near were some remains of a jaw, &c. of some animal like a horse.

The second Coffin, was several feet deeper in the ground, the head to the S. W.; of the same length, but much broader and thicker; extended on the cover was a skeleton of a very

large size, with the handle of a sword and part of the blade, all of iron, much corroded; there is a guard to the handle, like a cutlass. A small flat piece of iron was also found, resembling a coin, but no impression of any figure to be made out. On taking off the cover, the inside was quite full of a smooth yellow clay, which appeared to have been lately in a liquid state; on removing this, was found the skull, and the greatest part of the bones entirely decayed; at the feet were the same kind of iron rivets, but no pottery. Whether these pieces of iron belonged to certain armour worn on the feet and legs, or were a kind of sandal, we are perfectly at a loss to guess. Why the heads should lie in different directions, and what was the meaning of bodies being buried on the outside of the Coffin, we are equally unfit to determine. In this small spot of ground a number of Coffins have been formerly dug out, and it is probable that several more will be found in the course of leveling the hill,

MR. URBAN, *Stamford, April 11.*

IN a low-lived and eccentric publication, intitled, "The New London Spy," printed for Lewis, Cooke, and Mariner, without a date, but, from the appearance of the paper, it should seem not more than 30 or 40 years since, occurs the following character, by which I suppose that great and good man Dr. Johnson is designated:

"That person in the plain cloaths, who walks so pensively, as if enveloped in thought, and absorbed in the sole idea that now fills his mind, is the Colossus of modern Literature; he is a walking Library, a repository of words, whose whole life has been devoted to the most intense study, so that he quotes the Classics with as much ease and certainty as a laborious Divine does his Bible, or an able Lawyer the Statutes; and is as precise in ascertaining the etymology of a word, as a Person in settling his titles, or a Usurer in adjusting his debts. He has been so absent on some occasions, as to mistake the kennel for the foot-path, and a man's back for a *****-post; yet, notwithstanding these peculiarities, he is justly revered for his learning, and has many virtues in private life, that are worthy of imitation and claim respect."

As this extract concerns *Dr. Johnson*, I trust you will deem it worthy of insertion; and information who was the author of the work from whence it is taken would oblige R. L. C.

22. *The British Gallery of Pictures, under the Superintendence of H. Tredham, R.A. W. Young Outley, F.S.A. and P. W. Tompkins. In Two Series.*

THIS grand Specimen of Printing and Engraving is "dedicated to the King's most excellent Majesty, Patron: his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Vice-Patron; the Earl of Dartmouth, President; and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen Governors of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom." The Editors or Conductors of the British Gallery assert, in their Prospectus, that no country in Europe contains so many fine cabinet pictures of the best Masters as England, where their value is fully acknowledged; but as they are necessarily, in some measure, not open to the public view, the present method has been judged proper to give the Connoisseur and the Student a just idea of them by accurate engravings. The difficulties of an undertaking so comprehensive were numerous, and almost insurmountable, if many noble and distinguished Characters had not offered free access to their Picture-galleries. The publication is to consist of two parts: the first, "A Description of the Cabinets and Galleries of Pictures in the United Kingdoms; comprising, on a small Scale, Engravings from the best Paintings in the different Collections; and each Collection of Magnitude will be distinctly illustrated by a concise History of its Formation, and a Description of its Contents." In order to obviate the ill consequences attending delays in publication, the Engravings intended to illustrate the First Series are to be executed with "a strict attention to character and effect;" but the labour of high finishing is in some degree to be sacrificed to punctuality and dispatch.

The Second Part will contain "A general History of Painting and its Professors, from its Revival at the Commencement of the Thirteenth Century down to our own Times. This Division of the Work will be embellished with highly-finished Specimens of the Performances of the most eminent Masters of different Ages, carefully selected from the finest Examples extant in Great Britain. With the Plates will be given descriptive Elucidations of the peculiar Excellences of

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each Painting, together with historical Anecdotes, forming, as it were, the Pedigree of the Picture."

The Advertisement annexed to the First Number observes,

"In addition to what has already been said in the Prospectus, we have now to state the mode of arrangement intended to be adopted in this division of the work, which is designed to comprise a series of descriptive catalogues of the picture-galleries in these kingdoms, illustrated by small engravings of the principal pictures contained in them. Each collection will be divided into schools; and the pictures of the several schools will be described in chronological order, agreeably to the periods in which the respective Artists flourished. The pictures which occupy one plate will, in every case, be selected from the same school, and from the same collection; and in order to prevent this plan of arrangement from being disconcerted by the intervention of small collections, as well as to avoid perplexing subdivisions, the Italian Painters will be divided into two great classes, which we shall denominate the Schools of Upper and of Lower Italy. To the Schools of Lower Italy we are in a more especial manner indebted for the revival of Painting: this class will therefore occupy the first place in our Catalogue. It will include the works of the Painters of Florence, Siena, and every other part of Tuscany; embracing those also of Rome and Naples. This arrangement is the more appropriate, as these Schools are closely, nay almost inseparably, connected. The chief works of the great Florentine, Michael Angiolo Buonarroti, are at Rome, where the principal part of his life was spent, in the service of a succession of Pontiffs: moreover, for a century after the death of Raffaele, the style of Michael Angiolo was considered as the standard of imitation, as well by the Artists of Rome and Naples as by those of his own country. The second class, that of Upper Italy, will comprise the Schools of Bologna, Parma, Milan, Genoa, and Venice, and all those states which lie North of Tuscany. Although the decided character of the Venetian School might, perhaps, seem to give it a claim to a separate classification, yet it may not be amiss to observe, that in many respects a kindred feeling and a congenial spirit may be traced in several of its neighbours: the School of Ferrara, in particular, has produced Painters whose works not unfrequently rival the vigour of Giorgione, or the brilliancy of Paolo Veronese. The School of Bologna obtained a distinguishing character

under the scientific Caracci; but the distinction disappeared when the scholars, yielding to the stronger impulse of genius or inclination, formed each of them a style of his own, better calculated to display a darling acquirement, and exhibit the peculiar features of his mind. The studious Doménichino was the last to rebel; nor does the unrestrained boldness of Lanfranco entirely conceal the source from which he derived his instruction. Albano, however, struck out a new path; and in the works of the admired artists Guido and Guercino also, who soon founded distinct academies, and had numerous followers, scarce a vestige appears of the system of the Caracci. Hence the School of the Caracci soon became more remarkable for the talents it put forth, than for any peculiar mode of academic education by which those talents were matured.—The Schools of Germany, Switzerland, Flanders, and Holland, will be comprised in the *third* class of our Catalogue. Reasons similar to those already stated justify this arrangement. Upon a slight view of the subject, the prodigious number of Flemish and Dutch pictures in this country would indeed seem to furnish ample materials for two distinct classes; but it must be remembered that there have been periods in these schools barren of interest, yet necessary to be recorded to complete the chain of history. Care, however, in arranging the Scholars and the Masters with the least possible deviation from chronological precision, united to a constant attention in placing together the works of contemporary Artists whose styles are most similar, will obviate every objection.—The Works of the Spanish Painters will form the *fourth* class. The Spanish style, equally balanced between the Italian and Flemish, but in every respect distinct from the French, renders a separate classification necessary. We cannot but regret the small number of materials furnished by the Collections of Great Britain towards a Chronological Series of this School.—The *fifth* class will be appropriated to the French School; which, though it has had to boast of Artists of considerable merit, has never been in very high reputation out of France. Gaspar Poussin and Claude, the former born of French parents, the latter a native of France, spent all their lives in Italy; and we are unwilling to separate Nicolo Poussin from his near relatives, or from the genial climate which matured his talents. On the banks of the Tyber his pensive and tranquil mind found an asylum replete with materials to enrich a genius that could ill encounter the envy and the intrigues inseparable from Parisian patronage.—The

first class will contain a selection of the best Works of the British School."

The work commences with the Collection of the Marquis of Stafford; of whose gallery in London a very neatly-engraved plan is annexed. That we may do strict justice to the talents of the Writer for the British Gallery, we shall extract his account of "N^o 1. Lionardo da Vinci. Nat. 1459; ob. 1519. A young female head, one of those beautiful but peculiar characters which Lionardo and his scholars so frequently repeated. Her face, illumined by a smile, is gracefully turned towards the left. A braid of her hair binds the top of her head; whilst the remainder falls in ringlets on her neck. This picture is on board; measures 1 foot 1 inch high, by 9½ inches; and was purchased from the Orleans Collection;" and his very animated account of "The Woman taken in Adultery," in the Collection of Henry Hope, Esq. London, painted by Rubens.

"In this splendid picture the glowing pencil of Rubens vies with the creative powers of the Muse, whose pride it is to present the absent object to the eye as perfectly as Nature, and at the same time more delightfully. The persons, actions, and passions, clothed in all the graces of art, form a combination of merits, varied, significant, and harmonious. The scene is at the entrance of the Temple, where Jesus was teaching the people, when the Scribes and Pharisees brought to him a woman taken in adultery. They arraign the woman, not for the ends of justice, but for the purpose of tempting our Saviour: hence Rubens has introduced more of cunning than virtue in the face of the principal accuser, who, with a sphenetic archness of expression, exhibits the charge; nor are his hands less eloquent than his features in denouncing the abashed culprit. The companion Pharisee, in crimson attire, with a specious display of calmness, watches the benevolent feelings operating on the mild countenance of the Lord. The accused female is placed in the centre of the group; her right hand, raised, sustains a dark veil casting a shadow over a lovely face moistened by the tear of contrition; the clear-complexioned old man, whose hand presses on the arm of the accused, seems already to have lost some of his asperity; while in the figure of Christ we discover the gentle and divine spirit that commiserates the conduct of the misguided. The secondary agents in the composition are attracted merely by juvenile curiosity; yet

are not without their use in advancing the general effect: a youth and his companion, in an elevated situation, leaning on the plinth of a column, break the monotony produced by a continuity of heads on the same line; a circumstance scarcely to be avoided in the grouping of half-length figures. Rubens painted this picture for the family of Knuyf of Antwerp; it devolved by inheritance to that celebrated collector the Canon Knuyf; and at the sale of his effects was purchased by the present possessor. From tradition we learn that the three accusers are portraits; the most prominent, with a dark beard and yellow drapery, his forehead decorated with a phylactery, is Calvin; the second, without a beard, his head covered with a crimson coif, is Luther; and the third, with bright carnations and grey hair, represents Van Oort, the early master of Rubens: the young man bending over the woman's shoulder was painted from Vandyke; and in the delineation of Christ, the Artist borrowed from his own profile.—To dilate on the beauties concentrated in the works of Rubens would require a wide compass and an elaborate discussion. His gold is not without alloy; his beauties are sometimes accompanied with faults; but his errors are the errors of a fervid imagination; and the critic must be very cold or severe who withholds the meed of warm approbation from a master so generally and so justly admired."

The Proprietors have given notice that the Engravings and their Descriptions will not always appear together, as the operations of the Artist must of necessity be more tedious than those of the Composer. This has been the case in the Number before us, in which the following Pictures are described: a young Female Head, by Lionardo da Vinci; the Holy Family, by Raffaello Sanzio di Urbino; the Madonna and Child—the Madonna, Infant Christ, and St. John—and the Holy Family, by the same Painter; an unknown subject, but supposed to be Noah preaching to the Inhabitants of the Earth before the Deluge, by Polidoro da Caravaggio; the Nursing of Hercules, by Giulio Romano; the Adoration of the Magi, by Baldassare Peruzzi; the Madonna, Infant Christ, and St. John, by Andrea del Sarti; the Entombing of Christ, by F. Sebastiano del Piombo; the Burial of Christ, by Daniello di Volterra; and the Baptism and Confirmation Part of the Seven Sacraments, by Nicolo Poussin. The two latter, from the Marquis of Stafford's

Collection, are etched on one folio plate by P. W. Tomkins, from drawings by W. M. Craig, in outlines slightly shaded, and it is but justice to say, with great ease and freedom, thus preserving that pleasing medium between the light effect of a drawing and a highly-finished engraving; the figures are distinct and detached; the drapery neatly touched; and the back grounds (particularly that in Confirmation) are very soft and remote. This manner of engraving them gives the coloured prints a clearness and richness which would have been lost had there been more lines in the engraving. A second folio plate contains eight Etchings: a distant View of Tivoli, by G. Poussin; St. John preaching in the Wilderness, by F. Mola; Jacob watering his Flock, by Salvator Rosa; God appearing in the Burning Bush, Sun-set, and Appulus changed into a wild Olive-tree, by Claude Lorrain; and two Landscapes by G. Poussin: of these, the most pleasing are, the View of Tivoli, Jacob watering his Flock, the Landscape with the Divinity, and Appulus changed into the Olive. The characteristics of each Artist are admirably preserved in these little specimens; nor is the picturesque manner of etching the distances less favourable to the merits of the originals; the figures are equally spirited; and the whole, in the Coloured Series, has a most delightful effect; the drawings are by Craig, and the engravings by Wright and Tomkins; the pictures are part of the Marquis of Stafford's Collection. The third and last Print is highly finished and engraved in the dotted style, by A. Cardon, after a drawing by T. Uwins, copied from Rubens's painting of "The Woman taken in Adultery," in the possession of Henry Hope, Esq. Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful plate, in which Rubens's knowledge of the chiaro-oscuro has been most faithfully preserved, together with that brilliancy for which he is so justly celebrated: the heads are full of expression and truth; and the softness of the engraving must firmly establish the reputation of Messieurs Uwins and Cardon, and convince the Publick they have much gratification to expect from their future exertions. The coloured specimens of this print are of superlative excellence, and resemble rich cabinet pictures; they must be almost invaluable

ble to the amateur collector, who will thus possess Rubens's painting in miniature with all the glow of the original.

We sincerely hope this superb publication may receive the encouragement it really merits; and cannot conclude the article without congratulating the parties concerned on the ability they have shewn in conducting it.

39. *Lectures on the truly-eminent English Poets.* By Percival Stockdale. 2 vols. large 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Clarke.

ENERGY, acuteness, sagacity, and (what is yet more rare in literary criticism) CANDOUR, characterize these Lectures. The latter quality is so amiably enforced, at every possible opportunity, and especially in opposition to our always great but occasionally uncandid Dr. Johnson, that we do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Stockdale the knight errant and champion of insulted Genius.

A brief abstract of the Author's Prefatory Observations will explain the design and the difficulties which have attended the execution of his valuable work.

"In the year 1795," says Mr. S. "I began to write the following observations and descriptions on the productions of our truly-eminent Poets. In the prosecution of them, so many and long interruptions intervened, that thirteen years elapsed before they were brought to a conclusion. I had intended to give my sentiments on the writings and characters of our great Poets under the title and in the form of Lectures to such Audiences as might honour me with their attention; but unexpected evils and severe infirmities of old age have prevented me from executing my intention. Yet I do not think that I have been guilty of an impropriety in sending forth this work in the manner in which I at first composed it. It will be as interesting to the reader as it would have been to the hearer; and it will be enlivened and animated with a dramatic character. The beginning of this Preface announces, with an additional expression of distinction, "our truly-eminent Poets;" for, amongst the Poets of Dr. Johnson, there are names which have not the least pretensions to eminence. I have exerted my energy of thinking, my critical penetration and enquiries, my moral animadversions, my eulogy and my censure, whatever they are, on the writings and fate of the astonishing and unfortunate Chatterton, with that free and independent spirit which was due to the memory of that illustrious

and glorious youth. To liberal, benevolent, and generous minds, whose good wishes I hope to deserve, I here honestly and openly declare, that I am not a little ambitious of a literary immortality; and it would gratify me extremely to feel the rays of its orient lustre warm and animate my languid frame before it descends to the tomb."

The confession made in the last passage displays an honourable love of that fame which may be considered as a sacred impulse in every good and active mind; and we cannot but warmly hope and believe the Publick will join us in allowing that he deserves to obtain the worthy object of his aspirations, both before and after death. In proof of this assertion, we might go into great length of extracts, as diversified in their nature as powerful in their spirit, whether respecting criticism or the critick, the author or the man, did our limits allow of the necessary expansion. We must at present confine ourselves to a few short specimens of our Author's manner and matter. Of these, in union, we shall present to our Readers a beautiful, manly, and pathetic apostrophe to the genius and misfortunes of Chatterton. Having spoken of the celebrated, long maintained, and still unsatisfactory dispute with Mr. Walpole, and the literary conduct of Mr. Tyrwhitt, he exclaims,

"I am exerting my best endeavours to vindicate thy memory, thou transcendently-great but ill-fated youth! I have repeatedly felt a solemn impulse to this generous though invidious task; and I trust that my sentiments have been in unison with that impulse. I have been thy ardent advocate, yet not with higher praise than was warranted by thy desert, without partiality and without hypocrisy. I could not have done justice to thee, unless I had disdained all temporizing reserve, unless I had felt a warmth in some degree congenial with thy own. My warmth was a warm admiration of a mind superior to its fate; a warm compassion for its misfortunes; a warm love of a noble and amiable mind; and a warm detestation of Perinical tyrants and voluntary slaves. To this freedom and to this ardour my style must have been analogous. All this warmth may be pronounced malignity by malignant criticks; but to their censure I have been long habituated; and to more liberal criticks I hope that I shall not appeal in vain, thou transcendently-great but ill-fated youth! The animating gleams of thy much-injured genius have often pleased the

the gloom of this Bosnian atmosphere; they have roused and stimulated my languishing faculties; they have in my old age invigorated my reason, illumined and enriched my fancy; they have renovated my mind, and given it a youthful play. Yet to certain prejudices the very root on which they should soon decay is apt to give them a stabiliment and duration. Under their deadly right-shade we may both be consigned to a temporary sepulchre. Shall we presume to be exempted from the destiny of some of our glorious ancestors? But as there is a final resurrection and judgment for the MAN, there is an intermediate resurrection and judgment for his productions. Let us wait for the reforming power of Time, for his adjusting equity. Let us wait for the prevailing voice of honest Fame, for the oracular decision of Posterity."

The moral worth of the following passage, on the comfort of Christian belief, and on the wickedness of Infidelity, does equal honour to the head and heart of the Author:

"And I must think it an unquestionable truth, that deliberate and vindictive hostilities against Christianity, the best guide of our lives, the best soother of our woes, the best friend to all true pleasure, were never maintained by any man who was at once good and great. To rail at it, or to ridicule it, are infallible proofs of a bad taste and of a bad heart. To persecute this divine institution from the press, with a malignity of the deepest dye, to attack it with a savage ferocity, to attempt to undermine it with a miserable and illiterate sophistry; to make it the subject of low clownish gambols of the mind, which pass with the writer and with his gang for wit; this Gothic warfare was reserved for our intellectual ruffians and assassins; it was reserved for the literary profligacy of the present time."

In a word, there is a liberality in the most angry sentiments of Mr. Stockdale, for they are excited by what he feels, the injustice of those he is endeavouring to refute; and the warmth of his expressions are so evidently the result of his admiration for the GREAT Poets under his consideration, that we readily forgive the occasional asperity he displays towards those who have felt or thought with less generous admiration. He does not oppose for the sake of opposition, but to rescue names of high renown from criticisms he deems disparaging; and who that can feel as he does to the sacred appeals of genuine Poetry will wish him less animated? When our Author throws

forth his mind in high praise or indeed indignation, he is eloquent and energetic, impressing upon the mind of his Reader all the glow of his own feelings towards the subject of his illustration; and the Lovers of real Genius will honour Mr. Stockdale's independent approbation of the higher order of talents, and thank him for rescuing them from the shackling hypercriticism of great and imposing names.

40. *A new and complete History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the End of the Year 1807, by Question and Answer; from the most authentic Documents; including a particular Account of the Victory of Trafalgar, the Death of Mr. Pitt, the Battle of Austerlitz, and Treaty of Presburg, &c. &c. By Charles Lowndes. And continued from the Death of Mr. Pitt to the English Expedition to Copenhagen, &c. &c. Interspersed with numerous additional Narratives, a Variety of important Notes, and other interesting Improvements, by the Rev. J. Malham, Author of the Naval Gazetteer, and Editor of Turner's Book-keeping, and most of the useful School Books of the late Mr. Fennings. Second Edition; for the Use of Schools. 12mo. 5s. Crosby.*

IT is not usual for us to notice the editions of works heretofore published, except when the alterations, additions, or improvements, are so considerable as to assume, in some measure, the character of new performances. But as the former edition had escaped our attention on its first publication, we the more readily avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to give our opinion of the present. The design of this History is, in some measure, stated in the former Preface; but in the title-page to the latter we are acquainted with the advantages of this second edition; and the Preface observes, that, "from the most authentic sources of information, many dates have been rectified, and many more supplied which had been wholly omitted." On comparing them (for they are both before us), we find that these assertions of the present Editor have been fully realized on so many occasions that we are precluded by our limits from relating a comparatively small part of them, as corrections or illustrations occur almost in every page. In mentioning the notes only on pp. 54, 70, 105, 120, 136, 194, 286, 281, 350, 386, 394, 400, 403, 406, 432, 451, and 452, besides others of inferior

for import, and the numerous illustrations of important particulars occasionally introduced in various places, which claim special regard; it would be culpable not to point out, towards the close, the Editor's animated appeal to the British Character, and his nervous and energetic description of that spirit of true patriotism which should warm every heart in the present state of the political world. At this crisis, such sentiments cannot be too much diffused: and by such an introduction of important historical and political matter as these pages contain into our seminaries of education at such a period, a foundation, we trust, will be firmly established for impressing on the minds of British youth that ardour and that zeal in the defence of their Country which it is evidently the design of the present History to inculcate.

42. *An Essay on Fate, with other Poems.*
By John Barnes, Winchester; Fourteen
Years of Age. Small 8vo. Longman.

AS the juvenile Author deprecates the "severity of criticism," we content ourselves with advising him to read his verses to some friendly Disciple of Wickham, and he will soon perceive the parts that need correction. We allude to the principal poem, the "Essay on Fate;" which has certainly capabilities of improvement.

"The Deserted Castle" has much merit; and we select from it a pleasing specimen of early talent:

"In the great hall where martial trophies
hung, [dreary nest,
Where now the owl doth make, her
Oft hath the minstrel's strain divinely
rung,

As oft he play'd before each noble guest,
Infusing generous ardour in each breast:

A transport animateth all around,
Giving to every heart a pleasant zest:

Through passages and lone apartments
sound, [strains resound.

With loud rebounding force the warlike
He'd tellen of great Alfred's warlike
fame,

His victories, and eke his learning great;
The terror of his all-victorious name,

Who oft the overbearing Danes did beat,
And crush'd their boasted sovereignty and
state. [son,

He'd sing the feats of Philip's godlike
Great Hector's deeds, and eke his hapless
fate;

The mighty actions by great Cæsar done,
The prowess of his arm, and victories he
won,

"And ever and anon he'd shift his lays;
And ever and anon would change his
theme;

Now sing in gallant Norman William's
praise, [name;

Then celebrate great Cœur de Lion's
His dauntless heart, and eke his martial
fame; [shield;

His shining sword, and eke his golden
The armour which inclos'd his goodly
frame; [wield;

How well he knew the shining sword to
And make the haughty foe to his great
prowess yield.

"Oft the domesticks, seated round the
fire, [fright,

With staring eyne, with look of timide
And hair erect, would tell of goblins dire,
And shadowy forms that stalk about at
night. [light.]

(Chimeras vaine, and fancies weak and
They start around, with looks of childish
fear, [spright;

Expecting straight to view some hideous
Eftsoons they fancy some dire phantom
near, [vacant stare.

And gaze around the place with wild and
"Their fancy harroweth up a thousand
forms, [brain;

A thousand frightfull phantomes of the
And, full of idle, false, and vaine alarms,
Their speech no longer doth its power
retain;

Still closer to the fire they draw amain,
Expecting soon some grisly form to spy;
As roars the wintry blast across the plain,
They start around aghast, with fearful
eye, [nigh.

Expecting to behold the grimly spectre
"But, ah! no grimly spectre doth appear,
Ne frightfull figure doth assert their
sight;— [hear;

Nought but the howling of the wind they
Which doth disturb the silence of the
night:

Ne horrid form, ne bony, grisly spright,
Enwrapt with winding sheet, disdain'd
with gore, [fright;

Doth harrow up their soul, or cause af-
Nought can be heard, except the win-
try roar, [shore."

Driving with furious rage along the dreary
One Sonnet shall also be copied:

"THE OCEAN.

"O thou that, in the meditative mind,
Inspir'st such awe, such wonder, and de-
As on a hollow, rugged rock reclin'd, [light,

The stranger views thee from its tower-
ing height,

And sees thy angry, rushing billows rise,
Now mounting high, then sinking deep
again, [skies,

Then starting up and mingling with the
Born on the bosom of the founding main.

Again

Again repell'd, by mighty force they're thrown,

And fall again upon the yielding sea;
Till, actuated by a power unknown,

They sink in calm, and all is harmony.
No more in high majestic mountains tost,
In sweet delightful calm thy angry gusts
are lost."

42. *The Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland; containing the Descent and present State of every Noble Family; with the extinct, forfeited, and dormant Titles of the Three Kingdoms. Also, general and particular Indexes; with the Arms emblazoned, and Mottos translated. A new Edition. By B. Longmate. 2 vols. 12mo. Baldwin, &c.*

THE name of LONGMATE, as connected either with Peerage or Heraldry, has an hereditary claim to attention; and the present work bears testimony to the industry and talents of the Compiler. Some useful preliminary articles are prefixed: on the Institution and Manner of creating Peers; the Progress and Increase of Baronial Honours in England; the English and Irish Dignities conferred by each Sovereign; Degrees of Nobility; Privileges of Peers of Great Britain; Rules of Precedence; the Year of the Reign of the Sovereigns of England corresponding with the Year of Christ; Genealogical Descent of his Majesty from Egbert, &c. &c.

It is creditable to the age, that laborious researches of this description have been so favourably received as to require repeated Editions. The present work is corrected to Feb. 21, 1808.

One small inaccuracy might have been remedied: in a work where Precedence is important, the Bishops should have been placed in their proper series.

43. *Illustrations of Shakspeare, and of ancient Manners; with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare; on the Collection of popular Tales intituled Gesta Romanorum; and on the English Morris Dance. By Francis Douce. The Engravings on Wood by J. Berryman. 2 vols. large 8vo. Longman. 1807.*

IF any proof were required of the estimation in which the Plays of Shakspeare are held by the Publick, it might be obtained through the medium of his Commentators, who are numerous beyond comparison, except in the single instance of the Holy Scriptures. Perhaps no subject frequently dilated on has produced so little advantage as

the notes on Shakspeare's text. Blunders and misapprehensions, with silly conjectures, constitute the majority of them, taken in the aggregate. Fully convinced of the truth of this unfortunate circumstance, and anxious to obtain real information, the Literary World are led to hail the appearance of each new illustration, without always considering whether the Author is competent to the task of explaining obsolete words, remote customs and allusions, which must be the province of a complete Antiquary, and not that of a mere writer of smooth sentences, founded on superficial observation of the difficult passage; neither of the real learned man, who, wedded to the ancient Classics, thinks his native language beneath study or use beyond expressing the common wants of life. Sound judgment, a complete knowledge of the English tongue in the reigns between Henry VIII. and James I. and some conception of the manners of still more remote times, added to a good education, embellished with the dead languages,—such are the qualifications required to illustrate Shakspeare. Those, if we are not greatly mistaken, are possessed by Mr. Douce; from whose work, now before us, we shall endeavour to establish our opinion. That gentleman observes, in his Preface,

"The practice and also the necessity of explaining the writings of Shakspeare have already been so ably defended by former Commentators, that no other apology on the part of those who may elect to persevere in this kind of labour seems to be necessary than with regard to the qualifications of the writer. But as no one in this case perhaps ever thought, or at least should think, himself incompetent to the task assumed of instructing or amusing others, it may be as well, on the present occasion, to waive altogether such a common-place intrusion on the reader's time. It is enough to state that accident had given birth to a considerable portion of the following pages, and that design supplied the rest. The late Mr. Stevens had already, in a manner too careless for his own reputation, and abundantly too favourable for his friend, presented to public view such of the Author's remarks as were solely put together for the private use and consideration of that able Critick. The former wish of their Compiler has, with the present opportunity, been accomplished; that is, some of them withdrawn, and others, it is hoped, rendered less exceptionable."

Mr. Douce divides the readers of Shakspeare into three classes: the first referring to the notes as they read; the second read the text through, and then consult the commentator; and the third reject the explanations and conjectures *in toto*. Of those he considers the second the most rational.

"The last, with all their affectation, are probably the least learned, but will undoubtedly remain so; and it may be justly remarked on this occasion, in the language of the Writer who has best illustrated the principles of taste, that "the pride of science is always meek and humble, compared with the pride of ignorance." He who at this day can entirely comprehend the writings of Shakspeare without the aid of a comment, and frequently of laborious illustration, may be said to possess a degree of inspiration almost commensurate with that of the great Bard himself. Mr. Steevens has indeed summed up every necessary argument in his assertion, that, "if Shakspeare is worth reading, he is worth explaining; and the researches used for so valuable and elegant a purpose merit the thanks of Genius and Candour, not the satire of Prejudice and Ignorance."

Perfectly coinciding with Mr. D. and including the illustrations of the four gentlemen mentioned by him in our minority of good Commentators, we transcribe the following paragraph of the Preface with pleasure:

"The indefatigable exertions of Messrs Steevens, Malone, Tyrwhitt, and Mason, will never be duly appreciated by the true and zealous admirers of Shakspeare's pages. If the name of a celebrated Critick and Moralist be not included on this occasion, it is because he was certainly unskilled in the knowledge of obsolete customs and expressions. His explanatory notes, therefore, are, generally speaking, the most controvertible of any; but no future Editor will discharge his duty to the Publick who shall omit a single sentence of this Writer's masterly Preface, or of his sound and tasteful characters of the Plays of Shakspeare."

The Author justly remarks, that all attempts at perfection in this pursuit must be fruitless, through the difficulty of ascertaining where materials are to be found which will serve to solve doubts, as they may be casually but not regularly obtained: he has therefore declared, p. ix, that

"One design of these volumes has been to augment the knowledge of our popular customs and antiquities; in which respect alone the Writings of Shakspeare have

suggested better hints, and furnished ampler materials, than those of any one besides. Other digressions too have been introduced, as it was conceived that they might operate in diminishing that tedium which usually results from an attention to matters purely critical; and that whilst there was almost a certainty of supplying some amusement, there might even be a chance of conveying instruction. Sometimes there has been a necessity for stepping-in between two contending Criticks; and for shewing, as in the case of many other disputes, that both parties are in the wrong."

Mr. D. seems to think some excuse necessary for quoting passages from what Mr. Steevens called "books too mean to be formally quoted." In our opinion, no such excuse is required; when ancient manners can in no other way be illustrated, it would be absurd indeed to reject desirable information because it happens to be surrounded by contemptible authorship. Besides, Mr. Steevens himself certainly used those despised works with great advantage; a circumstance which he seems to have forgotten. Mr. D. adds:

"With respect to what is often absurdly denominated black-letter learning, the taste which prevails in the present times for this sort of reading, wherever true scholarship and a laudable curiosity are found united, will afford the best reply to the hypercriticisms and impotent sarcasms of those who, having from indolence or ignorance neglected to cultivate so rich a field of knowledge, exert the whole of their endeavours to depreciate its value. Are the earlier labours of our countrymen, and especially the copious stores of information that enriched the long and flourishing reign of Elizabeth, to be rejected because they are recorded in a particular typography?"

It is impossible that a reader possessed of common sense should do otherwise than reply in the negative to the above pertinent query; and we are much mistaken if it has not some effect even on the persons aimed at by it. Mr. Douce obviates the complaints of some Criticks, who assert that Shakspeare has had too many Commentators, by the observation of another, that, "if every line of Shakspeare's Plays were accompanied with a comment, every intelligent Reader would be indebted to the industry of him who produced it." Shakspeare indeed is not more obscure than contemporary Writers; but he is certainly much better worth illustrating.

"It might be thought that in the following pages exemplifications of the senses of words have been sometimes unnecessarily introduced where others had already been given; but this has only been done where the new ones were deemed of greater force and utility than the others, or where they were supposed to be really and intrinsically curious. Some of the notes will require that the whole of others which they advert to should be examined in Mr. Steevens's edition; but these were not reprinted, as they would have occupied a space much too unreasonable."

Besides this criticism, the Author introduces a particular and discriminative notice of the character of each Clown or Fool at the end of the play in which they appear, as those personages are sometimes of considerable importance in the plot. He farther observes,

"The dissertations which accompany this work will, it is hoped, not be found misplaced, nor altogether uninteresting. The subject of the first of them, though often introduced into former notes on the Plays of Shakspeare and other Dramatic Writers, had been but partially and imperfectly illustrated. The *Gesta Romanorum*, to which *The Merchant of Venice* has been so much indebted for the constitution of its story, had, it is true, been already disserted on by Mr. Warton with his accustomed elegance; but it will be found that he had by no means exhausted the subject. *The Morris dance*, so frequently alluded to in our old plays, seemed to require and deserve additional researches."

Mr. Douce next expresses a wish that future Editors may not attempt conjectural amendments of Shakspeare's text, except when the error is really typographical; this wish is supported by citing the notes on Milton by Dr. Bentley, which fully demonstrate the folly of good scholars, without the qualifications we have already pointed out, undertaking to explain obsolete words, and passages obscured by the changes of the English language alone. He queries whether, in the above case, it would not be better to concentrate all that has been said on particular passages, "or even to reduce it to a new form, to be referred to whenever necessary. Although the strict restitution of the old orthography is not meant to be insisted on, nor would indeed accommodate the generality of readers, there are many instances in which it should be stated in

the notes; and such will occur to every skilful Editor." He farther thinks that every word or passage introduced into Shakspeare's text as substitutes for the original should be marked by Italicks, and assigned to the Editor to whom they belong, with their reasons for the alteration. "The mention of variations in the old copies must of course be left to an Editor's discretion. No disparagement is meant to the memory or talents of one of the greatest of men, when a protest is here entered against "the text of Dr. Johnson."—Mr. Douce concludes his well-written and judicious Preface with saying, "It is to be regretted that all editions of Shakspeare, as well as of other dramatic Writers, have not marginal references to the acts and scenes of each play. Those of Bell and Stockdale are, in this respect, pre-eminently useful. The time and trouble that would be saved in consulting them would be very considerable."

Mr. Steevens's last edition of Shakspeare, published by himself in 1793, in 15 vols. 8vo, was preferred in compiling the work now under consideration, "to which the pages cited refer;" but the acts and scenes of the plays are specified, to facilitate a reference to other editions. (*To be continued.*)

44. *The History of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, and its Vicinity.* By W. Harrod, Author of *Stamford, Mansfield, &c.*

"On vent'rous wing in quest of FAME I go,
"And leave the gaping multitude below."
Printed by the Author; and sold in London by Wilkie and Robinson. 8vo. 6s.

THE Reader who is perfectly acquainted with Mr. Harrod, or has perused his History either of *Stamford* or of *Mansfield*, will naturally expect to find, in the present volume, much useful information, strong good sense, and no small alloy of eccentricity. Not will such an expectation be disappointed. To those who know not the Author, we recommend, if they should pass through *Market Harborough*, a visit to its jolly and facetious Historian, whom they will find an honest, civil, and intelligent Printer and Bookseller: If to his share some trivial errors fall, Look at the man—and you'll forget them all.

The more essential parts of the History are founded on the authentic documents.

ements collected by Mr. Nichols in his *magnus opus*; enlarged, as far as relates to modern times, by the local situation of Mr. Harrod, who, as a native of Harborough, recognizes the scenes of "boyish days," and dwells with pleasure on recent improvements; nor, as a conscientious, independent man, does he scruple to point out the existing nuisances and imperfections.

"I assure my Readers that neither pains nor expense have been spared to render this work as entertaining as the subject will admit; for, as mere antiquarian matter might to some prove dry, I have grafted many anecdotes upon it, and frequently departed also from the gravity with which such subjects are usually treated—in short, I have journeyed many a mile in search of materials, panting after Fame with the ardour of a Poet labouring for Immortality. What kind of reception my book will meet with is a secret of which I am not yet in possession; but shall, no doubt, very soon, as there are but a few hours between me and criticism." *Preface.*

"Harborough is a very neat well-built town, crowned by TUX ELMS, the much-envied residence of W. F. Major, Esq.; consisting chiefly of one principal street, 560 yards in length, on a gentle declivity, the fall of ground in that space being 24 feet. It is seated on the banks of the river Welland, which takes its rise from a spring under the parsonage-house at Sibbertoft, and feeds two or three ponds in the garden, dividing the 'counties of Leicester and Northampton. From the spirit of building in the last 20 years it has been considerably improved, not forgetting the Workhouse, which is very much enlarged; a very extensive Brewery has been erected by Mr. Smith on the South edge of the river: we had also to boast of, till very lately, an elegant Carpet Manufactory. Several good houses have been built near the town, the principal of which is the neat residence of P. O. Adams, Esq. on the left as you enter the town from Leicester.—On the bridge are placed two Hydra-headed obstacles for preventing carriages passing over it in the time of low water; they certainly do answer that purpose, but have also the bad property of affrighting horses, and putting their riders in bodily fear; for I have seen many instances of it in our rosy-faced farmers spurring their proud couriers in vain to pass the bridge, as they returning home from market, "inspired with wine or viler liquors." Surely these obstacles might be converted into more familiar objects, such as a gate, &c.—On the foot-path of the pleasantest

walk near the town, on the road to Kettering, the posts and rails erected thereon are so placed that, to use the language of the Psalmist, 'those who have eaten and worshiped' have no chance of entering, but must walk on the highway,—although they be choked with dust."

Philip Earl of Harborough, for whom the Author devoutly prays, has since paid the debt of Nature (LXXVII:1181),

A copious list is given of persons buried in the cemetery of St. Mary in Arden; and an Epitaph, intended for the Author's "worthy Parents."

"WILLIAM HARROD, Printer,
and, for many years,
Master of the Grammar School,
in Harborough,

died the 4th day of December, 1805,
aged Seventy and Five;

DEBORAH, his wife,
who is placed over him,
died August 27th, 1806, aged 82.
Death has not deprived my Father of the
love of his Wife; for, the very same
Earth which lay heavy upon
him, now lieth upon her.

Sic Eo, sic Ibis, sic Iulus, Ibtis, Ibunt.
WILLIAM, their eldest Son,
penned this Memorial."

"In this cemetery are the remains of the late Mr. Smith, a baker, of this place, who died 1801, aged 100, for whom there is no memorial. He spent much of his time on the banks of the Welland, and used to boast of his never losing a good fish, owing to the uncommon strength of his tackle. Some years ago the Welland was well stocked with pike, perch, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, and eels, equal to any in the kingdom; but now, alas! not only the fish are choked, but the river also! for its waters are shallow, and so overgrown with rushes as, in most parts of it, to be *instabilis telus, innabilis unda.*"

A brief account is subjoined of remarkable seats and towns in the vicinity; amongst which, those of Holt, Gunley, Dingley, Kelnarsh, Langton, &c. are particularly distinguished.

"Dingley is a pleasant village, seated on a hill, about two miles from Harborough, in which are a few good houses, the principal of which is the Hall, the residence of J. P. Hungerford, Esq. in a park well stored with game: this very respectable Gentleman, it is well known, represented the county of Leicester in several parliaments. In the church is a very handsome altar-piece, by Turner, of our Saviour breaking bread. An organ has lately been erected in this church, which, I am informed, was built by the present

present very worthy and ingenious Rector. On a neat mural monument in the South aisle is an elegant Latin inscription, informing the few who can read it that it is erected to the memory of the late Rev. Edward Griffin, rector of Dingley and Tormarton, Gloucestershire. He was a strenuous advocate of the Christian Religion, which shone out in all his actions; a man of erudition; a sociable and cheerful friend and companion; and admired for a most pleasing urbanity of manners. He was snatched away by a lingering illness, to the great grief of his relatives and a numerous acquaintance, in 1777, aged 56."

"The village of *Gumley* is pleasantly situated near to the Union Canal. *Gumley Hall* belongs to Joseph Cradock, Esq. It is unfinished; but there are some good rooms in it, particularly a library, which contains many very valuable editions of the Classics. *Gumley* has long been famous for its fox-eaths. Lord Spencer and Mr. Meynell used frequently to hunt here; but these hunts of late years have changed their masters. Mr. Meynell first gave up the *Quorndon* hounds to Lord Seston, then to Lord Foley. Mr. Ashton Smith is now their master."

"*Kelmarsh*, the seat of the late William Hanbury, Esq., is situated on the turnpike-road, about ten miles on this side Northampton, and seven from Harborough; the house is built of brick, ornamented with stone, with two wings; the drawing-room or saloon is very large on the West front, and is fitted up in a most elegant style; the view from it commands a fine piece of water; the library contains many valuable books, and some curious antiques; the gardens, with pinery and greenhouse, are very extensive; the grounds are well laid out; the whole forming a very commodious and handsome country residence."

When this volume comes to a second edition, we recommend to Mr. Harrod to draw his pen over a few slipshod reflections; which may well be spared, without any loss to his own fame, or the regret of his readers.

45. *Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Medical Art in the British Empire; containing Remarks on Medical Literature, and a View of a Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ.* By William Royston, Esq. Apothecary Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. 8vo. Callow.

THIS is a very elegant and interesting little treatise, giving us the prospectus of an important desideratum in

Medical Literature; and we perfectly agree with the ingenious and scientific Author, that, "if health is a blessing, a regular and clear arrangement of the vast mass of materials that afford instruction for its preservation or restoration will be a *desideratum* in which the whole of the human race must be interested." We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Royston is as likely to fill up this grand outline, with as much ability and skill, both of manner and matter, as any of the medical tribe; for his "Observations" are given with clearness, energy, and an obvious knowledge of his subject; the great intention of which is, as he informs us, "to compose a *Catalogue raisonné* of its Medical Works, beginning with the earliest printed books, and ending with the year 1800; and, by a scientific classification of these works, with an analytical arrangement of the materials which they contain, to furnish a comprehensive concordance of theoretical and practical knowledge. At the end of his Observations, the whole of which we unreservedly recommend, the Author invites the communications of the liberal and learned by an address which, in justice to him, and in the hope of assisting his design, we shall present in his own words.

"To men so well informed as those of the medical profession of the British Empire it seems unnecessary to mention the difficulties encountered, and the time and labour required, in compiling a moderately correct *Bibliotheca* of its Medical Books; or to point out any particular objects of enquiry. Anxious, however, to make the *Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ* worthy a subject so interesting to the Medical Faculty, Mr. Royston requests that those gentlemen who are disposed to assist his design will direct a part of their enquiries to the early times of Medical History in this country, comprehending, perhaps, all that period between the landing of the Romans and the founding of the College of Physicians in London; to Theses written by Englishmen at Foreign Universities soon after the revival of Literature; to scarce books and MSS.; to the first appearance of particular diseases in Great Britain; and to biographical notices of professional men, whose history has escaped the attention, or has not fallen within the plan, of Freind and Aikin. Convinced that a *Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ* is a NATIONAL WORK, in which every member of the Medical Faculty of the British Empire is interested, not only on the principle of scientific

scientific improvement, but from a spirit of PATRIOTISM, Mr. Koyton has no reluctance to solicit assistance, no hesitation in believing that assistance will be cheerfully given. Those gentlemen who have the means and the inclination to supply him with information, either by a relation of facts, description of books, anecdotes, biographical and historical reports, or by critical remarks on his plan, are requested to transmit their communications to his residence in Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, London; or to Mr. Callow, Medical Bookseller, Crown-court, Soho."

46. *Practical Observations on the Radix Rhataniæ, or Rhatany Root, a Production of Peru.* By R. Reece, M. D. &c. 12mo. 2s. Longman and Co.

THIS Essay is the production of an ingenious Physician, to whom we are indebted for "The Medical Guide," which has met with a very flattering reception from the Publick. Dr. Reece deserves no less praise for the present essay, which is bringing forward to public notice an active remedy, as a substitute for the Peruvian Bark. This remedy is named the Rhatany Root; and it is the more necessary, the Doctor observes, since, of late years, the Peruvian Bark is not found equal in quality to what it was on its first introduction into practice. The present medicine came by chance into Dr. R's hands; and, though used in the district of Lima for a number of years, it was totally unknown as a medicine in this country. Dr. Reece very properly subjected it to a set of experiments in his own practice; and, having ascertained its efficacy in a variety of diseases, he then made it public in a periodical work, by inserting a short account of it. He has now collected, in the present essay, the various testimonies he has received from the Faculty in its favour, and given a regular view of its nature, qualities, and the various forms in which it may be prescribed. His essay, therefore, cannot fail to be highly interesting; and we shall present our Readers with his description of this new remedy.

"The part in which the medical qualities reside is of the size of a goose's quill, which ramify in the same manner as the Madder Root, the cortical part, in which its sensible qualities predominate, is very thick, and breaks short, and is resinous. The ligneous part is tough and fibrous, and somewhat mucilaginous. — Sensible Qualities: On being slightly macerated,

the root discovers a very grateful astringency, which leaves a lasting impression on the palate, and is slightly aromatic and bitter, and very productive of extracting matter. These qualities are imparted, as well as its colouring matter, both to cold and boiling water, and to proof spirit. The tincture made with brandy approaches very nearly to the flavour of Port wine. These properties shew that, as a medicine, it resembles more the Bark or Cinchona than the Rubia Tinctorum. The decoction and infusion precipitate also a greater proportion of Tannin than the same preparations of the Cinchona; and an ink is formed by either with the Sulphate of Iron. With respect to its tinctures, that made with rectified spirit of wine tastes both bitter and astringent, and is slightly aromatic. So strongly also is it impregnated with the resinous principle, that on the addition of water it becomes turbid. Proof spirit equally extracts its resin and the gum."

47. *Information and Remarks on the present State of the Debtor and Creditor Laws, under the following Heads: 1. Of Arrest and Bail; 2. Of Pleadings, Judgments, Writs of Error, and Executions; 3. Of the Bankrupt Laws; 4. Contempts of Court, and Attachments in Equity; 5. Of Crown Debtors, and Damages for Adultery, Assault, Defamation, and other Personal Injuries; 6. Of Prisons and Prisoners generally; and the Ends of Imprisonment for Debt; and, 7. On the Inefficacy of partial Insolvent Acts; and proposed Outlines of a more general Remedy, consistent with Public Justice and individual Right.* By a Barrister. 8vo.

IT is almost superfluous to say that the Debtor and Creditor Laws have perplexed the ablest heads in this kingdom; and that, with full consciousness of the abuses which exist and are in some degree protected by these laws, it has hitherto been found impossible to introduce a suitable and permanent remedy. There is, however, no reason to despair of such a remedy. *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari*, is a favourite maxim and a safe rule. We have always been tardy in touching what are considered as fundamentals in our Constitution; and we are properly jealous of innovation; but where long experience proves that defects and abuses exist, defects must be supplied, and abuses rectified. At this moment, if we mistake not, some of our ablest Law Authorities are turning their thoughts to such an amelioration of the

the Debtor and Creditor Laws as may protect the Publick from the consequences of fraud or credulity; and the Author of the pamphlet now before us has a fair claim on the attention of the Publick, from the clearness and moderation of his proposals, and the many facts he has collected in proof of existing abuses. He has taken a comprehensive range; and no topick connected with his main subject remains untouched. Perhaps, however, if he had abridged the historical and technical part of his work, it would have been more acceptable to the majority of the Publick; nor do we think he has acted a judicious part in copying the language of men who seem to be unfriendly to imprisonment for debt altogether, and who, without any recollection of what brought them into that situation, are too apt to ascribe the language of virtuous suffering. We acknowledge that all pity and all relief are due to *unfortunate* debtors in gaol; but the proof of their deserving that character must first be brought. No human discernment can divide the sheep from the goats in the King's Bench.

Our Author is more satisfactory in his remarks on the Bankrupt Laws, which, we believe, every Commissioner, every Creditor, and every Bankrupt, will unite in thinking do stand in need of elucidation. Else why so many trials to explain them, and why so many questions to determine when a man becomes a bankrupt, or when he ceases to be one? With no less good sense, our Author demonstrates the inefficacy of partial Insolvent Acts; which, indeed, we have ever considered as feeble attempts to remedy the radical inefficacy of the Laws respecting Debtor and Creditor; and he concludes with the outlines of a Plan or Course to be taken with Debtors; which, if we understand it right, amounts to making them Bankrupts, and liable to be released on delivering up their effects for the benefit of their Creditors. It differs, however, from the usual course of Bankruptcy, in being provided with more guards against fraud or concealment; and, upon the whole, is deserving of the consideration of those who have studied, or are disposed to study, this very intricate branch of Jurisprudence.

and illustrated by Eleven Engravings. By George Nicholson. 12mo.

ALL we can venture to say of this new System, and it is saying a great deal, is, that in point of general legibility, simplicity, and shortness, it appears to have the advantage of its predecessors. The ingenious Author has, indeed, demonstrated this, by proving that his method requires a smaller number of strokes than any former; and he has elucidated the practice very fully by eleven engravings, very neatly executed by Mr. Bye of Clerkenwell.

The advantages of Stenography are too numerous to require demonstration; and we must therefore welcome every attempt to facilitate the acquisition of so useful an accomplishment.

49. *Four Heroic Epistles of Ovid, Translated into English Verse.* 12mo.

THIS Author "confesses that he had rather (with all humility be it said) be thought to make Ovid speak in good English, as he really has done in elegant Latin, than as it may be supposed he would have spoken had he lived in these times." It is no doubt difficult to know how Ovid would have spoken "in these times;" and the difficulty is not likely to be removed by such lines as the following:

"Thus may I doat, while with forbidden fires
[spires;
Your heart perchance a foreign love in-
Me you describe a fond and rustic fool,
And only fit "to tease the housewife's
wool;"
Perish the thought, to scattering winds a
prey,
Nor free thy course, and willing be thy
stay!

Me from my widow'd bed my angry fire
With threats incessant urges to retire,
And chides the endless causes that I feign.
Still let him urge, and chide me still in
vain;

Thine am I still, and thine will ever be,
Penelope, Ulysses, wife to thee!"

50. *The First Part of the Pronouncing Spelling Book; containing a Number of Rules for Spelling, exemplified by Spelling Lessons, placed progressively according to their Difficulty; and divided agreeably to the Recommendation of Dr. Lowth, as they are naturally divided in an accurate Pronunciation; intended, jointly with the Second Part, as an Introduction to the Elements of the English Language.* By Mrs. Wilmhurst. 12mo.

IN this Spelling-book monosyllables are

49. *Stenography; or, A New System of Short-Hand; included in a Single Page,*

are not first inserted and then words of two syllables, which is the common practice, but the words are arranged according to their supposed difficulty to young learners. This plan, which has been tried in a private seminary, deserves to be more extensively introduced: and we are sorry that its being accidentally mislaid prevented us from recommending it sooner.

53. *Parsing Lessons, containing the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Lessons under each Rule; with an Index, containing all the Parts of Speech in the different Lessons unparaphrased.* By James Giles, Master of the Free School, Gravesend. 12mo.

ANOTHER useful instructor, to whom we have to apologize for delay; but books of this description have multiplied upon us in such a manner, within these few years, that we cannot avoid getting into arrears. Mr. Giles's method seems to us admirably adapted for mothers who undertake the instruction of their children, or other persons who have taken up the business of teaching before they have quite done with learning. At the same time it forms the best eulogium on the practice of Mr. Giles's school, and is well calculated to impress grammatical accuracy on young memories.

52. *The Manners of the ancient Israelites; containing an Account of their peculiar Customs, Ceremonies, Laws, Polity, Religion, Scits, Arts, and Trades, &c. &c. Written in French, by Claude Fleury. The whole much enlarged from the principal Writers on Jewish Antiquities.* By A. Clarke. Second Edition. 12mo.

THIS production of the Abbé Fleury was first introduced to the English Publick by Mr. Barnworth about fifty years ago; and is now reprinted, and very greatly improved, by the learned Editor of the Bibliographical Dictionary. Mr. Clarke's improvements, indeed, render it almost a new work, the fourth part being entirely his, and a very necessary appendage to the labours of the Abbé Fleury. We can add nothing to the merit of this work more expressive of its usefulness than what Bishop Horne advanced: "This little book contains a concise, pleasing, and just account of the manners, customs, laws, polity, and religion, of the Israelites. It is an excellent introduction to the reading of the Old Testament,

and should be put into the hands of every young person." Mr. Clarke has prefixed a very excellent Life of Fleury.

53. *A Letter to the Chairman of the East India Company, on the Danger of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India; and on the Views of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as directed to India.* By Mr. Twining. 8vo.

54. *An Address to the Chairman of the East India Company; occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter to that Gentleman, on the Danger of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India, &c.* By the Rev. John Owen, M.A. Curate of Fulham, and one of the gratuitous Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

55. *Observations on the present State of the East India Company; with Prefatory Remarks on the alarming Intelligence lately received from Madras. Third Edition.* By Major Scott Waring.

56. *Mr. Owen's Pamphlet, Third Edition, To which is added, a Postscript, containing brief Strictures on the Preface to "Observations on the present State of the East India Company."*

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58. *Two Letters to the Proprietors of East India Stock; occasioned by Mr. Twining's late Letter to the Chairman, and by Major Scott Waring's Observations on the State of India, &c.*

59. *A Letter to the President of the Board of Control, on the Propagation of Christianity in India. To which are added, Hints to those concerned in sending Missionaries thither.* 8vo.

WE have classed these pamphlets together, as relating to the same subject, a short but smart contest excited by Mr. Twining's Letter, in which he appears to have been alarmed without necessity. But fear amplifies danger; and Mr. Twining, perhaps with very justifiable intentions, so far mislook the designs of the British and Foreign Bible Society as to see more danger in the exportation of the Holy Scriptures than in the invasion of Buonaparte's myriads. He sees, also, something in missions which is very alarming, although he may have heard that missions have been sent to India, by one or other class of Christian Powers, for the last two hundred years. He may likewise have heard (at least he ought to have known) that the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge has been

been patronized by the wisest and best men of this country for above a century. Why then so suddenly dread any attempts to the same purpose, or suppose that it is the intention of any class of men here to force the natives of India from their prejudices, or to employ any other means than those which have been so long, peaceably at least, if not successfully employed?

To dispel Mr. Twining's fears, as well as to counteract what influence may accompany his pamphlet, Mr. Owen addresses the Chairman in a clear, argumentative, and well-written letter; in which he proves that Mr. Twining's assertions are as vague as his apprehensions are ill-grounded. In his third edition (for Mr. O's pamphlet has had the rapid sale which it deserved) he has added a Postscript, in refutation of Major Scott's assertion, that the mutiny at Vellore was a religious mutiny, and of his proposal for the "immediate recall of every English Missionary, and a prohibition to all persons dependent on the Company from giving assistance to the translation or circulation of the Holy Scriptures." This proposal indeed is so preposterous as to require less powers of argument than Mr. Owen employs; for what does it imply, but that, after forty years enquiry into all the abuses, peculations, and crimes, which have endangered our possessions in India, including the seven years trial of Mr. Hastings, it is now discovered that the exportation of a few clergymen armed with Bibles is likely to end us the whole British dominions in the East?

The other pamphlets we have enumerated are not without their merit, although we are inclined to consider Mr. Owen as the principal champion on the side of Christianity. The controversy seems now at an end; and we have no inclination to revive it, unless it should take a different shape.

60. A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council of the City of London, on the Seventeenth of February, 1808, being the Day appointed by His Majesty to be observed as a General Fast. By the Rev. C. J. Brinnes, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. 4to. Wilson.

IN commenting on Isaiah lviii. 1, the Preacher takes occasion to observe, that

"It was usual among the Ancients, previous to their undertaking any enterprise of moment, to supplicate, by sincere prayer, the favourable interposition of their gods, and to endeavour to soothe, and appease their indignation, by offering a solemn sacrifice. Among the Jewish people this custom was uniformly preserved; for they never went forth to battle but they fasted and wept, in order that they might move the compassion of the Almighty, and induce Jehovah, their protector, to go forth with their armies." . . . "Various proofs might be extracted from Holy Writ to prove that the people of the Jews constantly resorted to fasting and prayer, in their afflictions, to move the compassion of the God of their fathers; but in no book of the Prophets is there a more satisfactory and ample description of a Fast, than in that chapter of Isaiah from which I have chosen my text."

"It has been the custom to paint the age in which we live in more frightful and disgusting colours than the times which have passed by. Whether the assertion be true or false, is not for us to determine; but it must be confessed that colossal strides have in many instances been made in the progress of vice. Amongst the higher orders of society, Gaming still maintains its domination—and the Adulterer walks unabashed, though admonished by our Judges, and punished, if not corrected, by our Juries. But the manner in which our Sabbaths are profaned mark in such legible characters that "he who runneth may read" the turpitude of modern times. Scarcely can the venerable hand of Authority preserve this holy day from the impious inroads of what are termed fashionable amusements." . . . "In the greater portion of the people, I mean those that compose the lower ranks of life, the deviation from the morals of their forefathers is, unfortunately, most apparent throughout the kingdom. Formerly the husbandman went out to his labour until the evening, and on his return, with his well-earned wages, solaced his family, and dispelled all their cares. Health and content were his lot, and a manly independence his boast. But now idleness and debauchery consume the day of the peasant, and at the end of the week he scruples not to demand as a right what the Legislature of his country intended for his support in the hour of sickness, and refuge in the time of old age; thus sadly proving that, though he will not dig, yet he is not ashamed to beg. While that noble independence of character lasted, the well-being of the Country was in a may-

ner upheld; for he who hesitated to accept what he did not earn by the sweat of his brow was least likely, without a struggle, to abandon his rights. But the man who strives not to avoid poverty, depending upon the means of others for support, it is highly probable, would, in the hour of danger, compromise his honour, and sacrifice the welfare and liberties of his Country, in order that he might bask in undisturbed idleness and profligacy, under the fostering hand of a wealthy protector. This evil is not to be attributed to any physical alteration in the constitution of man, but to the manner in which the poor are nurtured—for education they seldom have any. At an early age they enter upon the grand theatre of the world, with scarce any principles of right or wrong; and soon finding that to attain an honest livelihood they must follow the ways of industry, they either rush into criminal pursuits, and swell the catalogue of offenders against the laws, or follow that course that at length re-conducts them to the parish-workhouse, from which they set out. Some means should be speedily devised, to stay the progress of this corrosive disease; for, if strong measures are not promptly resorted to, the very vitals of the Nation will soon be undermined and utterly destroyed; and the most efficacious remedy is only to be found in extending education to the poor. I mean such an education as may point out to them the several duties they owe to God, their neighbour, and themselves; and the rich among us must co-operate in this glorious work and labour of love, by being exemplary in their conduct; for, without they retrace their steps, and evince a virtuous carriage and behaviour, all attempts to retrieve the poor man from the error of his way must and will prove altogether nugatory and vain."

"It might be expected, by some among you, that I should on this occasion mention, in terms of horror and disgust, the Enemy of my Country; but I shall abstain from all attempts to reproach and vilify the conduct of him whom the evidence both of time and facts fully proves it is not in our power to correct or amend. To his own Master he standeth or falleth; that Master who will, in due season, "render to every man according to his deeds." It is sufficient for me, this day, to shew that his power is mighty, and that he has boasted "that he would burn up our borders, and kill our young men with the sword, and dash the sucking children against the ground, and make our infants as a prey, and our virgins as a spoil." In all his enterprizes he has hitherto been successful. The most potent confederacies against him have been but

as a rope of sand; and the best-appointed and best-disciplined armies have neither disarranged his plans, nor retarded his progress:—The crimson wing of Conquest has ever "fanned his banners;" and the fall, devastation, and ruin of heretofore mighty States have proved the policy of his measures, and the irresistible prowess of his arms. In the celerity of his marches "he seems not to touch the ground;" and by the promptitude and decision with which he executes his projects he defies and surmounts all impediments. If ever he is checked in his career, he appears, like the giant in the fable, to arise with fresh energy, and redoubled vigour, to the renewal of the contest. With this foe we are now engaged; and upon the favourable termination of the warfare, more depends than England ever had at stake before. Not only are we left alone to contend with our ancient Enemy, but the whole of the Continent of Europe is by threats and artifice stimulated into a combination against us—the only Nation that opposes a barrier to the overweening ambition of France. In this momentous crisis we should turn to our God, and, throwing ourselves upon his mercy, acknowledge the crying sin of this land, and seek pardon for our numerous iniquities and transgressions."

61. *Familiar Address to a Class of Female Pupils, on the Conclusion of a Course of various Reading.* By Tho. Broadhurst.

THIS "Familiar Essay, printed solely for the use of his Pupils," is inscribed by Mr. Broadhurst "to the Parents and Guardians of those Young Ladies who have been placed under the Writer's care, and that of his Wife; as well as to many other Friends, who have kindly interested themselves in behalf of their domestic Establishment of Education;" and it deserves their most serious attention.

After a brief survey of the various departments of knowledge which his pupils have traversed, and of the information which they had gained, or might have gained during that period, he dismisses them with some excellent advice for their conduct in life; and thus concludes:

"Never be deterred from the pursuit of knowledge by the groundless notion that the possession of it will render you disagreeable to others. If, together with the attainment of knowledge, you cultivate the virtues peculiarly becoming to your sex, such as gentleness and modesty, good nature and discretion, you will rise proportionally high in the estimation of the respectable and the rational part of Society,

city, in whatever light those vain and frivolous characters, which are always floating on its surface, may regard you. "It is not," Miss Hamilton very judiciously observes, "by a careful cultivation of all the faculties, by extensive knowledge, or classical learning, that women are in danger of being led from the duties of their proper sphere. No; it is from the silly vanity which is a consequence of the partial cultivation of the intellectual powers; from false associations, which annex ideas of importance to what is trifling and insignificant, and which connect ideas of glory with the silly admiration of fools and coxcombs, that the mind is effectually perverted."—I chetish the fond hope that you will carefully avoid to fatal an abuse of the means of improvement which you have happily enjoyed. For to what other purposes than those of virtue and good conduct ought superior advantages of education to be applied? and of what value will the utmost attainments in knowledge, or the most engaging accomplishments, be regarded in the eye of Reason or of Heaven, if they are not accompanied by higher religious and moral qualifications; if they do not render you more amiable as daughters, wives, or mothers, as well as more distinguished and more exemplary in all the other important relations of social life? May you receive this parting advice, my dear pupils, as the dictate of the truest friendship! It is not more expressive of my own than it is in unison with the sentiments of her whose labours have been unweariedly employed in adorning your minds and forming your manners; and from whose affectionate attentions and maternal admonitions you have derived advantages upon which it becomes not me to lavish encomiums, yet which I believe you will not be reluctant to acknowledge have not been small. Believe me when I declare to you, that when you are removed from our immediate care, and ushered into the world, we shall both of us feel not less interested in your respectability and welfare than we have hitherto done. It will then appear what benefit you will have derived from the anxious pains which have been uniformly taken to promote your intellectual and moral improvement. Great will be the satisfaction which we shall most assuredly receive from finding that we have not been solicitous for you in vain; and that in whatever stations you are destined to move you are revered for your piety, admired for your prudence, and beloved for your humility and goodness."

* "Letters upon Education."
GENT. MAG. April, 1808.

62. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1807. Being an impartial Selection of the most ingenious Essays and Jeu d'Esprits that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. With Explanatory Notes, and Anecdotes of many of the Persons alluded to.* Ridgway, 12mo, 6s.

THIS is an annual Publication, which we have before occasionally noticed, and which has the merit of collecting into one body those several detached pieces of wit or humour, which almost every one is at times inclined to cut out or transcribe from the daily prints. Without respect to party, the *Ins* and the *Outs* are here alternately introduced; to laugh at each other, and entertain the publick; and occasionally public Follies are ridiculed, and public Vices reprobated.

Sometimes, though rarely, original articles are introduced; one instance of which, in the present volume, is thus introduced:

"The Editor has again to return thanks to his very worthy and much-respected friend Mr. Moser, for the cheerful promptitude with which he met a request, that this work might a second time commence with a Dramatic Piece from his pen. It must be a gratification to all Mr. M.'s friends to observe, that he can so pleasantly unbend his mind in those short intervals, which the more important and fatiguing duties of a judicial station, in one of the most populous districts of the town, can be supposed to afford a man scrupulous in discharging a sacred trust to the satisfaction of his honour and conscience."

Mr. Moser's performance, which is intitled, "The best Heart in the World: a Dramatic Sketch, in two Acts," exhibits a knowledge of man and manners, and possesses literary merit.

The "Spirit of the Journals" has now stood the test of eleven years, and is creditable both to the taste and to the industry of the Compiler.

63. *Popular Objections to the Established Church, stated in a Letter to our Neighbours.* Burdett, 12mo, 2d.

THIS little tract, dated "Olney, March 14," under the pretext of being "written merely in consequence of an unprovoked attack," is an outrageous Philippic against the very vitals of the Established Church; and the smallness of its price, while it makes it more mischievous, unfortunately renders it more

more likely to be looked over unnoticed by those who would otherwise expose the doctrines contained in it. It is evidently intended to be industriously circulated among the people; and is certainly, from its condensation, and popular style, well contrived for the purpose.

The avowed intention of the Letter-writer is, "to present some of the permanent objections which the Dissenters have to the Establishment;" and they are thus strongly stated:

"We object to the Church of England as by law established, because we conceive it to be,—Unwarrantable in its Authority,—Oppressive and degrading to its Ministers,—Injurious to the People,—Trifling in its Ceremonies,—and Incongruous in its Offices."

"It is unwarrantable in its Authority: Because we find no such Church, or its ceremonies, or offices, mentioned in the Scriptures, which we, and all Protestants, who profess the name of Christ, declare to be the only rule of our faith and practice. In the Scriptures we find no prescribed form of prayer for public worship, no such service as *Confirmation*, no form for the burial of the dead, nor directions when we are to sit, stand, or kneel; no such ceremonies mentioned as, *signing with a Cross in Baptism, kneeling at the Lord's Supper, or bowing towards the East*; unless indeed in Ezekiel's Chamber of Imagery, where, in describing the Heathen abominations, he found among others, between the porch and the altar, about 25 men, who were bowing with their faces towards the East, worshipping the sun."—"It is oppressive and degrading to its Ministers: Because they are obliged to subscribe Articles which were drawn up by fallible men, and which many of them do not believe, but preach in direct contradiction to."

As proofs of the Church being "incongruous in its Offices," those of Ordination, Baptism, Confirmation, Visitation of the Sick, and Burial of the Dead, are particularly the objects of reprobation.

The remarks on the "Visitation of the Sick," may afford a specimen of the style and of the religious sentiments of the Letter-writer:

"Friends and Neighbours, we wish to address you on this point as *Christians*; as those who know something of the true nature of *Evangelical repentance*, as having known the terrors of the law, "tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come!"—*Ohe jam fatis!*

64. *The Comic Works, in Prose and Poetry, of G. M. Woodward.* Tegg. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

ONE of those light publications of the present age which a serious reader will alternately condemn and forgive; the whimsicality and innocence, however, of the trifling under consideration will extort a smile from the spleenetic, and afford an hour's harmless entertainment to the flippant.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Second Volume of the History of SURREY is resumed at the Press, on a new and beautiful Type; and may be expected, in a reasonable time, to appear in a manner fully equal, if not superior, to the former Volume of that much-esteemed Publication.

The concluding Volume of LEICESTERSHIRE is also again in the Press, on a new Type; and will be proceeded with as speedily as the nature of so very laborious a Work will permit.

Dr. HAWES's Annual Report is almost entirely re-printed.

Mr. NEILD's Philanthropic Labours are already so far advanced in a new Impression, that the "History of Prisons" will be published within a month.

The "Biographical Anecdotes of HOGARTH," by Mr. NICHOLS and the late Mr. STEVENS, will not experience any interruption in the regularity of Publication. Nine Numbers have already appeared; and the Tenth, which completes One Quarto Volume, beautifully printed, and containing Eighty Plates engraved in a masterly style, will appear early in May.

Amongst the Works of which all the unfold Copies were destroyed by Fire, and which probably will never be re-printed, are, Bartlett's History of Manchester; Monck Berkeley's Poems; the Parts which have been published of Bigland's Gloucestershire (which will, however, not impede the new Part's being printed); Ducarel's History of the Alien Priors and Abbey of Bec, and his Histories of Croydon and Lambeth; Bingham's Dissertations and Essays; Born's new Process of Amalgamation of Metals; Bowyer's fine Greek Testament, and Miscellaneous Tracts; Brunck's Epigrams; Butler's Life of Dean Stanhope; Courayer's last Sentiments of Religion; Cozens's Tour in the Isle of Thanet; Denne's Lambeth; De la Motte's Historical and Allusive Arms; Dyvon's Tottenham; Fossebrooke's Monachism; Gibson's

Gibson's Comment on Antoninus, and History of Castor; Heylin's Help to English History; Hay's Miscellaneous Works; Huuon's Histories of Derby, Scarborough, Blackpool, and the Roman Wall; Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England; Ironside's Twickenham; Kennett on the Cavendish Family; Maculay's History of Claybrook, and Martin's History of Thetford; the Medical Spectator; Milner on Salisbury Cathedral; Parsons's Monuments in Kent; Progresses of Queen Elizabeth; Dr. Pegge's Lives of Weseham and Grosseteste, his Annales de Trickingham, Sylloge of Inscriptions, and History of Beauchief Abbey; his Son's Curialia; Governor Pownall's Provincia Romana, and Antiquarian Romance; Prestwich's Respublica; Sanders's History of Shenstone; Steele's Prosodia Rationalis; Tanner's Notitia Monastica; Thorpe's Regitrum Rossense, and his Custumale Rossense; Throsby's Nottinghamshire; Wallis's Sermons; Welfed's Works; and Webb's Miscellanies.—It is superfluous to add, that the above will now all be *Libri rari*, and some of them *rarisissimi*.

Mr. GEORGE COOPER, of Wimpole-street, has published his first and second Numbers of "Architectural Reliques," consisting of several Views, &c. of *Llandaff Cathedral*, and *Tynern Abbey, Monmouthshire*. The whole of the Plates are from Drawings taken on the spot by Mr. Cooper. This Work is to be continued in Numbers, with Letter-press Illustrations, and Drawings of the most interesting Remains of *Architectural Antiquity in Great Britain*.

Dr. UWINS, of Aylesbury, intends shortly to publish a small Tract, intitled "Modern Medicine," which will contain a familiar explanation of the most prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conduced to the recent advancement of Medical Philosophy; a critical disquisition on the mode in which Medicine is cultivated and practised in the present period; and an enquiry how far the principles upon which the Healing Art is founded may, with propriety, constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

An Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. *Malone, Chalmers*, and others, of BEN JONSON'S Enmity to Shakspeare, by Mr. Osta-vius Gilchrist, has lately been announced for speedy publication.

Mr. PARKINSON is expected to publish the Second Volume of Organic Remains of a former World in the beginning of June. It will contain twenty Plates, in which will be represented nearly 200 different fossils of the remains of Zoophytes, coloured from Nature; among which are fossils, proving that at least twenty species of the Encrines have existed. Many of these latter fossils are still to be found in different parts of Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, Warwickshire, and indeed in many of the Counties of Great Britain.

"Studies, Sacred and Philosophic, adapted to the Temple of Truth," will speedily be published.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

MENTOR, regretting the reflections cast (in p. 207) on the Female Author of "The Peacock at Home," and far from wishing the Author to be "better employed," hopes she will again exert her Muse upon some more extended subject; "It certainly," he observes, "has many beauties; and the shortness of it (though necessary), if any, is its only failing."

A KENTISH CLERGYMAN must have seen but little of the tricks of trade, when he expected any thing like perfection in books introduced to the world by founding names of persons who never had existence. The publication he speaks of is too contemptible to claim our attention.

We are much obliged to VVS.—But his very excellent Article is much too long; and we know, by *dear-bought Experience*, that the Subject is too local to defray the Expence of a separate Publication.

Our Friend W. H. of BARTON conjectures too truly.

Our facetious Friend STEPHANUS, though on new ground, has for once overshot his mark.

We shall notice the *Preferment* of "A Subscriber," though he forgot to pay the Postage of an Article relative solely to his own concerns.

Subject to the restriction pointed out by himself, the request of VERITAS will be complied with.

Mr. HAMPER'S FAVOURS are received; as is that of AN OLD WOMAN.

Our steady Friend D's Letter came as we were winding-up this page. We shall give his P.S.: "My hints (in vol. LXXII. p. 217) have been attended to by Dr. R.; who has since engaged *real men of business*, and thereby much improved his Encyclopædia; and I trust also has increased the sale."

NEW GAMES AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

WHILE honest John Bull,
With sorrow brim full,
Lamented his trusty friend Pitt,
Some Sharpers, we're told,
In cheating grown old;
Thus tried all their Talents and Wit:

Let's invite him to play,
John never says nay,
So they ask'd him what Game he approv'd;
John talk'd of *All fours*,
Or beat *Knave out of doors*,
The games of his youth that he lov'd.

B*** H***** spoke first;
In these games I'm not vers'd,
But they surely are old-fashion'd things;
The best game, *entre nous*,
Is the good game of Loo,
Where Knaves get the better of Kings.

S* W***** rose next,
By all Court-cards perplex'd,
Since at his trade they reckon no score;
For at Cribbage 'tis known
That with Court-cards alone
You can't make fifteen two fifteen four.

Then S***** rose,
Saying he should propose
(Though at all times he play'd upon tick)
The good old game of Whist,
For, if Honours were mis'd,
He was sure to succeed by the trick.

Now with blustering noise
T***** roar'd out, My Boys,
I approve none of all your selections:
What I'll recommend
To myself and my friend
Is to play well the game of Connections.

By his Master respected,
By both sides neglected,
Telle est la fortune de la guerre;
Once the Minister's Ombre,
Now deserted and sombre,
The good S***** prefer'd Solitaire.

Next, with perquisites stor'd,
Spoke T*****'s good Lord,
All whose wants are supplied by the Nation;
From the memory blot, Pique, Re-
pique, and Capot,
And let's practise, my friends, Speculation.

L*** G***** stood by
With considerate eye,
Which forbore e'en his hopes to express;
But W*****, less mute
Own'd each game in each suit
He had play'd without any success.

Try again, Sir, your skill,
Said B*****, at Quadrille,
There seems none but your friends to ask
leave;

As for calling a King
I shall do no such thing,
But shall soon play alone, I believe.

Brac'd with keen Yorkshire air,
Young L*** M***** drew near,
Who, improv'd in all talents of late,
Said he fear'd not success
In a bold game at Chess,
And should soon give the King a check
mate.

Hush, says G******, young man,
I'll whisper my plan:
While possessing great zeal for the Throne,
We may leave in the lurch
Both the King and the Church,
By encouraging slyly, Pope Joan.
In one hand a new dance,
In another finance,
To throw on each subject new light,
Young P***** appeared,
And begg'd he might be heard
In settling the game of the night.

Cassino, he cries,
Sure of all games supplies
Amusement unblended with strife;
For if black, grey, and fair,
With their fellows should pair,
Must to all form the pleasures of life.

Without further debate
Down to Cass then they sate,
But how strange is the game I record;
The Knaves all pair'd off,
Of all Court cards the scoff,
And in triumph the King clear'd the board.

John, rubbing his eyes,
At length, with surprise,
Discover'd the tricks of the crew;
And gaining in sense
What he first lost in pence,
From those Wolves in Sheep's clothing
withdrew.

LOCHINVAR.

LADY HERON'S SONG.

(From Walter Scott's "Marmion.")

O young Lochinvar is come out of the
West, [the best;
Through all the wide border his steed was
And save his good broad-sword he weapons
had none, [alone;
He rode all unarm'd, and he rode all
So faithful in love, and so dauntless in
war, [Lochinvar.
There never was Knight like the young
He staid not for brake, and he stopp'd
not for stone; [was none;
He swam the Eke river where ford there
But, ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
The bride had consented, the gallant came
too late:
For a laggard in love, and a dastard in
war, [chinvair.
Was to wed the fair Ellen, of brave Lo-
So boldly he enter'd the Netherby hall
Among bridesmen, and kinsmen, and bro-
thers, and all;

Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on
his sword, [a word,
(For the poor Craven bridegroom said never
"O come ye in peace here, or come ye
in war, [Lochinvar?")

Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord
"I long wou'd your daughter, my suit
you denied; its tide—

Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like
And now I am come, with this lost love of
mine [of wine.

To lead but one measure, drink one cup
There are maidens in Scotland more lovely
by far [Lochinvar?")

That would gladly be bride to the young
The bride kiss'd the goblet; the knight
took it up, [down the cup,

He quaff'd off the wine, and he threw
She look'd down to blush, and she look'd
up to sigh, [her eye;

With a smile on her lips, and a tear in
He took her soft hand, ere her mother
could bar, [Lochinvar.

"Now tread we a measure!" said young
So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace;

While her mother did fret, and her father
did fume, [bonnet and plume;
And the bridegroom stood dangling his
And the brisk maidens whisper'd, "twere
better by far [young Lochinvar."

To have match'd our fair cousin with
One touch to her hand and one word in
her ear, [charger stood near;

When they reach'd the hall door, and the
So light to the croupe the fair lady he
swung

So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
"She is won! we are gone over bank,
bush, and scaur;

They'll have fleet steeds that follow,"
quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Grames of the
Netherby clan: [rode and they ran:
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves they
There was racing, and chasing, on Cannobic lee, [they see.

But the lost bride of Netherby no'er did
So daring in love, and so dauntless in
war, [Lochinvar?

Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young

Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young

To the Memory of Mrs. JOHN HAMBURY
WILLIAMS. On a Monument in the Church
of Llanfoyst, Monmouthshire.

STRANGER or Friend! with silent
steps and slow, [flow'd gloom;
Who wanderest pensive thro' this hal-
Muse on the fleeting date of bliss below,

And mark, with reverence due, Eliza's
tomb.

For 'tis not Pride that rears this sculptur'd
stone,
To spread the honours of heraldic fame!

Here Love connubial pours the plaintive
moan,

And dew, with bitter tears, Eliza's name.
Here sad Remembrance fondly loves to
dwell, [band's breast;

And wrings with wee a widow'd Hut:
While aye she points to the dark narrow
cell

Where the cold ashes of Eliza rest.
Stranger or Friend! hast thou a Partner
dear?

Go, press her closer to thy aching heart:
With silent wing the moment hastens near,
The dreadful moment, when ye too
must part!

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 13.

THE following Ballad was written at
Daylesford, the residence of Warren
Hastings, esq; and was suggested by the
circumstance of his having removed a
number of large stones, which lay in the
neighbourhood, to form the rock work
which adorns his grounds, furnishing ma-
terials chiefly for a little Island, and the
declivities of an artificial Cascade. These
stones which were situated on the summit
of a hill in the parish of Addlestrop, in
Gloucestershire, near the point where it
borders upon the three adjoining counties,
had stood for time immemorial; and whe-
ther they owed their position to Art or Na-
ture, accident or design, has never been
determined: but popular tradition, as is
usual in cases of the like dilemma, has
furnished a ready solution to this inquiry,
by ascribing their origin to enchantment.
It is accordingly pretended that as an old
woman was driving her geese to pasture
upon Addlestrop hill, she was met by one
of the Weird Sisters, who demanded alms,
and upon being refused, converted the
whole flock into so many stones, which
have ever since retained the name of the
Grey Geese of Addlestrop Hill. In relat-
ing this Metamorphosis, no variation has
been made from the antient legend; nor
has any deviation from truth been resorted
to in the narration of their subsequent
history, farther than in attributing to the
magical completion of a fictitious pro-
phesy, what was, in reality, the effect of
taste and a creative invention in the amia-
ble proprietors of Daylesford House.

THE GREY GEESSE OF ADDESTROP HILL.

"Et me fecere poetam
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina; me quo-
que dicunt

Vatem pastores: sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor nec dicere
Cinnâ [colores."

Digna, sed argutus inter strepere auser
VIRGILII ECLOGA, ix, v. 33.

BENEATH the grey shroud of a wintery
cloud
The Day-star dimly shone;

And the wind it blew chill upon Addlestrop
hill,

And over the Four-shire Stone.

But the wind and the rain they threaten'd
in vain ;

Dame Alice was up and away :

For she knew to be healthy, and wealthy,
and wise.

Was early to bed, and early to rise,
Tho' never so foul the day.

O, foul was the day, and dreary the way ;
St. Swithin the good woman shield !

For she quitted her bower in an evil hour
To drive her geese a-field.

To rival this flock, howe'er they might
mock,

Was never a wight could aspire ;

The geese of dame Alice bred envy and
malice

Through many a bordering Shire.

No wonder she eyed with delight and with
pride

Their plumes of glossy grey :

And she counted them o'er, and she
counted a score,

And thus to herself gan say.

"A score of grey geese at a groat a-piece*
Makes six and eight pence clear ;

Add a groat, 'tis now to furnish a cow,
And I warrant, we'll make good cheer."

But ah ! well a day ; no mortal may say
What fate and fortune ordain ;

Or Alice, I ween, had her loss foreseen,
Where most she look'd for gain.

And didst thou not mark the warnings
dark ?

'Twas all on a Friday-morn—

She tripp'd unawares as she hurried down
stairs,

And thrice was her kirtle torn.

And thrice by the way went the gander
astray

Ere she reach'd the foot of the hill ;

And the raven's croak from a neighbour-
ing oak

Proclaim'd approaching ill.

And now and O how had she climb'd the
steep brow

To fatten her flock on the common,

When full in her path, to work her scath,
She met with a Weird Woman.

This Hag she was foul both in body and
soul,

All wild and tatter'd in trim,

* We are told that at an early period of
our history a goose was sold for 3 pence,
and a cow for 7 shillings. The superiority
of Dame Alice's geese in their original
state, to judge of them by their present
size, must plead her excuse for estimating
them at a penny above the market price.

And pale was the shewn of her age-whiter'd
een—

Was never a Witch so grim.

And "give me," quoth she, "of thy fair
poultry—

Or dear shalt thou rue this day."

So hoarse was the note of the Beldam's
throat,

That the geese they hiss'd with dismay.

But the Dame she was stout, and could
flee and could flout :

"Gramercy ! good gossip," she cried,

"Would ye taste of my fry, ye must bar-
ter and buy,

Tho' weal or woe betide.

"T were pity in sooth, 'gin ye had but a
tooth,

Ye should lack for a gible to chew :

Belike of the claw, and the rump, and the
maw,

A Hell-broth ye mean to brew."

O, sour look'd the Hag ; and thrice did
she wag

Her hoar head scatter'd with snow :

And her eye thro' the gloom of wrath and
of rheum

Like a Comet predicted woe.

And anon she began to curse and to ban
With loud and frantic din,

But the spell which she mutter'd must
never be utter'd,

For that were a deadly sin.

Then sudden she soars in the whirlwind,
and roars

To the deep-voic'd thunder again ;

And the lightning's glare envelopes the air,
And shivers the rocks in twain.

But Alice she lay 'mid the wrack and the
fray

Entranc'd in a deathlike swoon,

'Till the sheep were in fold, and the cur-
few toll'd :

She arose by the light of the Moon.

And much did she muse at the cold even-
ing dews

That reflected the pale moon-beam ;

But more at the sight that appear'd by its
light—

And she counted it all a dream.

O what is yon heap that peers o'er the
steep,

'Mid the furze and the hawthorn glen ?

With trembling and fear the Dame she
drew near,

And she knew her own goose again !

But alas ! the whole flock stood as stiff as
a stock ;

And she number'd them one by one.

All grisly they lay, and they lie to this day
A flock as it were of grey stone !

"Thy birds are not flown," cried a voice
to her moan ;

"O never again shall they fly,

Till Evening flow to the steepie at Stow
And Oddington mount as high.

But here shall they stand, forlorn on dry
land,

And parch in the drought and the blast,
Nor e'er bathe a feather, save in fog and
foul weather,

Till many an age be past.

More fetter'd and bound than geese in a
pound,

Could aught their bondage atone ;
They shall ne'er dread the feast of St. Mi-
chael at least,

Like geese of flesh and bone.

But pitying fate at length shall abate
The rigour of this decree,

By the aid of a sage in a far-distant age ;
And he comes from the East country.

A Pundit his art to this seer shall impart ;
Where'er he shall wave his wand,
The hills shall retire, and the valleys aspire,
And the waters usurp the land.

Then, Alice, thy flock their charm shall
unlock,

And pace with majestic stride,
From Adlestrop heath, to Daylesford
beneath,

To lave in their native tide.

And one shall go peep like an Isle o'er the
deep,

Another delighted wade,
At the call of this wizard, to moisten her
gizzard

By the side of a fair cascade.

This sage to a dame shall be wedded,
whose name

Praise, honour, and love shall command ;
By Poets renown'd, and by courtesy
crown'd

The queen of that fairy-land !

Here ceas'd the high strain—but seek
not in vain

To unravel the dark record :
Enough that ye wot, 'twas trac'd to the
spot

By a clerk of Oxenford.

LYCIDAS.

*Imitated from the French of Monsieur Des
Barreaux, who had been one of the greatest
Wits and Libertines in France ; but in
his last years was as remarkable a Peni-
tent. See the Spectator, No. 513.*

LORD ! in thy Laws thy Justice shines,
Thy Mercy with thy Truth combines,
And guilt like mine no pardon knows
If justice without mercy flows.

So great is my impiety
I scarce can breathe a pray'r to Thee !
So long have I thy power defied,
Thy vengeance must be satisfied.
Reason would own the sentence right
Of banishment to endless night ;

But, still may trembling love adore
Thy gracious long-enduring pow'r,
That from this load of guilt can save,
And rescue from a hopeless grave ;
Through the rich merits of thy blessed Son,
Who life and immortality hath won.

March 7.

J. H.

THE CURIEUX.

A TRIBUTE TO VALOUR.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

WHAT mean the colours half-mast
high,

In yonder ship upon the main ?

Ah me ! a seaman made reply,
Some hero of renown is slain !

You brig is call'd the Curieux,
To Britain's foes a deadly name ;
Her Captain, Sherriff, and his crew
No strangers in the lists of fame !

But, in a daring enterprize,
Tho' glory has the conflict crown'd,
A wreck his gallant vessel lies,
While carnage roddens all around !

Behold, approaching to the shore,
The tars, lamenting, bow their head !
Poor Sherriff wounded to the core,
And, for his King and Country, dead !

Ye brave companions of his life,
Ye heroes of the Curieux,
Who join'd him in th' unequal strife,
Who saw him bid the world adieu—

To Honour's bed his corse convey,
For glory was his leading star ;
Mild as the gentlest breeze of May,
But like a lion in the war !

And keep your colours half-mast high,
A mournful signal o'er the main !
Seen only when th' illustrious die,
Or are in glorious battle slain !

LINES TO A BEAUTIFUL LADY.

BY PETER PINDAR.

OLD Zeuxis, to compose a perfect
piece, [Greece ;
Cull'd beauty from a hundred Belles of
This, to be sure, a deal of trouble gave
him !

But were that Painter from his tomb to start,
And wish again to try his peerless art,
Sophy ! what trouble thou alone would'st
save him !

EPITAPH ON LIEUT.-COL. JOHN IRVING.

BY AN OLD BROTHER SOLDIER.

MILDNESS with sense and solid rea-
son join'd,
Compos'd the leading features of his mind ;
And Nature (ever bounteous !) on her part,
Gave him a vigorous form, a generous
heart ;

Whilst ev'ry virtue of the good and brave,
Adorning life, prepar'd him for the grave.

(See p. 177.)

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Report of the Royal Jennerian Society, on a supposed Failure of Vaccination.

THE Royal Jennerian Society, deeply impressed with the importance of their pledge to the Publick, in recommending Vaccination as a security against the Small Pox, and feeling equally the claim the Publick have on them to justify this pledge by offering such information as may remove any reasonable doubt respecting this security, think it their duty to publish an abstract of their proceedings, in consequence of the alarm excited by the supposed failures of Vaccination at Ringwood.

Upon information received from the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. to whom the Society are greatly indebted for his zeal and attention on this interesting occasion, the Society appointed a Medical Deputation, consisting of John Ring, Esq. Vice-President, W. Blair, Esq. Director, and Dr. J. S. Knowles, their Resident Inoculator.—These Gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Fowler, an eminent Physician of Salisbury, who is totally unconnected with this Society, proceeded to Ringwood; where a public meeting was convened at the Town Hall, and attended by the Right Honourable George Rose, W. Mills, Esq. M. P. S. Tuncks, Esq. a Magistrate of the town, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Davies, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Westcott and Mr. Macdwin, Surgeons of Ringwood, and the other principal inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. In their presence the medical gentlemen, during two whole days, went into a close investigation of these supposed failures of Vaccination.—Their report (which is open to the inspection of any medical man) affords the most consolatory results. These general results the Society now lay before the Publick, to defeat the effects of prejudice or misrepresentation, and to confirm the efficacy and advantage of Dr. Jenner's great discovery, the *Cow Pox Inoculation*, as a safe, mild, and *uncontagious* antidote against that most terrible and *contagious* malady the Small Pox.—On the whole, the Medical Deputation are perfectly satisfied, after a minute and careful examination of the numerous cases brought before them, that no instance occurred, during the dreadful visitation at Ringwood, of the Small Pox having taken place where the process of Vaccination had been complete; and they have the highest satisfaction in offering to the Publick a confirmation of their opinion, in the communications from the two medical practitioners at Ringwood, by whom the majority of the inhabitants were inoculated.

General Result of the Inquiry.

The Small Pox appeared at Ringwood about the middle of September; and rapidly spread through the town and neigh-

bourhood, partly by means of inoculation, and partly by natural infection.—Vaccine Inoculation did not commence until the 23d of October; it is therefore evident, that all those persons who were vaccinated, had been previously exposed to the contagion of the Small Pox.—Some of these persons had the Small Pox at the same time with the Cow Pox, in consequence of previous infection. In others, Vaccine inoculation did not take effect; and consequently they were not rendered insusceptible of the infection of the Small Pox.—In various instances, dry Cow Pox matter, received from several quarters, was dissolved in water almost boiling, previous to insertion; and it is probable that on this account it frequently failed to produce any effect. Above two hundred persons, however, were successfully vaccinated; and have been protected from the Small Pox, though much exposed to its infection in different ways.—It was asserted, that the Small Pox was more fatal, at Ringwood and the neighbouring villages, to those persons who were inoculated for the Cow Pox, than to others. This report appeared to be totally destitute of foundation. The mortality was indeed considerable, owing in some instances to want of air and cleanliness, and in others to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly at the time of the eruption, which had been recommended by a Thresher, who inoculates for the Small Pox.—It was reported, that several persons at Ringwood, who were inoculated with the Cow Pox some years ago, lately had the Small Pox; but no satisfactory evidence was given to establish the fact; as it appeared either that their arms had not been inspected by the inoculator after Vaccination, or that there was no proper scar left behind; or, on the other hand, when they were put to the test of Variolous Inoculation, no other effect was produced, than what is occasionally produced in those who have previously had the Small Pox.—It was also insidiously reported that two persons died of the Cow Pox (or, as it has been termed, the "Vaccine ulcer"); but it is positively asserted by the surgeons who inoculated them, that no Vaccine ulcer, nor Cow Pox, took place in either of those instances; and that the patients died of other diseases—one of them of an apoplexy. JOHN RING, WILLIAM BLAIR, J. S. KNOWLES.

Dr. Fowler says, "I perfectly approve of this Report; as it very accurately expresses the opinion which I have formed, of the causes of the supposed failures of Vaccination at Ringwood." Mr. Rose has likewise permitted the Jennerian Society to add, "that he has seen this Report, and concurs in it, so far as he is able to form a judgment on the subject." C. MURRAY, Sec.

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 1.

The House concurred in the Message for granting a pension of 2000*l.* a year to the present and two succeeding possessors of the Barony of Lake.

A debate of some interest took place respecting the Reversionary Place Abolition Bill. Lords *Arden*, *Rede-dale*, and *Edon*, and the Duke of *Montrose*, opposed the measure *in toto*, as encroaching on his Majesty's prerogative.

Lords *Spencer*, *Grosvenor*, *Westmorland*, *Holland*, *Lauderdale*, *Darnley*, and *Auckland*, supported it, as calculated to strengthen the Royal Prerogative.

Lord *Hawkesbury* wished the Bill to go into a Committee, with a view to its being amended. On a division of the Peers present, the question was negatived by a majority of two, the numbers for the second reading being 34, and against it 36. On counting the proxies, there was a majority of two for the Bill, *viz.* Contents 61, Non-contents 59. And it was accordingly read a second time.

The House of Commons, the same day, agreed to the Resolutions on the Army Estimates; and the *Secretary at War* observed, that it would be necessary to have some systematic mode of defence provided, not less in the event of peace than of war.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 3.

Lord *Darnley* made his promised motion for a censure on Ministers for their attack on Copenhagen; and was followed by Lord *Holland*, who urged the arguments before employed in the discussion of this question.

Lord *Elliot* thought Ministers deserving of credit instead of censure; and under that impression, and farther with a view to set the subject at rest, he moved as an amendment, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the approbation of their Lordships of the zeal and promptitude manifested in the service.

Lord *Darnley's* motion was negatived by a majority of 59, including proxies, the Ayes being 51, Noes 110.

Lord *Elliot's* Amendment was afterwards carried by a majority of 68, the Ayes being 125, Noes 57.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* abandoned the Salt Duty Bill.

A debate of some length took place as to the propriety of re-appointing Mr. *Giffard* to a situation in the Irish Customs, he having been dismissed from thence by a former Government, for conduct which
GENL. MAG. April, 1808.

was considered as tending to strengthen the religious animosities unhappily prevailing in that Country. Ministers justified the appointment; and, on a division, they had a majority of 46.

A variety of papers descriptive of the condition of Sir R. Strachan's squadron were ordered, on the motion of Mr. *Calcraft*; who declared that such had been the neglect of the Admiralty in its supply of provisions, that it had not been able to pursue the Rochfort squadron; the ships being nearly destitute of spirits, reduced to half allowance, and without bread or water sufficient for 15 days.

Mr. *W. Pole* stated, that on the 18th January, five days before the Enemy sailed, Sir R. Strachan's fleet had bread for 10 weeks, and water for 6 weeks and 5 days; and that two vessels with every species of supply were ready to sail from Plymouth to join him on the 21st, and were prevented only by contrary winds.

Lord *H. Petty* moved for any communications between Ministers and Sweden, Sicily and Sardinia, respecting the Orders in Council; alledging, that, unless those powers imposed on Neutral Commerce the same duties that we did, Gottenburgh, Sicily, &c. would become the depôts for American produce, to the exclusion of this Country.

Mr. *Perceval* mentioned the receipt of general assurances of co-operation in the measure from Sweden; and added, that, were it otherwise, she could not experience the apprehended preference, as, although she might import, she could not export while we blockaded all the coasts of the Continent. On a division, there were Ayes 71, Noes 130—Majority for Ministers 59.

Gen. *Gascoigne* moved for leave to lay on the table a Petition from some hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, complaining of the effect of the Order in Council Bill, and praying its repeal.

Messrs. *Pontomb*, *Tierney*, and *Sheridan*, urged the propriety of receiving the petition.

Mr. *Perceval*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Gen. *Tarleton*, &c. objected to it, on the ground of informality; and, after a debate which lasted till half-past two in the morning, the House divided: For receiving it 80, Against it 128; Majority for Ministers 48.

March 4.

Mr. *Tierney* presented the Liverpool Petition in an amended form; but it was still objected to, being informal; and rejected on a division of 111 to 57.

Mr. *Adam* made his promised motion for

for censure on Mr. Canning, for having made quotations from official documents on a late occasion; declaring that such conduct was subversive of the constitutional practice of Parliament, destructive of the principles of fair debate, and injurious to the public welfare.

Mr. Canning vindicated his conduct; which was also justified by Mr. Perceval, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. S. Bournes.

Messrs. Windham and Whitbread supported the motion; which was, however, lost on a division; there being for passing to the other orders of the day, 168 to 67;—Majority for Ministers 101.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 7.

Lord Lauderdale moved for copies of communications made to friendly powers respecting the Orders in Council; and was followed by Lord Auckland and Earl Grey, in imputing to Ministers negligence and impolicy on the occasion.

Lord Lauderdale likewise moved for some papers in reference to the Negotiation with America.

In each case his motion was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Parnell presented a petition from 4000 Freeholders in the Queen's County (Ireland), amongst whom were several Clergymen, praying an alteration of the Tithe laws. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Huskisson, on the second reading of the Bill for allowing the Commissioners for compensating American Loyalists to vest the Balances in their hands in Exchequer Bills, observed, that, from the nature of the claims, two years more would probably elapse before they could be all adjusted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 8.

Lord Erskine moved a variety of Resolutions, to shew the illegality of the Orders in Council, their repugnance to the law of nations, and their flagrant violation of the law of the land, of the constitution, and of the subject.

Lord Grenville spoke to the same effect.

Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury justified the measures; and moved the previous question, which at two o'clock was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 66, including proxies, the numbers being 127 to 61.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir C. Pole applied for leave to bring in a Bill for the further regulation of Greenwich Hospital, and for confining to Naval men the various appointments connected with that establishment.

It was on the other hand contended, that the revenues of the institution

amounted to 160,000*l.* per annum; and that the nature of the office of Auditor of those accounts required a person conversant in Law—the offices of Organist, Surveyors, &c. were also exceptions to the rule recommended by the Hon. Baronet.

On a division, leave was refused, the numbers being—Ayes 52, Noes 78.

The House in a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Lord Castlereagh submitted a clause for allowing recruits to enlist for unlimited service, leaving to them, however, still the power of enlisting for a term of years. He observed, that of the 204,000 regulars at present in the service, 70,000 were engaged for a limited period; and he strongly urged the probable injury of a prosecution of that system in regard to our Colonies.

Mr. Windham considered the proposed clause as in opposition to the late arrangement in regard to recruiting; and calculated, in what he termed “an insidious and clandestine manner,” to do away that system, which did so much honour to the late Administration. If the proposition should be entertained at all, it should form a separate Bill.

The Secretary at War was of opinion, that the present measure would not interfere with the late regulations.

On a division, there were—Ayes 162, Noes 100—Majority for the clause 69.

March 9.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 144,000*l.* for the relief of American Loyalists, 548,000*l.* for the relief of Aliens, 4,696*l.* for printing the Bills and the Votes of Parliament, and 12,000*l.* for the Public Office, Bow-street.

Lord Folkestone moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Oude charge against the Marquis Wellesley; and, in a speech of considerable length, contended that the Marquis had violated the stipulations of a Treaty with the Nabob, to whom he also acted cruelly and unjustly.

Mr. W. Keene thought an absolute and despotic government necessary in Bengal, from the policy and temper of the native powers.

Sir J. Anstruther, in a general review of the affairs of India, justified the conduct of the Noble Marquis; and moved an amendment to the motion, expressive of approbation of the zeal with which he had prosecuted measures for the prosperity of that Country.

Major Allen spoke to the same effect.

Mr. C. Grant considered the Marquis's conduct unjust, violent, and uncalled-for by circumstances.

Mr. Wallis declared that the situation of Oude was such, as rendered the measures adopted on the occasion necessary, not

not only to the interest and safety of the Company, but the very existence of the inhabitants of that province.

Mr. *Lushington*, in a very impressive speech, contended that Lord Wellesley, in the gratification of his own ambitious views, abrogated the solemn provisions of ratified Treaties; and committed, by his disregard of the recorded injunctions of Parliament, the good faith of the British character, and the security of our possessions in India.

Mr. *Banks* thought the charges ought to be referred to the proper tribunal, the India Judicature.

Mr. *W. Smith* moved that the debate should be adjourned; which, after a short conversation between Mr. *Perceval*, Lord *Folkstone*, and Mr. *Smith*, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 10.

Lord *Hawkesbury* delivered a Message from the King, in regard to the Treaty with Sweden.

The order of the day, for a Committee on the Offices in Reversion Bill, produced a long debate; but the question had been so often discussed, that little novel matter remained to be urged on the subject of it.

Lords *Arden*, *Redesdale*, *Carlisle*, and *Meira*, were adverse to the Bill; Lords *Holland*, *Harrowby*, *Grey*, and *Hawkesbury*, were disposed to entertain it; and on a division there were—For it 84, Against it 84; when the Lord Chancellor gave the casting vote in its favour.

Lord *Hawkesbury* then moved, that the operation of the Bill should be limited to the 1st June, 1810, in order to ascertain its effect before it became permanent; and his Amendment was adopted by a majority of 38, the Ayes being 50, Noes 21.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Canning* presented a Message from his Majesty, on the subject of the Treaty with Sweden.

Petitions were presented, from numerous Merchants and others in London and Liverpool, against the Orders in Council; and it was agreed that Counsel should be heard in support of those petitions.

Mr. *W. Smith* then moved that the third reading of the Order in Council Bill should be postponed, in order that the House, previous to this decision on the subject, should receive all the evidence on the question that Counsel could furnish; but this proposition was negatived by 122 to 59.

Sir *W. Scott* and Mr. *Stevens*, in speeches of great length and ability, supported the Bill.

Dr. *Lawrence* and Mr. *Ponsonby* opposed; and, after five divisions on motions to adjourn the debate, it was, at half past six in the morning, adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 11.

The Royal Assent was given to all the Public and Private Bills that had passed the House.

In the Commons, the same day, a Select Committee was appointed, to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company. The adjourned debate on the Orders in Council Bill was resumed, and occupied the House till half-past six in the morning, when a division took place, Ayes 168, Noes 68—Majority for the Bill 100.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 14.

Lord *Hawkesbury* stated, that the object of the Convention with Sweden was, to assist that Monarch in the defence of his Kingdom; and not to entangle him in any alliance that should prevent him from making peace with the Enemy, if any opportunity occurred of his obtaining terms.

Lord *Grenville* rejoiced at this declaration; and considered the proposed subsidy, under such terms, honourable to the Country, and a proof of its justice, generosity, and good faith.—The House unanimously voted the Address to his Majesty in reply to his Message on this subject.

Lord *Hardwicke* justified his conduct in the removal of Mr. *Giffard* from a situation in the Irish Customs, for conduct tending to promote religious dissensions in that country; but did not press any motion on the occasion.

In the Commons, the same day, on the 3d reading of the Mutiny Bill, Sir *F. Burdett* proposed a clause for preventing Officers being dismissed from the Army by any other means than the sentence of a Court Martial. He forcibly urged the justice and expediency of giving to Military men the same protection for their property and character that was enjoyed by other classes of the subject.

The *Secretary at War*, Gen. *Fitzpatrick*, and Col. *Duckett*, opposed it, as unnecessary, no abuses under the existing system having been established; they thought the discipline of the Army required that summary and awful power should be vested in the head of it.

Mr. *Perceval* thought that even the existence of abuse could not warrant any curtailment of the Royal prerogative; but that the House should call on those whose duty it was to advise his Majesty, to answer for their conduct.

The clause was withdrawn: when Mr. *Calcraft* moved to omit the clause in the Bill by which the option of entering for limited or unlimited service was allowed to the recruit.

A debate of some length ensued, in which Mr. *Bathurst*, Sir *G. Harrender*,
Cols.

Colts. *F. Wood* and *Shipley*, Mr. *Lyttelton*, Lord *G. Cavendish*, Sir *R. Milbanke*, and Mr. *Windham*, supported the motion; the *Secretary at War*, Col. *Wood*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, opposed it; and, on a division, it was negatived, the numbers for the Bill, as it stood, being 182—Against it 116.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 15.

A debate of some length took place, on the motion for the 3d reading of the *Reversion Place Bill*; in which Lords *Redesdale*, *Edon*, and *R. d'aur*, strenuously opposed the measure. Lords *Grey*, *Holland*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, supported it; but on a division, it was lost by a majority of 80—the Ayes being 69, and proxies 59—Noes 26, proxies 22.

In the Commons, the same day, the adjourned debate on the *Oude* charges was resumed. Sir *T. Turtton* took a comprehensive view of the conduct of Lord *Wellesley*, and of the various arguments urged in its defence; and contended, that however highly he estimated the private character of the Noble Marquis, he thought that, in regard to the Nabob of *Oude*, he had acted with the most flagrant and unwarranted injustice.

Mr. *H. Wellesley*, Mr. *S. Lushington*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Sir *J. Anstruther*, Lord *Temple*, and Mr. *Norris*, approved the conduct of Lord *Wellesley*, considering it necessary to our own safety, and ultimately beneficial to the Nabob.

Mr. *Johnson* and Mr. *R. Thornton* maintained a contrary opinion, and entered into minute details in its support. They stated, that although the revenue of the Company had increased under the Marquis's administration from 7 to 15 millions sterling annually, the debts of the Company had, within the same period, risen from 10 to 30 millions.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that the Company had at present 69,000 men for the defence of *Bengal*; and 40,000 in the *Doab*, or on the *Ganges*.

Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Biddulph*, and others, took part in the debate, which continued till 7 in the morning, when the House divided:—For Lord *Folkstone's* motion of Censure on the Marquis *Wellesley* 31, Against it 182—Majority 151.

Sir *J. Anstruther* then moved, "That it appears to this House that Marquis *Wellesley*, in the arrangements which he made in the Province of *Oude*, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of the Country, and by an anxious desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British Empire in *India*."—On this the House divided, Ayes 180, Noes 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.

Some objections of Lord *Grenville* to the reception of the *Order in Council Bill*, on the ground that it was in opposition to a standing order of the House, which resolved that no money-bill be passed, into which was introduced matter foreign to, or differing from, the purpose of such Bill, induced a long and interesting debate.

Lord *Hawkesbury* cited seven instances of exception to the rule, supposing it applicable to the present Bill, which he contended was not the case, as the question of revenue grew out of the measure, and was inditedicated with it.

Lords *Melville*, *Mulgrave*, and *Herrowby*, spoke to the same effect.

Lords *Sidmouth*, *Grenville*, *Lauderdale*, *Erskine*, and *Holland*, contended that the Bill came within the operation of the order, and instanced a case in the last Session, where a Bill for the abolition of certain offices of revenue in *Ireland* was thrown out of that House in consequence of containing a clause of taxation. At three the House divided:—For the rejection of the Bill, including proxies, 59;—Against it 129.

In the Commons, the same day, the House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 1,100,000*l.* (100,000*l.* having been paid out of the surplus of last year) to make good the promised subsidy to *Sweden*.

The *Bark Bill*, after a short acrimonious debate, went through a Committee, after a division of 92 against 29.

Mr. *Tierney* having complained of irregular conversation in that House, and stated his intention to make the complaint the object of a specific motion at some future period; the SPEAKER addressed the House, in refutation of the charge of partiality.

Mr. *Canning* afterwards moved a vote of approbation of the upright, able, and impartial conduct of Mr. *Abbot* in the Chair; and it was carried, with the solitary negative of Mr. *Tierney*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 17.

The Earl of *Derby* presented a Petition from a great number of Merchants and others against the *Order in Council Bill*. Ministers opposed its reception, on account of informality, in resuming a petition against a money-bill; and a warm debate ensued; after which the petition was rejected.

The Earl of *Derby* then presented a petition from the same persons, praying a revocation of the Orders, and that they should be heard by Counsel against them.

The House consented to the petition being laid on the table; but refused to hear Counsel in support of it.

Lords *Grenville* and *Holland* presented similar petitions from London and Hull, which experienced a like reception.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition, signed by 34 Merchants of London, in favour of the Orders in Council, was presented by Sir C. Price, which, after some comments from Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Swinner* moved that the Reports of the Grand Jury, who in February examined Cold Bath Prison, as also a Report of a Committee of the Magistrates of the County on the same subject, should be referred to a Commission appointed by Government, to inquire into the petition complaining of abuses in the conduct of that gaol. (See vol. LXXVII. p. 1210.)

Sir F. *Burdett*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and others, objected to that mode of procedure; but the motion was carried.

Mr. *Sheridan* then moved that the petitions he had presented be referred to a Select Committee of that House, to examine and report on.

Mr. *Perceval* thought the inquiry should rest with Government, and opposed the motion; which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 25—the Ayes being 50, Noes 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 18.

The Duke of *Gloucester* moved to expunge from the Mutiny Bill the clause which allowed men to enlist for unlimited service. His arguments were supported by Lords *Grosvenor*, *Darnley*, *Sidmouth*, *Holland*, and *Moir*; and opposed by Lords *Melville*, *Boringdon*, and *Westmorland*; and negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Col. *Stanley* presented a Petition against the Orders in Council from Manchester, having, it was stated, 50,000 signatures.

The Bark prohibition Bill, after a division of 73 to 30, was passed.

Counsel was heard in support of the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Petitions against the Orders in Council. And other Counsel were examined in support of the allegations contained in them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 21.

The Lord Chancellor presented a Bill touching the Administration of justice in Scotland, and Appeals to the House of Lords.

Lord *Auckland* presented a Petition from Manchester against the Orders in Council.—Ordered to lie on the table.—His Lordship then moved that the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel upon the subject-matter of the Petition.

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved as an Amendment, that Counsel be heard on the Cot-

ton Wool Prohibition Bill, and such other matters in the Orders in Council in which they had a direct interest. Lords *Grenville*, *Grey*, *Lauderdale*, *Sidmouth*, and *Erskine*, objected, on the ground that the Petition did not complain of the Cotton Prohibition Bill.

Lord *Hawkesbury* then asked leave to withdraw his Amendment; which was also objected to, and a subsequent Amendment was moved upon it, to omit the words "Cotton Wool Bill." Both questions were then put, and negatived.

On the motion for the second reading of the Orders in Council Bill, a long conversation ensued, in which the measure was supported by Lords *Bathurst*, *Redesdale*, and *Hawkesbury*; and opposed by Lords *Selkirk*, *King*, *Auckland*, *Grenville*, *Sidmouth*, and *Lauderdale*. On a division, the numbers were, Contents 58, Proxies 58; Total 116. Non-Contents 27, Proxies 32; Total 59.—Majority in favour of the Bill 57.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Baring* moved, for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, that there be laid before this House an account of the real value of all Merchandize exported from Great Britain, from 10th Oct. 1807, to 15th March 1808, distinguishing the Port from whence exported. After some conversation between Messrs. *Rose*, *Baring*, *Whitbread*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was agreed to.

Lord *Mahon* presented a Petition from the Town of Kingston-on-Hull, against the Orders in Council.

The House voted 1,400,000*l.* for paying off Exchequer Bills in 1808.

Mr. *Huskisson* brought in a Bill for rendering valid certain Orders in Council.

Mr. *Sharpe* brought forward his promised motion for a censure on Ministers, on account of the attack on Copenhagen; in which he adduced the various reasons of natural and national justice, of good faith, and of sound policy, which had before been forcibly urged against that measure.

He was supported in his arguments by Messrs. *Ord*, *J. Abercrombie*, *Fitzgerald*, *Whitbread*, *Dr. Laurence*, and Lord *H. Petty*; and opposed by Messrs. *Wortley*, *Forcher*, Lord *G. L. Gower*, the Secretary at War, Mr. *Croker*, and Mr. *Canning*; the first of whom concluded with moving a resolution, by which the House highly approved "of the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by his Majesty's Ministers for the purpose of preventing the Danish Navy from falling into the hands of the Enemy." On the original motion the House divided—Ayes 64, Noes 224—Majority against the vote of Censure 160. On the vote of Approbation—Ayes 216, Noes 61—Majority in favour of Ministers 155. Adjourned at half-past six.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, March 19. Letter transmitted by Vice-Adm. Russell.

H. M. Hired Cutter, Princess Augusta, Yarmouth Roads, March 17.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that whilst cruising, pursuant to your orders, the *Texel* then bearing S. 40. E. distant 40 miles, I fell in with, on the evening of the 5th, and gave chase to a French cutter privateer, which after a chase of 24 hours, I drove on shore at Katwick. It then blowing too fresh for the boats to attack her, and perceiving her crew unrigging of her, I stood as close in as possible, and attacked her from the cutter, which she returned; but on the evening of the 8th, the weather moderating, I sent my boats in, and had the pleasure of effectually destroying her, under a heavy fire of musketry from the shore. She proved to be, from the information of the fishermen, the *Dunkerquois* of Dunkirk, mounting 4 3-pounders and 45 men; formerly his Majesty's revenue cutter *Nimble*, of Deal. A. McCulloch.

Admiralty-office, March 26. This Gazette contains letters transmitted by Vice-Adm. Dacres, commanding off Jamaica, stating the following captures:—The Spanish privateer schooner *Juliana*, mounting four 12-pound carronades, and one long brass 18-pounder, with 83 men, by the *Gracieuse* and *Gipsey* schooner, on the 27th December, off Cape Antonio; the Spanish schooner *Posta de Carracas*, bearing a Letter of marque, with a cargo of leather, bass-ropes, and 24 000 dollars, on the 19th of October, off the Catouche Bank, by the brig *Elk*; the French schooner privateer *Lyonnaise*, pierced for 12 guns, but with only five on board, and 85 men, off Point Picolet, on the 25th, and another privateer, carrying three guns, and having 90 prisoners on board, under *Fortitudo*, on the 28th of January, by the *Reindeer*. Also a copy of a Letter transmitted by Adm. Lord Gardner, received by him from Capt. Maitland, of the *Emerald*, dated off Vivero, March 14, 1808. The letter states that, as Capt. Maitland was proceeding to communicate with the Commanding Officer off Ferrol, a large schooner was discovered at anchor in Vivero harbour. It seemed to him not difficult either to bring her out or destroy her; and though it was late in the day, (5 o'clock,) yet, as the moon was full, and alarm-guns were firing, so that the enemy must be better prepared in the morning, he decided on putting his idea instantly in execution. At about half past five, the first shot on the right going in, consisting of eight 24-pounders, opened on the ship, as did the other, containing five of the same calibre, on the left. The letter then

proceeds thus:—"As I saw it was impossible to place the ship in a situation to act upon the batteries at the same time, I sent the First Lieutenant, Mr. Bertram, accompanied by Lieuts. Meek and Husband, of the Marines, and Messrs. Mildridge and Saurin, Master's Mates, to storm the outer fort, and proceeded with the ship as near the other (which was about a mile farther in) as the depth of the water would allow, where she was placed, the sails furled, &c. I sent Mr. Wm. Smith, the Third Lieutenant, with another party, to endeavour to spike the guns of the fort, then engaged with the *Emerald*, Mr. Bertram having happily succeeded in driving the Spaniards out of the battery he had been sent to attack and spike the guns. Lieut. Smith, almost immediately on landing, was opposed by a party of soldiers, most of whom fell, and their officer among the number; but before they were completely subdued, they had led him a considerable distance into the country, being by that time quite dark, and from the nature of the ground, having been obliged to land nearly a mile from the fort, he was under the necessity of returning without finding it, as it had been silenced a considerable time by our fire; it opened again, however, about ten o'clock, and continued engaged with the ship till near two hours, when she was out of range.—While these occurrences were taking place, Mr. Bertram, with his party, had walked on over land, and joined Mr. Laird, the midshipman, who had been sent to take possession of the schooner, which had ran ashore on the rocks. As soon as they made out our determination of entering the port on the road, he was met by a party of the schooner's crew, consisting of about 60 men; they gave and received a discharge of musketry from our people; but on their advancing with the pike and bayonet, took to flight, leaving several dead on the road. Mr. Bertram's anxiety to save the schooner induced him to persevere, for several hours, in attempting to get her off, (which was rendered impracticable from her having gone on shore at high water); during which time a large body of infantry had been collected, and galled our men so excessively with musketry, that it became absolutely necessary to set her on fire, which was accordingly done about one A. M. when she soon blew up, and at day-light there was not a vestige of her to be seen. From the papers I have in my possession, the schooner appears to have been a French corvette, called *L'Apropos*, commanded by Mons. Lagary, Lieut. de Vaisseau, which had arrived with Dispatches from the Isle of France on the 24th of December; mounted eight 12-pounder carronades, but pierced

pierced for 16 guns, with upwards of 70 men. She had yesterday put to sea, but returned to an anchor on the signal being made for an enemy. She appeared to me the largest schooner I ever saw; our officers inform me she must have been upwards of 250 tons burthen, copper-bottomed, and in all respects a most complete vessel.—The letter then goes on to recommend in a particular manner Lieut. Bertram, who, in addition to his gallant behaviour, had received a severe wound; M. Mildridge, Master's Mate; Lieut. W. Smith, Lieut. John Smith, Mr. Broken-sher the Master; and states Capt. Maitland's high approbation of the behaviour of every officer and man in the ship.

Killed, John Lyons, Boatswain's Mate; and eight seamen and marines.—*Wounded*, Lieut. C. Bertram, severely; Lieut. Giles Meek, of the Marines, slightly; Lieut. John Husband, of the Marines, slightly; Mr. J. Mildridge, Master's Mate, slightly; Michael Gleeson, Quarter-Master, dangerously; and eleven seamen and marines. Total nine killed, and 16 wounded.

It also contains a Letter transmitted by Admiral Sir C. Cotton, from Capt. Yeo, of the *Confiance*, stating the capture on the 15th February, in the mouth of the Tagus, by the cutter and jolly-boat of the *Confiance*, while watching the motions of the Russian squadron, of *La Cannonier*, French gun-vessel, mounting one twenty-four pounder, and two brass six-pounders, with one hundred stand of arms and fifty men. It was accomplished without loss on our side. The enemy had three killed, and nine badly wounded.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 30th of March 1808, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty, by his Order in Council, of the 11th of November last, was pleased to order and declare, that all Trade in Articles which are of the produce of France or her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, or of the Colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, should be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); and whereas his Majesty, by his farther Order in Council of the 25th November last, was pleased to order and declare, that nothing in the aforesaid order of the 11th November contained, should extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made:—His Majesty, taking the said Orders into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of his

Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing in the said last-mentioned order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise British ships to export and convey any articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries, or colonies, from Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Gibraltar, Malta, or from any neutral or allied country, to any other country or place than to a port of the United Kingdom, unless such articles shall have been previously imported into such places as aforesaid from some port of the United Kingdom. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

• *Admiralty-office, April 5.* Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Whitshed.

Dryad, at Sea, March 22.

Sir, I have great satisfaction in reporting to you the capture of the French brig privateer *Rennair*, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in lat. 47° N. and long. 11° W. She has ports for 18 guns, but only mounts twelve 6-pounders, and two 12-pounder carronades; sailed from Bourdeaux on the 10th inst. with a complement of 95 men, the half of which are Danes. She is a new vessel, and was on her first cruise; coppered, sails very fast, and complete with provisions and stores for three months. The only capture she has made is a Portuguese schooner, bound to Cork, laden with sail.

ADAM DRUMMOND,

Admiralty-office, April 9. Letter transmitted by Adm. Vashon, at Leith.

Ringdove sloop, Leith roads, April 2.

Sir, In pursuance of the information I received at Balta Sound, mentioned in my letter to you, dated the 29th ult. a copy of which is inclosed, respecting two privateers being seen off Shetland in possession of a sloop, supposed to be the *Hope* of Leith, I instantly weighed, and stood under all sail for Bergen. On the following day, at half-past three p. m. being in latitude 60 deg. 50 min. N. and longitude 3 deg. 30 min. E. Bergen bearing East, distance 13 leagues, and blowing heavy gales from the North by East, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that we saw a sail steering towards us. On nearing her I made the private signals, supposing her to be one of our own cruisers; she immediately hoisted Danish colours, and endeavoured to effect her escape. I wore, and soon closed with her to leeward; and although I repeatedly ordered him to shorten

shorten sail, and heave to, he, trusting to superior sailing, obstinately refused, which obliged me to fire a few shot at her, the last of which, unfortunately, killed one man and wounded two; she then surrendered; but in consequence of the heavy sea, I could not get the prisoners on board till the following morning. She proves to be the *Forden Shicold*, pierced for 14 guns, and mounting 10; she had on-board 62 men, and was four hours from Bergen; she is copper-bottomed, well found, sails remarkably fast, and is four years old; she has been in commission four months, and, in that time, made five captures, and would probably have proved a great pest to our trade had she not been taken. *GEO. PEAKE, Acting Commander.*

Downing-street, April 11. The following Dispatches were yesterday received by *Visc. Castlereagh*, from *Maj.-gen. Sherbrooke*, commanding his Majesty's troops in Sicily.

Messina, Feb. 8.

My Lord, As an opportunity offers of writing to England by a private ship, which runs without convoy, I profit of the conveyance to inform your Lordship, that his Sicilian Majesty's garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French on the 3d inst. *Gen. Regnier's* operations in Calabria will now, consequently, be directed against Scylla alone; which place has been invested for nearly six weeks. He has been so fortunate as to possess himself of four Sicilian gun-boats, each carrying a 24-pounder, all of which he has landed. Our greatest efforts have, for a length of time past, been made to prevent his bringing battering cannon into this part of Calabria; but fortune, by throwing those into his hands, has rendered our endeavours nugatory. As in my former letters I have given your Lordship my opinion of what the probable fate of Scylla must be, when the enemy can bring guns of heavy metal into batteries against it at breaching distance, it is needless for me now to say more on the subject. I am extremely sorry to inform your Lordship, that in endeavouring to recover the Sicilian gun-boats which fell into the enemy's hands, on the evening of the 30th ult. the *Delight* sloop of war most unfortunately got on shore on the Calabrian coast. It being found impossible to get her off, she was next day burnt, to prevent her being of farther use to the enemy. It is with the most heartfelt concern I add, that on this melancholy occasion *Capt. Handfield*, (with several of his ship's company) was killed; and that *Capt. Seccombe*, of the *Glatton*, (who was at the time on-board the *Delight*) was very dangerously wounded, and, with the remainder, made prisoners. *Capt. Seccombe* was permitted,

the next day to come over to Messina on his parole, but on the 3d inst. he died of his wounds.

J. C. SHERBROOKE, Maj.-gen.

Messina, Feb. 23.

My Lord, I have the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that I have found it expedient, and, to the best of my judgment, for the good of his Majesty's service, to withdraw the British troops from the castle of Scylla, which was evacuated accordingly by my order on the 17th inst.; the place was immediately entered by the French troops; and it is now in their possession. I beg leave also to lay before your Lordship the inclosed report made to me by *Lieut.-col. Robertson*, late Commandant of Scylla, as it contains a detailed account of the events as they occurred, from the 31st December last (the day on which the enemy came before the place) until the time of its evacuation; which measure, I am led to hope, will not only appear to your Lordship to have been absolutely necessary under the existing circumstances, but that our troops were not withdrawn until no other means remained of preventing the brave garrison falling into the enemy's hands. I likewise transmit a return of the killed and wounded of the detachments forming the British garrison of Scylla during the siege. Having already, on a former occasion, had the honour of submitting my opinion, that the Castle of Scylla would be no longer tenable whenever the enemy should succeed in bringing battering guns against it, the fall of this place will excite no surprise in your Lordship's mind, when you perceive the very formidable force with which it was attacked, and the very ample means with which the enemy was provided to possess himself of it. Much reliance has been heretofore placed upon the assistance which might be afforded by the gun and mortar boats, in the defence of Scylla, and of the annoyance they might give the enemy in carrying on his approaches; but, unfortunately, the weather from the 11th to the 17th was so stormy, that it was quite impossible for them to be employed with any hopes of advantage. On the morning of the 15th inst. *Lieut.-col. Robertson* having informed me, by telegraph, that the parapet of the work was destroyed, and that all his guns were either dismounted or disabled, I felt very anxious indeed to withdraw the troops, but a continuance of the gale rendered this impracticable till the 17th; when, during a temporary lull, (every necessary arrangement having been previously made) the transports' boats, protected by the men of war's launches, ran over from the *Faros*, and succeeded in bringing away the whole of the garrison, who effected their retreat by the sea-staircase to the boats,

boats, when they were exposed to a most tremendous galling fire of grape and musketry from the enemy, till such time as they could pull out of the reach of it. I am happy to add, that the loss of the troops in this exposed situation was only four killed and five wounded, and that of the seamen, one killed and ten wounded. Capt. Otway, of the Navy, who commands the ships of war stationed here, entrusted the execution of this very dangerous piece of service to Capt. Trollope, of the *Electra*. More judgment, coolness, and intrepidity were never displayed on any occasion; and I feel myself particularly indebted to Captain Trollope, and to the Officers and seamen serving under him, to whose gallant exertions I owe the preservation of the garrison. The gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men employed in the defence of Scylla Castle, merit my highest approbation. More could not be expected from any men than these have performed. Lieut.-col. Robertson, who commanded, I beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms to your Lordship's notice and protection. The ability, zeal, and gallantry, displayed by him in the defence of this little fortress, deserve my warmest praise and commendation. When your Lordship comes to consider what the numbers of the enemy were before Scylla, with a strong supporting army at hand, from which he could draw reinforcements at pleasure, I trust it will appear to your Lordship that prudence would not have warranted my making a diversion in favour of Scylla, by risking a landing on the Calabrian shore. The only remaining effort therefore that I could make, was to prevent the brave garrison falling into the enemy's hands; and this, with the co-operation and assistance of the naval force under Capt. Otway, has been happily effected in open day, under the enemy's fire, with much less loss than might reasonably have been expected.

J. C. SHERBROOKE, Major-Gen.
Messina, Feb. 8.

Sir, In obedience to your orders I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla. After being invested by Gen. Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by fourteen pieces of heavy ordnance, the little Castle of Scylla has fallen into his hands. But I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner. In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance stores at Seminara left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla; and parties of the peasantry

were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the Heights of Milia down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Captain Nicholas, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; when, upon the 31st of December, the advanced workmen, and the out-posts of the *Masse* were driven in by three French battalions, and a detachment of cavalry, under Gen. Millet, which took post upon the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his out-posts to Favezzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the Garrison of the Castle consisted of about two hundred British, and from four to five hundred *Masse* occupied the town. The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, while we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the *Masse*, and occasionally with boats. In some of these partial actions the enemy suffered severely, particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 23d Light Infantry were cut to pieces. Owing to these checks, the French were retarded until the 6th of February, when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns; and from this day they honoured our little Castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the *Masse* became very serious; the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the Castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their advance with heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides; our guns, however, covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina, without leaving a man in the enemy's hands. The force which General Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of Cavalry, the 23d Light Infantry, the 1st, 69d, and 101st of the Line, in all about 6,000 men; with five 24-pounders, five eighteens, and four mortars, besides field-pieces. On the morning of the 11th he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and the disabling of our guns; while under cover of this fire, he laboured to establish two breaching

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batteries, at three and four hundred yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless; nor till then did their slaughter abate to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shells. From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five 24-pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued at work for three nights, but I apprehend without the expected success. In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them. The fire from the breaching batteries had been variously directed until the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion, with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances that I received your orders to evacuate the Castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faros gave the French full intimation of our design, but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of an hour's lull. Every battery poured its utmost fire upon the Castle, and subsequently upon the boats, while infantry, with field pieces, tried the breach on either side. The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, notwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small—and before we were a musket-shot distance, the French were in the fort. The masterly arrangement of the transport boats, and men of war launches, upon this occasion, does high honour to Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's ship *Electra*, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men

under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some of them dangerously. The uniform good conduct of the garrison which I have had the good fortune to command, demands my warmest gratitude; and their intrepid spirit during the siege is hardly more commendable than the zeal with which they went through the heavy fatigues that preceded it. The detachment of the royal artillery was highly conspicuous; the excellence of their gunnery was proved by the severe losses which the enemy has sustained; and I cannot too strongly express my sense of the skill and indefatigable zeal which Lieutenant Dunn has displayed throughout the siege. I feel highly indebted to the exertions of Captain Cruikshanks, of the 62d, Jordan, of the 27th, and Pringle of the 21st, as well as to the officers and men under them. From Lieut. Dickons, of the Engineers, I received every assistance; and my Adjutant, Lieut. Hadfield, of the 35th, has been throughout indefatigably zealous. I cannot conclude, Sir, without expressing my particular thanks to Capt. Nicholas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, whose abilities and activity rendered him eminently useful. And I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that Gen. Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundreds of his best troops. A return of our killed and wounded is annexed. We have lost some gallant men; but considering the weight of the enemy's fire, the number is by no means great.

G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-col.
Commandant Scylla Castle.

To Major-Gen. Sherbrooke.

Killed and Wounded of the British Garrison of the Castle of Scylla, in Calabria, from the 4th to the 17th of February.

Total—3 gunners, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 bombardier, 8 gunners, 23 rank and file, wounded.

J. CAMPBELL, Brig.-Gen.
Adjutant-General.

Messina; Feb. 29.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

DENMARK.

A Danish Declaration has been published against Sweden, dated the 29th of February; charging the Court of Stockholm with observing a total silence with respect to the attack of England on Copenhagen; and complaining of the facility afforded, before the reduction of Stralsund; to the departure of the English forces from Pomerania; and of the present engage-

ments between Great Britain and Sweden. The Danish Government insist upon the undeviating impartiality which they have observed for a long series of years; (an assertion in direct opposition to almost every part of the Correspondence which has been published with our Government) they consider the visit of the King of Sweden to Gottenburgh as an insult to Denmark; and to the representations which Russia

Russia had made, with as much *tenderness as patience*, in order to engage her to renounce her alliance with Great Britain. Finally, without saying one word of the conduct of France towards Sweden, his Danish Majesty declares, that "he adopts altogether the resolutions of Russia in respect to Sweden; and that he will not separate his cause from that of the Emperor Alexander, his august and faithful Ally."

A Convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, commanded by the French General. Another body of Danish troops, commanded by a Danish officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand. The Convention stipulates that no French or Spanish troops are to be quartered in Holstein.

25,000 troops, it is said, have found their way into the island of Zealand, French and Danish.

The regular troops in Norway are stated to amount to 15,000.

SWEDEN.

[*The spirited Answer of the magnanimous King of Sweden to the Danish Declaration of War, shall be given in our next.*]

INTERCEPTED RUSSIAN STATE PAPERS.

The Baron Nicolay, who was on his journey from London to St. Petersburg, has been arrested at Grisslahaven, and brought back to Stockholm, where he is placed under a strong military guard: a great number of letters, and the dispatches of the Russian Minister Alopeus, were found upon him. They form a complete series of State Papers, and have been published, under the authority of the Swedish Government, in a Pamphlet, accompanied by notes of illustrations.—Among other things, they develop a most dishonourable and scandalous project of seduction and perfidy on the part of the Russian Ministry, which must eternally stamp the actors and participators in it with infamy. We subjoin a letter from the Count de Romanzoff to M. Alopeus, as a specimen:

"Sir, Some persons think that Baron Armfeldt, little satisfied with the manner in which he is treated by the King of Sweden, may perhaps be disposed to quit entirely the Court of Stockholm: as in reality he is not a Swede, but a native of Finland, he may perhaps be gained over; which, in the present situation of affairs, would be of great importance to us. On this account, before you quit Sweden, you will see the propriety of sounding the sentiments of Armfeldt. If he should be inclined to be open with you, you will not neglect to discuss matters in detail; and,

without entering into any positive obligation, you will confine yourself to the letting him see all the advantages which may most flatter his ambition. You will greatly oblige me, Sir, by immediately apprising me what may be the result of your proceeding on this subject. Knowing your experience in business, I need not observe to you how essential it is that this kind of negotiation should be carried on in such a manner that you do not commit yourself, and in this I reckon entirely upon your prudence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Le Comte NICOLAS ROMANZOFF.

St. Petersburg, Feb 5, 1808.

To shew the zeal of the Swedes, two facts only need be mentioned: The sailors, without enquiring what their pay would be, have volunteered to a man. The navy was thus completed in a fortnight. The levy of all young men from 18 to 25, has produced no less than 280,000, many above 25 having underrated their age, and others having insisted on their right to serve their country. This number being more than is required, or than the country could well support, the King has issued a Proclamation, restricting the number which each Governorship is to furnish, specifying also those who are on no account to be enrolled; such as, Students at the Universities, Burghers, Journeyman Printers, and Mechanics. These volunteers are now training in all parts of the country.

An embargo was on the 20th imposed on all Russian, Prussian, and Danish ships, in the ports of Sweden.

RUSSIA.

The value of the different articles of merchandize exported last year from St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, by sea, amounted to 28,945,545 roubles, and that of the imports to 15,303,483 roubles. The English imported to the amount of 4,386,400 roubles, and exported to 11,794,404 roubles. The number of ships arrived amounted to 851; among which there were 440 English, 122 Swedish, 68 American, 68 Danish, 31 Lubeck, 2 Hamburg vessels, &c.

GERMANY.

The Nuremberg Gazette states, that Austria, in compliance with the wishes of France, had joined the Confederacy against Sweden, and had intimated to the Swedish Charge d' Affaires to quit Vienna.

Jerome, the new King of Westphalia, has issued a Decree, dated Cassel, Feb. 5, ordering some English goods, lately discovered at Marburgh, to be publicly burnt there.

Another portion of the Electorate of Hanover has been given to King Jerome. It lies between the Weser and the Emmer, and comprises the bailiwick of Polle, the

town of Bodenwerder, and parts of the bailiwicks of Goochside and Opsen.

Great rejoicings took place at Wesel, on its being incorporated with France. The city was illuminated for several nights by order of the French Commandant.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has been stripped of another portion of the territory reserved to him by the Treaty of Tilsit, as appears by an Edict, published at Breslaw March 15, by which he "cedes the province of New Silesia, to be added to the Duchy of Warsaw; and dismisses all his servants in the province from their duties towards him, so as not to prevent their contracting new obligations to continue new employments."

M. la Chevardiere, French Consul at Dantzic, has been arrested by order of Gen. Rapp, and sent prisoner to Paris, accused of having accepted bribes to introduce British goods; and by this means, within a few months, to have acquired four millions of francs.

During the late unfortunate campaign, the number of Prussian prisoners sent to France amounted to little short of 100,000. Prince William of Prussia, after much solicitation, succeeded in obtaining passports for them to return home, when he had the mortification to find that the total number, whose attachment to their Country was superior to the means employed to alienate them from it, did not amount to 7000. France has formed several complete regiments from amongst these prisoners, and placed them upon the footing of the Swiss and Hanoverian regiments in her service.

FRANCE.

By a Decree of the 17th of March, Buonaparte has ordered the execution of the measures determined on at Paris in December last respecting the Jews. A Synagogue and Israelite Consistory is to be established for every 2000 Jews, but there can be only one Consistorial Synagogue for a Department. The Consistory is to superintend the Rabbis, and see that their teaching be conformable to the doctrines of the Grand Sanhedrin. They are to give information respecting the Jewish Conscripts of their districts. Every Jew who wishes to settle in France or Italy, must give three months previous notice to the nearest Consistory. There is to be a Central Consistory at Paris: each Consistory is to have a Grand Rabbi, elected by 25 Notables. The Rabbis of the Central Consistory are to have a salary of 6000 francs; those of the Consistorial Synagogue 7000; and the other Rabbis are not to have less than 1000 francs.

Another Imperial Decree, dated the 17th, annuls all obligations for loans made by Jews to minors, without the sanction

of their guardians; to married women without the consent of their husbands; or to military men, without the authority of their superior Officers. Bills granted by French subjects to Jews cannot be demanded, unless the holders prove that full value was given, without any fraud. All debts accumulated by interest above 5 per cent. are to be reduced by the Courts of Law. If the interest growing on the capital exceed 23 per cent. the contract is to be declared usurious. After the 1st July next, no Jew will be allowed to trade without a patent, renewable annually. This patent the Prefects are not to grant to any individual, until he produces a certificate of his character, testifying that he is no usurer. No Jew not actually domiciliated in the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, can be admitted to a domicile there. In the other Departments the Jews cannot be allowed to settle, except upon the condition of their purchasing rural property, and abandoning commerce. The Emperor may, however, grant to individuals exceptions from this law. The Jews of the Conscription are required to perform personal service, and are not allowed to find substitutes. These regulations are to be continued only during ten years, in the hope that after that period there will be no difference between the moral character of the Jews and other Citizens of the Empire. If the contrary should appear, the law will be continued in force. — The Jews of Bourdeaux, of the Gironde, and the Landes, having given no cause for complaint, are not made subject to the above regulations.

The *Moniteur* of the 22d ult. contains the intelligence of the march of the Russian troops into Finland, and the arrest of the Russian Minister at Stockholm, with the sealing of his papers, &c. It proceeds to inveigh in a gross manner against the King of Sweden, for this "outrage on the rights of nations!"

Strashburgh, March 23. Within a short time five sail of the line have been built, manned, and fitted for sea at Toulon. Seamen were obtained from Genoa, Venice, &c.

HOLLAND.

Message of the King to the Legislative Body, dated Utrecht, March 30. — "Gentlemen, We have charged a Committee of our Council of State to present to you a project of a law relative to the Finances of this year. — At the commencement of your present Session we expressed on our part a strong desire to adopt a definitive and permanent system with respect to the Finances; but since the 28th of November affairs have not been ameliorated, and we have been under the indispensable necessity of provisionally shutting our ports.

This extreme and painful measure ought to ensure to us compensation, to which we have so much title, and affords an irrefragable proof of the sincerity and constancy of our efforts in the common cause. Thus we must postpone all idea of a definitive and permanent system until a maritime peace, when alone it will be possible to reduce our expenditure to the amount of our revenue." It then goes on to state, that the expenditure for 1807 had been 78,000,000 florins, and the revenues only 55,000,000; leaving a deficit of 23,000,000, exclusive of previous arrears. To meet these, a loan of 40,000,000 had been negotiated, which produced 38,000,000; the 15,000,000, after providing for the deficit, was applied to the payment of arrears. The estimate of expenditure for 1808 is 74,000,000, while the revenue is not estimated to produce more than 50,000,000.—It is said in this part of the Message, "We cannot dispense with maintaining in a good state the squadrons of the Texel and the Meuse. We announce with pleasure to the Legislative Body, that, as the price of our efforts, France has expressly engaged to procure the restoration of our colonies, and particularly those of Guiana."

A Loan has been opened at Amsterdam, under the direction of the principal Merchants and Bankers, for fitting out small armed vessels. The first subscriptions, it is said, amounted to 500,000 guilders, and the books were to close in the beginning of the present month.

The works for converting the Stadthouse of Amsterdam into a palace for King Louis are carried on with great activity.

SPAIN.

DETAILS OF THE REVOLUTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN SPAIN.

By Letters from Madrid of the 19th March, it appears, that that city presented a most distressing scene of turbulence and confusion for the six preceding days, during which the Royal Authority was disregarded, and the person of the Monarch in danger. Instead, however, of being a rising of the people to prevent the introduction of the French troops into Spain by Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, the popular fury seems to have been directed against that degraded favourite for very different reasons; and the interference of a foreign power was welcomed by the inhabitants as the means of getting rid of so odious a Ruler. That Godoy was at one time attached to the interests of Buonaparte, there can be little reason to doubt. Circumstances shew, however, that, from whatever motives, this understanding had ceased to exist, and that the perfidious Minister latterly regarded the approach of the French Ruler with appropriate feelings of terror.

Having received certain intelligence that Buonaparte intended to visit Madrid, the King of Spain, at the desire of his favourite, sent to demand the object of his journey, and the destination of his troops. The answer was laconic—"That he came in a peaceful manner—for the good of the nation—and to make a Prince happy." The purport of this reply proved entirely satisfactory to the unsuspecting Monarch; but the conscience of his Minister rendered him more acute, and he at once saw the destruction which threatened him. He without delay commenced preparations for escaping to Mexico, whither he had induced his Royal Master to accompany him, by instilling into his mind a belief that the people of Madrid demanded his head. With this view, the accounts state, that he took out of the Royal Chest 36 millions of rials, having already, in the course of last month, sent 60 millions to Corunna, which were destined for London, where he had 40 millions of dollars.—The intended departure of the Royal Family having once got abroad, all was instantly turbulence and confusion. A scuffle took place in the Council, in which several of the *Grandees* were wounded. The result, however, was, that the departure of the King was positively interdicted by that body. Godoy with difficulty escaped to his house, which the mob forced into, and his brother Don Diego Godoy was killed in attempting to repulse them. The Prince of the Peace, who had fled, was brought back prisoner; and harmony could only be partially restored by a Royal Decree, stripping the favourite of his public employments.

[From the *Bourdeaux Paper* ("INDICATEUR") dated April 1.]

Madrid, March 19.—There have passed within the last few days, events that have shaken the throne of our Masters. On the 15th March the report was, that the King, who was at Aranjuez, was about to retire to Seville; that a great Council, which had been held at the Palace, had so decided it, but that the opinions on the subject were not agreed; that the Queen and the Prince of the Peace wished to go; but that the Prince of Asturias, and his brother, wished to stay. We were speedily informed, that the troops which were cantoned in Madrid, had orders to quit the city. Alarm was in every breast; when a proclamation from the King was published on the 16th, with a view of tranquillizing the people; which in some degree had the desired effect. On the 17th it was understood, that the Spanish Guards were to march to Aranjuez, and that the two Regiments of Swiss were alone to remain here. These Regiments have not

for some time been popular in this city. All the world, on this news, hurried to the road leading to Aranjuez. "Spaniards," every one cried to the Soldiers, "will you abandon your country? Will you protect the flight of a Prince who sacrifices his subjects, and who goes to carry disorder to our Colonies? Have we then as little spirit as the inhabitants of Lisbon?" Several of the Ministers, who were not favourable to the departure, circulated handbills in the surrounding villages, stating what was going on, and the imminent danger in which the country was placed. On the 18th the peasants hurried in crowds to Aranjuez; relays were already stationed on the road to Seville; the town was filled with troops, and the baggage of the Court was packed up in all the apartments. The night between the 17th and 18th was a night of tumult. The house of the Prince of the Peace was defended by his Guards, who had a particular watchword; those at the Castle had another. At four in the morning the people rushed in crowds to the Palace of the Prince of the Peace, but were repulsed by his Guards. The Life Guards took part with the people, and fell upon the Prince's Guards. The gates were forced, the furniture broken, and the apartments desolated. The Princess of the Peace ran to the staircase, and was conducted to the King's Palace, with all the respect due to her rank. The Prince of the Peace disappeared. Don Diego Godoy, his brother, Commandant of the Life Guards, was arrested by his own soldiers. The King and Queen sat up the whole night between the 17th and 18th. The French Ambassador arrived at Madrid, at five in the morning, and immediately waited on their Majesties. On the 18th a Proclamation by the King dismissed the Prince of the Peace from his employments, and declared that he would take upon himself the command of his armies. This was published at Aranjuez, and at Madrid. On the receipt of this intelligence, the people of Madrid rushed in crowds to the house of the Prince of the Peace, and to those of several of the Ministers. In all of them the furniture and the windows were broken.—There was no one to oppose this disorder; for the Captain General had lost the command. The Swiss regiments remained cantoned in their quarters.

Aranjuez, March 21.—From the 16th to the 21st, Madrid and Aranjuez have been the theatre of several insurrections, in which the houses of the Prince of the Peace, the Minister of Finance, Soler, the Director of Consolidation, Espinosa, of other Ministers, and of several relations of the Prince of the Peace, have been pillaged, and the furniture burnt in the public streets. The Prince of the Peace

has been arrested in a loft in his own house, where he had concealed himself.

The tumult increasing, the King thought fit to publish the following

ROYAL DECREE.

My habitual infirmities not permitting me to support any longer the important burden of the Government of my Kingdom, and it being requisite for the re-establishment of my health, that I should enjoy in a more temperate climate a private life, I have determined, after mature deliberation, to abdicate my Crown, in favour of my heir, my dearly beloved son the Prince of Asturias. My Royal will therefore is, that he should be recognised and obeyed, as King and natural Lord of all my Kingdoms and sovereignties, and in order that this Royal Decree of my free and spontaneous abdication may be exactly and duly fulfilled, you will communicate it to the Council and to all others whom it may concern.

I, THE KING,
Done at Aranjuez, March 19.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

On the 20th, an Edict was issued by order of the new King, Ferdinand the Seventh, dated Madrid, March 20, stating that His Majesty had determined to confiscate all the goods, estates, &c. of Don Emanuel Godoy (the Prince of the Peace) and appointing the Duc d'Infantado Colonel of the Spanish Guards, and conferring on him the Presidency of Castile.

A Proclamation was also issued by the Council to the people of Madrid, desiring them "to retire to their homes, and to remain in the most perfect tranquillity: persuaded that they will then give to his Majesty, in the first moments of his reign, the best testimony of the sincerity of their sentiments, and of those acclamations of fidelity which have been recently heard."

The head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were at Aranda. On the 19th they were at Somosierra, on the 20th at Bruhajo, and on the 21st at Aldevanda. He has with him the divisions of Marshal Mouton and of General Dupont. His arrival appears to be generally desired. The mass of the people of Madrid are calm and tranquil; and, as it happens in similar cases, disorders have only been committed by a small number of individuals.

Private letters, relative to Spain, dated Gibraltar, March 23, say, "The provinces of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay, no longer belong to the Spanish Monarchy. They are taken possession of by the French troops; and the Grand Duke of Berg has published a proclamation, stating, that this measure is taken for *pacific* purposes. This Proclamation has occasioned a fall in the Vales, from 63 to 60. The number of French troops which have entered Spain exceeds 150,000 men. A French force is

daily expected at Malaga. Considerable gloom prevails throughout Spain."

PORTUGAL.

The *Coquette* sloop of war, arrived at Portsmouth, has brought letters from the fleet off the Tagus; in which it is stated, that the scarcity in Lisbon was bordering on famine, and that Gen. Junot had sent a flag of truce to Sir S. Cotton, supposed to relate to the Russian fleet. One of the letters states, that Gen. Junot and Admiral Siniavin had proposed to the British Admiral, that the Russian fleet should be allowed to return home; the crews to be considered as prisoners of war on their parole, and the ships not to be employed against Great Britain or her allies during the war.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome mention, that an entire change has taken place in the government of that city, and that French troops were expected to seize the treasures of the Convents there, in the same manner as they had done in Portugal.

ASIA.

Government have received detailed reports of the depredations of the Zemindar Doondea in the district of Allyghur, and adjacent country. A number of horsemen have been discovered to be stationed in the deserts and jungles of Barowley, from whence they issued in the night to forage in the neighbourhood. A party of these freebooters having entered the village of Kharea, demanded assistance of the inhabitants, which the latter refusing, they collected all the cattle and grain of the place, and then set the village on fire. Achmet Khan, the brother of Doondea, at the head of a body of cavalry, entered the district of Taoree previous to the fall of Cummoona, where he committed great excesses, and carried off several of the inhabitants, being unable to seduce them from their attachment to the English.

Doondea is stated to have retreated to a strong hill fort, about 20 coss from Cummoona, and has been followed thither by a detachment of British troops.—It appears, by intercepted letters, that some foreign officers, who had arrived in disguise from Georgia, were in Doondea's service, and directed the defence of Cummoona. It farther appears, that Doondea had endeavoured to attach to his interest Akber Shaw, the heir apparent to the late Mogul, and had in some degree succeeded with the younger branches of that family.

Orders have been given to destroy the works of Cummoona.

Dispatches have been received at the India House, by the General Stuart packet, arrived at Portsmouth, dated Calcutta, Dec. 8. with advice of the capture of the fort of Kitsmore, near Alleghur, on the 24th November, by assault, after a month's

siege. Doondea Khan, formerly in the Mahratta service, having assembled, by promises of plunder, a numerous body of followers, was laying waste the provinces of Agra and Delhi; when the approach of the British army, under the orders of Colonels Duken and Horsford, compelled him to seek shelter at Kitsmore. The determined character of his resistance is manifested by the magnitude of our loss; which, besides nearly 500 men, mostly natives, killed and wounded, we are distressed to hear, comprises the following officers.

Killed: Lieut.-col. Duff, Brigade Major Fraser; Captains Radcliffe, Theak, Robertson, and Brown; Lieutenants Sneyd, Defue, Macleod, and Ramsey; and Ensign Jones.

The other intelligence by these dispatches is of a more agreeable nature. It is stated that the Indian Government, apprised of the designs of France and Russia against Hindostan, were engaged in attaching the native Powers to its interest. Scindea and Holkar are represented as having made the warmest professions of friendship, and offered to assist the British Power in repelling any attempt to disturb the common tranquillity. The Gaucar, Peishwa, and Nizam, have made similar declarations, probably with more sincerity: but the circumstance which more than any other manifests the general sentiment in India in favour of the English is, that the Seicks have consented to the occupation of some strong passes in their country by British troops, in the event of the menaced invasion being attempted.

AMERICA.

Mr. Rose, the Minister for settling our differences with America, has returned, without having been able to accomplish the object of his mission. The embargo still continues in the American ports; and the Proclamation, prohibiting the entrance of our shipping into the waters of the United States, is in full force.

ERRATUM: P. 256, line 19, for *Foran*, read *Baron*.

IRELAND.

March 28. At the *Wexford* assizes, W. Congreve Alcock, Esq. and Henry Derenzey, were tried for the wilful murder of John Colclough, Esq. Mr. A. and Mr. C. had been candidates at the late *Wexford* election, and, in consequence of a dispute respecting voters, they went to fight a duel, in which Mr. C. was killed. The principal ground of charge against Mr. Alcock was, that previous to his firing he had put on his spectacles. In answer to this, it was proved that the effect of the glasses which Mr. Alcock wore, on a defective eye, was, that the object was made clearer

clearer and more defined, and that it diminished in size and light: he did not think it tendered the hitting a distant object more secure. After a charge from Baron Smith, the Jury retired, and in about three minutes returned a verdict of Not Guilty, as to both prisoners. The Judge, in discharging the prisoners, expressed his satisfaction at the verdict.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 21. As the workmen belonging to the Rev. W. Shaw, D. D. were employed in digging the foundation of his new school-room at Chelvey, in the diocese of Bristol, they discovered, about 4 feet below the surface of the ground, a large pot or urn, of a hard blackish substance, resembling over-burnt brick, filled with ashes and bones undoubtedly human. One of the labourers soon after struck his pickaxe against a stone bottle containing about 274 pieces of silver coin of Julius Cæsar, which are esteemed a great curiosity, being in the highest state of perfection. No other antiquities have been as yet discovered; but, as Chelvey is only two miles distant from *Rectunum*, an old Roman station, farther researches would probably be attended with the desired success. The Doctor intends presenting a selection of the coins to the British Museum; and several members of the Antiquarian Society are anxious that an engraving should be made from them.

March 26. We are concerned to announce the loss of the *Caledonia*, of Aberdeen, on the rocks of *Redcar*, near Gisborough, Yorkshire, this night. Seventeen persons perished, including five or six Gentlemen passengers.

March 29. A remarkable occurrence took place this morning at *Spithead*. A man, belonging to the *Salsette* frigate, was sentenced to be flogged through the fleet for thieving. The boats from all the men of war, as is customary upon these occasions, were assembled; when, at the moment the punishment was about to be inflicted, he jumped overboard, and was never afterwards seen. It is conjectured he had previously concealed some shot in his pockets, to prevent the possibility of his rising again in the water.

April 2. A few days since a violent explosion happened at the Gunpowder Works belonging to Messrs. Jenkins and Love, at *Battle*, in *Sussex*, containing upwards of 200 barrels of gunpowder. Two men were killed, and a child lost its life by being struck by some of the shattered ruins.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, March 30.

This day the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with a deputation from the Court of Common Council of the City of London, waited

upon his Majesty at the Queen's Palace, with an Address upon the state of public affairs; in which they renew their assurances of their unshaken attachment to his Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

"We are not unmindful, Sir, that by the preponderating influence of the Government of France, almost every State upon the Continent has been compelled to unite in forming one vast gigantic Confederacy, whose efforts are solely directed to bring destruction upon your Majesty's dominions. We view this combination without dread, firmly relying upon a continuance of the Divine Protection, upon union amongst all ranks of your People, the extinction of PARTY SPIRIT (most essentially necessary at this very important crisis), upon the goodness of our cause, the valour and skill of your Majesty's fleets and armies, and on the VIGOUR, FIRMNESS, and WISDOM of your MAJESTY'S COUNCILS.

"With these aids, we doubt not your Majesty will confound and defeat the designs of our inveterate Enemy, and in due time be enabled to conclude a Peace, at once honourable, secure, and lasting."

His Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer.

The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Mr. Sheriff Phillips.

Thursday, March 31.

At a Court of Common Council of the City of London, held this day; Petitions were ordered to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, expressing the regret of the Court at the fate of the Bill for preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion; and earnestly entreating the attention of Parliament to that, and other measures of reform in the public expenditure.—The motion was carried unanimously in a very crowded Court.

Saturday, April 2.

A fire broke out in Cranbourn-alley; and another about the same time in Tothill-street; but they were both got under without doing much damage.

Tuesday, April 5.

Yesterday a huge stone fell from the steeple of the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury; and this day a large stone fell from one of the porticoes of St. Paul's Cathedral; but without doing any mischief. About one, a large sheet of lead was raised, by the violence of the wind, from off the top of a house on Ludgate-hill. It fell on the pavement; in its way it broke a part of the parapet wall, which fell in the street with a terrible crash; but no person was injured.

Saturday, April 17.

This morning a fire broke out in a fresh occupied house at a new street at Somers Town, at an early hour, which consumed that and two adjacent houses before it was got under.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 1075. Col. Kington having advanced a considerable way into the town of Buenos Ayres, on the morning of the 5th of July, received a musket-ball through his right leg, which occasioned him to fall, while cheering and animating his Regiment to follow him, and endeavour to take two pieces of cannon, opposed to them in the centre of the street. Refusing any assistance from his men to carry him off, he desired they would march forward, and do their duty, under the command of the brave and much-lamented Capt. Burrell, who soon received a mortal wound. In the mean time the Colonel contrived to remove from the centre into one of the cross-streets, and there remained till the Carabineers had been ordered to retreat, when the Enemy advanced, and used him in a most brutal manner; they were upon the point of dispatching him with their bayonets, had not an old Spaniard rushed from his house, and, throwing his cloak over the Colonel, and his person between him and his countrymen, besought them to spare his life, and not take advantage of a fallen foe. The old man then dragged him into his house, and having bound up his wound, laid him on his own bed, and watched him during the day and night with the tenderness of a parent. On the 6th he was conveyed to the citadel, where Gen. Liniers ordered every attention to be paid his wounded prisoners. The General told the Colonel a relation of his (Madam O'Gorman) had offered to accommodate one of the wounded officers at her own house, and requested he would be removed to her dwelling, where he should have every possible care taken of his wound. In this hospitable mansion the Colonel lay seventeen days before his dissolution, receiving from the hands of his fair hostess and her relations all kinds of nourishment and medicine directed by the Faculty. General Liniers attended him daily, and visited him always before he retired to rest. He shewed as much interest for the Colonel's safety as he could have done for his own son in a similar situation. The old Spaniard was constant in his enquiries for the state of the Colonel's wound; and, though pressed by him to receive a sum of money for his great humanity and tenderness, he could not be prevailed upon to accept the least pecuniary reward, though by no means in affluent circumstances. Gen. Liniers' generous behaviour continued after the Colonel's decease; he directed the body to be removed to the Viceroys' palace, and there to lie in state till the interment, which took place on the 23d of July. The funeral was conducted in the English manner, and all the principal Military

Genl. Mar. April, 1808.

Officers and Civil Magistrates attended, with four Regiments of Infantry to fire over the grave. A tablet, with a suitable inscription, was ordered by the General to be placed over the remains of the deceased. To hear that this gallant young hero, cut off in the prime of life, received such marked attention, and experienced every comfort from his enemies, in his last moments, must be highly gratifying to his afflicted widow, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, his relations and numerous friends; and should another expedition to South America prove more fortunate than the last, his brave Countrymen may have an opportunity of convincing the Enemy they are not to be outdone in generosity and humanity, the grand characteristics of the British Nation.

Vol. LXXVIII. p. 175. James Crowdy, esq. of Swindon, was one of those few men who, without the advantages of superior education, possessed more correct information, more solid judgment, and more useful mental acquirements, than many whose situations have provided for them that desirable opportunity for improvement. To a quickness of comprehension was in him added a soundness of understanding not found in many accomplished scholars; and the estimation in which, as a professional man, he was held by numerous respectable persons, evinced not only his legal abilities, but the honour and integrity of his conduct. He was, indeed, eminent and truly incorruptible in that very trying profession the Law; and, in the course of more than 30 years practice, no one was ever known to accuse or even suspect him of the slightest departure from the most scrupulous dictates of fidelity and probity. Having to encounter, in his professional career, with some prejudices, and with opposite interests and influence, he had not made that progress in it to which he was most justly entitled. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, his merits were becoming more widely known and more adequately rewarded; and, had he lived some years longer, there is no doubt that he would have been a distinguished ornament to his profession. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men. Blessed by Nature, or (which is more estimable) by reflection and self-government, with a singular equanimity, he easily gained the esteem and affection of every one with whom he was in any degree of intimacy; and the suavity and hospitality of his manners secured him unfeigned respect from an extensive circle of acquaintances. In the more limited intercourse of domestic life, Mr. C. was truly exemplary, and justly to be envied. He had had the good fortune to marry a very amiable young lady,

passed 4

possessed of an handsome independence, and of every mental accomplishment requisite to render them both perfectly happy; and, until their late unexpected and most afflicting separation, they had enjoyed a more uninterrupted portion of human felicity than is usually permitted to gild this earthly existence. Of thirteen children, twelve survive to deplore, with their mother, the early loss of so invaluable a friend and protector. The prospect of leaving such a numerous family, all under 20 years of age, deprived of their principal support, to contend with the difficulties and uncertainties of life, must have been calculated to disturb the last moments of so anxious a father. Yet those moments were employed in recommending them to tread in the paths of duty, which alone could procure them permanent happiness and a greater Protector than him they were about to lose. Thus, firm in his reliance on Providence, he died with the serenity of a good man, and the confidence of a Christian. A friend, by whom Mr. C. was long and sincerely esteemed, feels that this faint attempt to describe his character is not only far removed from flattery, but falls very short of the tribute justly due to his memory.

P. 263. The remains of Miss Eye and Miss Woolmer, the two young ladies who perished in the dreadful fire at Chelmsford, Essex, were, on Saturday the 26th of March, interred in one grave in the church-yard of that town. Their funeral was conducted with peculiar solemnity: 24 young ladies, habited in white, preceded the coffins; the palls were borne by 12 young ladies in white dresses and hoods, supported by the same number of young men in black with white handbands. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and a numerous train of the principal inhabitants of the town, in deep mourning, followed. Mrs. Smith, at whose house the fire broke out, died the same morning.

P. 274. The late Rev. Sir Wm. Cheere, bart., was senior governor of Christ's Hospital, also a governor of Westminster Infirmary and Middlesex Hospital. He succeeded to the title in 1791, on the death of his father, Sir Henry Cheere, who had been created a baronet in 1760. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct. His fortune, amounting to 150,000*l.* devolved to his niece, Mrs. Madryll, wife of Charles M. esq. of Papworth, Cambridge-shire, and her sister Miss Cheere.

P. 277. Dr. Gregory's father, the descendant from an old Scotch family, was prebendary of Exeter, and rector of Edrinnoc, in Ireland; but dying when his son was only 12 years old, his mother, a native of Lancashire, removed to Liver-

pool, where her son was placed at the school of Mr. Hoken, a famous mathematician; in which, as well as in the Classics, young Gregory soon made a considerable proficiency. He was destined by his mother to trade; but his own inclination, which led him to the Church, prevailed; and, after having passed two years at Edinburgh, principally in mathematical and physical studies, he returned to Liverpool; was ordained, and filled the laborious curacy of that town with industry and reputation. His education, though not desultory, had been irregular; and he was more indebted to the powerful efforts of his own intellect than to care or education. Accustomed to taste himself, in his own mind he had formed the master, the lecturer, and the college. He watched for instruction; he never suffered an opportunity of acquiring information to escape; and the habits of vigilance and accuracy which insensibly he was thus led to form, were to him more valuable than are commonly drawn from academic rules. His first productions in literature were poetical. Some of these were published; and many remain in MS. To a periodical work at Liverpool he contributed several essays on the inhumanity and impolicy of the Slave-trade, prior to the publications of Mr. Clarkson on that important subject. He came to London in 1782; and obtained the curacy of St. Giles, Cripplegate; which, from the heavy duties attached to it, he soon resigned; but was unanimously re-called to that church in 1783, as morning preacher. He officiated at the same time at St. Be-tolph's, Bishopsgate; and lectured at the Asylum, and at St. Antholin's. He was elected F.S.A. in 1786. In 1789 he was a candidate for the chaplaincy of the Asylum; which, from the over-confidence of his friends, he lost by *one vote*. By the Bishop of London he was presented to a small prebend in St. Paul's, which he resigned on obtaining the rectory of Stapleford, in Herts; and in 1804 obtained West Ham. To the works already enumerated we may add, "An History of the Christian Church, from the earliest Period to the present Time;" of which a new edition, in two volumes, 8vo, appeared in 1795; "Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, 1808;" and "A Series of Letters to his Son, on Literature and Composition," which is now in the press.

P. 278. The Rev. Samuel Smith, LL.D. prebendary of Westminster, was also a canon of Peterborough, rector of Walpole, in Norfolk, and of Dry Drayton, in Cambridgeshire. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1754; M.A. 1757; and LL.D. 1761. He has died possessed of more than 100,000*l.*

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Whitehaven, the lady of Sir Joseph Stenhause, a son, being her eleventh child, all living.

Mrs. Harker, wife of Mr. H. agent to the Rev. C. Wyvill, of Constable Burton, a son, being her twelfth child in thirteen years, all living.

In Rivers-street, Bath, the wife of Capt. Western, R. N. a son.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. a son.

March 19. At Wavendon, Bucks, the wife of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. a daughter.

20. At Great Billing, near Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Elwes, a son.

28. At Loughborough, co. Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hardy, a daughter.

The Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

29. In Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mrs. Crewe, a daughter.

31. At Byfield, co. Northampton, the wife of the Rev. Rd. Wm. Wake, a son.

April 2. At Herdmanston, in Scotland, Lady Sinclair, a son.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Stephen Thornton, esq. a son.

3. At Dryden-house, in Scotland, Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

4. At Southwick, the wife of General Dunlop, of Dunlop, a son.

In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Jersey, a son and heir.

6. At Ashcot, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Templer, a daughter.

8. At Serlby-hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Monckton, a son.

10. At Dalvell-lodge, Fifeshire, the wife of John Dalvell, esq. of Lindo, a daughter.

12. The lady of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, a son.

In Berkeley-square, the wife of T. Buckler Lethbridge, esq. M. P. a daughter.

14. At Barton Segrove, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Stopford, a son.

17. In Tenterden-street, Lady Caroline Dundas, a daughter.

The wife of John Jones, esq. of Harth-court, co. Monmouth, a son.

At Ingestree, Countess Talbot, a daughter.

22. In Harley-street, the wife of Henry Hughs, esq. a daughter.

23. At Viscountess Duncan's, at Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Fergusson, a daughter.

25. At the Earl of Derby's house, in Grosvenor-square, Lady Stanley, a son.

In Manchester-street, the lady of the Hon. Henry Blackwood, R. N. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Convamore, co. Cork, Richard Maunsell, esq. to the Hon. Catharine Hare, fourth dau. of J. d. Kniffmore.

Feb. 21. At Arkendale, co. York, Mr. John Muire, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Watson, agent, all of that place.

22. At Bath, Capt. Christian, R. N. eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Hugh C. K. B. to Harriet, second daughter of the late Samuel Shute, esq. of Fern-hill, Isle of Wight.

25. At Cork, the Rev. John Townshend, to Alicia, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Warren, bart. of Crookston, co. Cork.

March 25. Rev. R. Hall, M. A. of Leicester, to Miss Smith, late of Clifton, co. Northampton.

2. William Heylinger, esq. of Weymouth-street, to Miss Chalmers, of Park-place, St. James's.

At Great Grimby, Captain Hewson, of the Royal Navy, and one of the brave men who distinguished themselves at the battle of Trafalgar, to the eldest daughter of William Marshall, esq.

30. By special licence, at Melbury, co. Dorset, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangeways, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, to Lady Susan Strangeways, sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

31. At Saintbury, co. Gloucester, James West, esq. of Alecot park, to Miss Roberts, daughter and sole heiress of the late Joseph R. esq. of New Combe-house.

April 2. John Pearson, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Mrs. Rout, widow of the late Mr. Basil R. of Rochester, Kent.

5. John Nelson, esq. of East Dereham, Norfolk, to Emily, fifth daughter of Thomas Smyth, esq. of the same place.

6. At Farcham, Edward O'Brien, esq. Rear-admiral of the Blue, to Mrs. Bradby, of Catfield, Hants.

7. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. to the only daughter of Henry Hoare, esq. of Mitcham-grove, Surrey.

At the Quakers meeting at Barking, Essex, Samuel Gurney, late of Norwich, to Elizabeth Sheppard, of Upton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. Mainwaring, esq. captain in the East India Company's Naval Service at Bombay, to Miss Connell, daughter of Major-general John Shadwell C. in the Service of the Queen of Portugal.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Robert Lukin, esq. son of the Dean of Wells, to Miss Catharine Hallifax, daughter of the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Salisbury, the Rev. Henry Hinxman, B. A. of Oriol college, Oxford, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Barpoor Colton, canon-residentary of Salisbury, &c.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Renny Tailleur, esq. of Barrowfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart. of Balmain.

8. John Baker, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Satis, of Portland-place.

9. At Bath; Henry Lee Warner, jun. esq. to the eldest daughter of the late

Francis William Thomas Brydges, esq. of Tiberton-court, co. Hereford.

William Tudor, esq. of Bath, to the second daughter of Nicholas Fenwick, esq. of Lemmington, co. Northumberland.

James Heavifide, esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. Thomas Wright G. of Bristol.

C. Wale, esq. of Shelford, lieutenant-colonel of the 67th Foot, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Rev. George Johnson, of Norton, co. Durham.

At Hull Bishops, near Taunton, Henry Warre, esq. of Taunton, to Emma, eldest daughter of Richardson Harrison, esq.

10. By special licence, at Brighthelmston, Brigadier-general Henry-Frederick Campbell, to Mrs. Knox, widow of the late Lieut.-col. K. of the 1st Reg. of Guards.

11. Henry John Shepherd, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.

E. special licence, at Blackawton, near Dartmouth, Charles Martin Bulteel, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Pinson, grand-daughter of Andrew P. esq. of Wadstray-house.

12. Tipping Thomas Rigby, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne-Eliza, second dau. of John Cousins, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Cromer, John Thurston Mott, esq. of Barnlingham-hall, Norfolk, to Sophia, you. daughter of the late Henry Patridge, esq.

16. At Kneefworth-hall, co. Cambridge, the feat of Sir Charles Nightingale, bart. James Markland, esq. of the 63d Foot, to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, bart.

18. At Northiam, Davies Giddy, esq. of Tredrea, Cornwall, M. P. for Bodmin, to Miss Mary-Anne Gilbert, of East-Bourne.

19. At Aske, co. York, the Rev. William Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord D.

Rev. J. G. Dimock, vicar of Clanfield, co. Oxford, to Miss Humphries, of Baldock.

20. At Chelsea, George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to the eldest daughter of Jn. Adams, esq. late of Peterwell, Cardigan.

John Bunn, esq. of Cobham, Surrey, to the only daughter of A. G. Bourdillon, esq. of Walthamflow, Essex.

At Bloxholm, co. Lincoln, Robert Ferguson, esq. of Nottingham-place, to Mary, only daughter of William Hamilton Nitbet, esq. of Dirleton.

21. Rev. H. C. Ridley, rector of Hambledon, Bucks, third son of Sir M. W. R. bart. to the eldest daughter of James Farger, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

22. William Symonds, esq. lieutenant of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Luscombe, daughter of Matthew L. esq. of Stonehouse, near Plymouth.

23. Charles William Taylor, esq. M. P. for Wells, to Charlotte, second dau. of John Thomson, esq. of Waverley abbey, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1807. **A**T Dacca, in the East Indies, July 22. Lieut. Edward Henry Mathewaring, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, eldest son of Rowland M. esq. of Northampton. While out at exercise he complained of a sudden attack in the head, and died in a few minutes, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel in his brain.

Aug. 17. At Bencoolen, the wife of Gilbert C. Maister, esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, and daughter of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Argyshire.

Sept. 15. At Hyderabad, Capt. Richard Budge, of the 33d Foot.

Sept. 28. Near Calcutta, in his 32d year, James Adair, esq. only son of the Mr. Serjeant A.

Nov. 26. At Messina, in Sicily, Capt. William Shadwell, of the 81st Foot, and fourth son of Launcelot S. esq. of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Dec. 30. In Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Spencer George Townsend, esq. receiver of fees and paymaster of contingencies in the Navy-office.

1808. Jan. 4. O. S. At Baturin, in the Ukraine, Russia, aged 64, William Statter, esq. a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire; than whom, in all the tender relations of domestic life, a better man perhaps never lived. He was greatly esteemed for the benevolence of his heart, his unaffected modesty, and the uncommon suavity of his manners; and not less distinguished by his great mechanical genius, abilities, and inflexible integrity in business; by the exercise of which, during upwards of 25 years that he had managed the estates of the late Count Razoumoffsky, he improved those extensive domains, thereby increasing the Count's immense revenue, not only beyond all example but even expectation. But what to his humane and generous mind was incomparably the most satisfactory result of his careful and judicious management, was the melioration it produced in the condition of the many thousands of his fellow-creatures (the Serfs) who were committed to his care: by which, in a distant region, he reflected credit upon his native country, and endeared his memory not only to those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, but to all who lived under his influence.

18. At Laredo, aged 18, John Caw, second son of Stephen C. esq. of Clevehill, near Bristol.

Feb. 11. Aged 87, the Cardinal Patriarch of Portugal, Don Jos. Francisco De Mendoca. He was buried on the 13th, in a very plain manner.

13. At Nassau, in New Providence, aged 30, the Hon. Thomas Forbes.

18. At his lodgings in Shrewsbury, aged 50, Mr. Pierre François Pelletier, a native of Meux, in Lernans, and a deacon of the Congregation of the Oratory. Mr. P. left his native country in 1793, to avoid the horrors of the French Revolution; and for the polite attention he received in this country he always shewed the utmost gratitude. He was deservedly esteemed, and is now lamented, by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance in that town and neighbourhood (among whom he had lived for the last 14 years) for his amiable qualities, as well as for his superlative abilities as a French master.

27. Mr. Gibbins, ironmonger and seedsmen, of Northampton. He was nearly in his usual health and attending his business till the evening of the 24th, when he was attacked with a complaint more similar to the *croup* of children than any other, which increased with such violence and rapidity as to occasion his death at two o'clock this morning. Mr. G. was much respected; and being a member of the Northampton Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, was interred with military honours.

March . . . At Pentonville, to the great loss of Society, John Jennings, esq. of Pulteney-street, Golden-square. A Friend, who knew him well for more than twenty years, cannot withhold his feelings from regretting very much his loss: and joins his lamentations with those of a very great man, of sam'd history, that, when a man of worth, ability, and excellence, departs this life, he leaves a vacuity or chasm in society which is seldom or never filled up during the life-time of surviving friends. In appreciating the worth, probity, and estimates, of this very good man, this Friend, who bears him in feeling and sympathetic remembrance, has to observe, that, during a long intercourse with him, he always added congeniality of manners to great urbanity; gentle, complacent, and intelligent, he ever exhibited the most worthy, kind, benevolent, and social principles of attachment and friendship; and joined to these the more elevated and adorned ones of a Christian to those of a gentleman. It is, therefore, in feeling remembrance of him, and attachment to his person and memory, that this surviving Friend joins in lamenting his loss with the lamentations of Horace, which he expresses in his 24th Ode, on the decease of Quintilius Varus, only using transpositions of a verbal kind:

*Ergo Johannem * perpetuus fapor
Urget! cui Pudor et Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?*

*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilius quam tibi, ROBERTO.*

* Quintilium.

— Alcock, a watchman at the London docks. He fell overboard, and was picked up apparently dead, when the usual mode of resuscitation was resorted to, and succeeded. He spoke; went out for a short time, and returned to his company; but in less than 20 minutes after he died without a struggle.

At Ross, J. Butler and J. Andrews, pattern-ring-makers (the former about 40, and the latter 18), quarreled, and agreed to fight; during which, Andrews struck his antagonist so violently under the ear, that he instantly expired. The Coroner returned a verdict of Manslaughter; upon which he surrendered himself for trial at Hereford Assizes, and was acquitted.

The son of Mr. S. Harris, of Longman's green, Hanham. Returning from Bristol with a cart loaded with grains, the horse ran off near the May-pole at Hanham, and the lad, in trying to stop it, got entangled between the cart and the horse, and was crushed to death.

Suddenly, at Cucklington, Mr. Skinner. He was buried in a coffin made from an elm-tree which he had marked for the purpose on the morning preceding his death, when he was to all appearance in perfectly good health!

At his house at Hestlington, near York, in his 60th year, to the general regret of his Fellow-citizens and Society, Thomas Hartley, esq. an alderman of the Corporation of York, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the West Riding, City, and Ainsty. He served the office of lord mayor in the years 1789 and 1803. Upright, affectionate, honest, sensible, unassuming, independent, consistent, he was an honour to human nature.

At Cherry Burton, Miss Bateman, only daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Hull.

March 1. In his 44th year, Mr. Thomas Warner, of Ullesthorpe, co. Leicester.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 33, Mr. T. Appleby, schoolmaster.

At Gainthorpe, in his 63d year, Mr. William Porter, gardener.

2. At Manchester, Garfide Bentley, esq. barrister at law.

An inquisition was taken this day, at the Weavers Arms, on the Newington road, on the body of Arthur Arnold James, who died in his bed on the preceding day. The deceased, who was a wealthy grazier, had spent the day in company, and was brought home senseless through intoxication. In about an hour after he was put to bed it was discovered that he was dead. Verdict, Died by excessive drinking.

3. At the Hotwells, in his 46th year, Thomas Hill, esq. of Winterbourne, co. Gloucester, and a merchant of eminence at Bristol; whose loss is universally and deservedly

deservedly lamented. His good humour, affability, benevolence of heart, and liberality, gave delight to all. If his private virtues endeared him to his family and friends, his active exertions for the benefit of his native place entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens. He was cut off in the prime of life, surrounded with every blessing to make the continuance of it desirable. His private loss can only be found in the bosoms of his relations and friends. On the part of his fellow-citizens, no one was more respected and beloved while he lived, or more regretted now dead.

This day inquests were taken, at Birmingham, on the bodies of Elizabeth Edmunds and Caroline Allen, two children, who were burnt to death in consequence of their cloaths catching fire.

4. Found drowned in a rivulet in the parish of Lound, co. Lincoln, — Nicholls, a blacksmith, of Witham-on-the-Hill. Returning from a neighbouring village, he had to pass the stream, which was much swollen; in attempting which, he is supposed to have slipped, and, being an elderly man, was unable to recover himself.

5. At Nottingham, aged 55, the Rev. William Clarke, vicar of Annesley, Gonolfson, and Tythby, all in that county, and formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge.

6. After a short illness, Miss Pike, of Clapham, Surrey.

Three young men, who had gone up the river Thames in a sailing-boat, were returning in the evening, when, by unskilful management, the boat was upset near Wandsworth, and two of them, named White and Rogers, the former a linen-draper's shopman, and the latter an apprentice to a druggist, were drowned. The third saved himself by swimming, and was at length picked up by some bargemen in a very exhausted state.

7. John Stevens, gent. of Leicester. At her father's house in Ilington, Cambridgeshire, sixth dau. of Tho. Pickford, esq.

Aged 67, Edward Ind, esq. common brewer, and one of the aldermen of the town of Cambridge.

8. At Bath, aged 70, Charles Floyer, esq. of Portland-place.

At Bedford, Mr. Richard Graham, wool-stapler.

At Danby, near Middleham, co. York, the seat of S. T. Scroope, esq. in the 92d year of his age, William M^rArthur, who retained his faculties to the last, and had been gardener to the late and present Mr. Scroope 61 years. Three other servants of the same family have died within the last 21 years: Margaret Rennell, aged 85; Mary Chappelow, aged 97; and Joseph Hudson, aged 79; and all after a servitude of more than 40 years. Mary Chappelow lived in the family upwards of 50 years.

A child two years and a half old, son of Mr. Boor, of White Water, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, was so dreadfully burnt as to cause his death in a few hours. His mother had left him but a minute, while she deposited another child (which was asleep in her arms) in a cradle up stairs; when she returned she found her unfortunate child enveloped in flames.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Greenly, of Weymouth, relict of the late Edward G. esq. of Clifton.

Of the small pox, the infant son of Mr. Beavan, of St. Martin's-lane. This case is held forth as a proof that Vaccination is not always successful. He was inoculated about two years ago with the Cow-pox, from a child previously inoculated by Dr. Pearson, and continued well until the 23d of February, when he sickened with the small-pox, from the fatal effects of which the best medical advice could not save him. An enquiry will no doubt be made into the particular circumstances of this case.

9. In his 67th year, George Tomlinson, esq. of Newark, Notts.

Aged 93, Mr. Thomas Bushby, blacksmith, of Edenham, near Bourn, co. Linc.

At Harrington, near Cambo, aged 90, Mr. George Gibbon, farmer.

At Epsom, Surrey, in his 71st year, William Northey, esq.

At the Hungerford coffee-house, in the Strand, Miss Washington, of Chester.

10. At Colehill, Herts, Mrs. Greg, wife of Thomas G. esq.

At Ingatesstone, Essex, aged 81, Anthony Eglinton, esq. formerly commander of the E. India Company's ship Prince. During the many years of his retirement, his life has been a continued series of benevolence.

11. A girl about nine years old, daughter of Mr. Roach, chair-maker, in Old King-street, Bristol, passing through Philadelphia-street, was thrown off the pavement by a rude boy, and falling under the wheels of a waggon passing at the time, was so dreadfully bruised as to cause her death in half an hour.

At Fotheringhay, of water in the head, aged 13, Joseph, second son of Joseph Lawrence, esq. of Grantham, Lincolnsh.

Mrs. Wyman, of Belmeethorpe, near Stamford, drowned herself in a pond. She had long been in a desponding state of mind. After her remains were interred, three of her children were christened.

Found dead, hanging in a cow-hovel near his own dwelling, aged 61, Francis Bloodworth, a cottager, at Aslackby, co. Lincoln. Being a very tall man, and the roof of the hovel low, he was obliged to kneel down to effect his purpose.

12. Suddenly, at his house in Thames-street, Mr. John Whiting, jun.

Mr. Joseph Gray, apothecary to Addenbrooke's hospital, Cambridge. At

At Clifton, well stricken in years, Henrietta-Maria dowager Countess of Fingall, only daughter and heiress of William Woolascoat, esq. of Woolverton, Berks, and mother to the Earl of Fingall and Lady Theresa Dease. After the funeral service in the Catholic chapel at Bristol, her remains were deposited in a vault adjoining the chapel, to be removed, at a more favourable part of the year, to the family-vault at Killeen in Ireland.

Mrs. Bullivant, wife of Mr. B. many years butler to the Bp. of Peterborough.

At Glasgow, Dpnald Campbell, esq. of Sonachan.

13. In London, suddenly, Mr. Henry Baxton, son of Mr. John B. of Boston.

In Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, aged 66, Mrs. Abraham.

Mrs. Fyffe, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

14. The wife of William C. Stewart, esq. of Old Bond-street.

Aged 73, Mr. Murray, of Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, many years gardener to the late Marquis of Exeter.

Miss Perkins, eldest daughter of the late Henry P. esq. of Birmingham.

At his lodgings in Penzance, Cornwall, aged 30, Capt. Macdonald, of the Rifle Corps. The primary cause of his dissolution was the bursting of a blood-vessel on the storming of Monte Video.

At Plymouth, aged 28, Lieut. James Babington, of his Majesty's sloop Hound, son of W. B. esq. late of Oporto.

At Beaufort, in South Carolina, in the evening, Mr. Arthur Smith; and, the next morning, Mr. Thomas Huston. In the morning these young men arose in all the vigour of health; in a few hours both were bleeding on the field of honour. A challenge had been given and accepted; a duel was fought, and both were mortally wounded.

15. At Kentish-town, Mrs. Docksey, of Goldsmith-street, Cheapside.

At Clifton, aged 49, Mrs. Shirley, widow of Edward S. esq. of Spring-garden and Petersfield, Jamaica.

In the Royal Laboratory at Plymouth, aged 72, Father Fox (commonly so called); who fell down and expired before medical aid could be procured.

At Cork, in the prime of life, the Rev. Richard Townsend, of Magourney, co. Cork, third son of the Rev. Edward Synge, of Bridgemount, in the same county.

16. In Clarence-place, Bristol, after an illness of two days, Mrs. K. M. Meares, relict of the late William M. esq. of the county of Westmeath, Ireland.

Mr. John Meredith, a serjeant of the Bristol Volunteers.

At Ripley, Surrey, in her 66th year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Tanner.

At Wroxton, near Banbury, co. Oxon, John Duffell, esq.

Aged 56, Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Alderman S. of Stamford. She had spent the evening cheerfully at the house of a friend, had just returned home, taken off her pelisse, and sat down, when she expired without uttering a word.

In Sloane-street, aged 82, Mrs. Abbeys.

Aged 86, Rees Price, esq. of Woodhatch, near Reigate, Surrey, formerly a hop-factor in Southwark.

17. At Falmouth, the wife of William Somerville, esq. inspector-general of hospitals at Malta.

At Southampton, Charlotte-Amelia Butler, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. F. B. of the First Royals.

At Lincoln, aged 93, Thomas Squires, a Chelsea pensioner, who fought under Gen. Wolfe, at the siege of Quebec.

At Spillby, aged 93, Mrs. Bourne. A long life of serenity and cheerfulness, without any querulous complaints, supported by Christian faith and practice, gave honour and respect to age, and rendered calm and composed the hour of death.

At Richmond, Surrey, Lieut. Archibald M'Niel, of the Royal Navy.

An Inquest was taken this day at a public-house in Duke-street, Oxford-street, on the body of Alicia-Harriet Maucey, a dress-maker, who was found dead in her bed-room, at eleven o'clock the preceding morning. It appeared that the deceased had been observed to be in a desponding state. After breakfast she retired from the room, and was missing for an hour, when she was discovered in a state of insensibility on the bed, having taken a quantity of laudanum and another mixture, and survived but a short time. It was supposed that an imprudent attachment to one of the opposite sex had led her to commit suicide. Verdict, Infamy.

18. Aged 65, Mrs. Kent, wife of Mr. Alderman George K. of Lincoln.

Mrs. Massey, wife of William M. esq. of Redcliff-hill, Bristol.

In Walworth, Surrey, aged 29, Frances, wife of Lieut. Babington Nolan, of the 76th Regiment of Foot.

At Kensington, aged 82, John Bulley, esq. late of Richmond, Surrey, and formerly writing-master to the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, &c. &c.

At Highbury-grave, Islington, aged 90, and in full possession of all her faculties, Mrs. Hollingsworth, sen.

At Newcastle, co. Stafford, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Drewry.

Near Cullybackey, aged 126, Martha Hanna. She was born near Dungannon; told the writer of this she remembered to have heard the shots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690; and that she carried the victuals to the masons and carpenters who built Cullybackey

lybackey meeting-house in 1727, she being then 45 years of age. She was married when she was an old maid; never had children, but enjoyed a constant state of good health until a few days before her death. She was a little woman, measured this last year 4 feet 7 inches. *Belfast News Letter, March 13.*

19. The wife of Mr. Smyth, apothecary, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

In Southwood lane, Highgate, aged 63, the widow of Mr. Jonathan Lowe.

In Hampton-court, Hon. Mrs. Storer, sister to the Earl of Carysfort.

20. At Stamford, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven.

Mrs. Hart, widow of the late Major H. of Woodstone, near Peterborough.

At her daughter's house in Northampton, aged 81, Mrs. Theodosia Wagstaff, relict of Mr. John W. formerly of Daventry.

Suddenly, at Mr. Hamilton's, in Lincoln's inn-fields, Mrs. Lutterloh.

Charles Page, gamekeeper to the Earl of Malmesbury. He was found dead in the walk leading from the Druid Temple in his Lordship's park; and it is imagined he had died suddenly as he was returning home. He still held his gun in his hand; and the two spaniels that constantly accompanied him were discovered lying upon his back, where it is supposed they had remained the whole of the night. They could not be prevailed upon to quit the body, and followed the corpse when it was removed to the deceased's dwelling.

At Mount Ievers, co. Clare, in an apoplectic fit, George Ievers, esq.

21. At Andover, of a decline, aged 25, Nicholas Oculoff, esq. one of the Russian officers. During his long and painful illness he experienced from the inhabitants (among whom his grateful heart and amiable manners had excited much interest) the greatest attention and kindness; and he was attended by his countrymen with care and affection truly paternal. His body, after laying three days in state, was followed to the grave by his brother-officers and a number of the inhabitants, and interred by the minister of the parish near the remains of a British officer who died some years since, while on his march.

At Afterby, near Louth, co. Lincoln, John Oldham, esq.

In the Square, at Birmingham, Miss Wheeley, an amiable woman, endeared to her relations and numerous friends by the kindness of her heart, the firmness of her attachments, and by the fortitude with which she bore the severe afflictions that embittered and shortened her life.

At her son's house in Portman-square, aged 86, Jane Countess-dowager of Donald, mother of twelve sons and daughters; amongst whom are an Admiral and five Captains in the Royal Navy.

An Inquisition was taken this day, at Eveham-buildings, Somers-town, on the body of a lady of the name of Wallis, who was burnt to death. She occupied apartments at the house of Mr. Walters, cheese-monger, in Eveham-buildings; and whilst sitting at breakfast with an infant child, the child had thrown a part of the breakfast things off the table; and Mrs. Wallis, in hastily stooping to save them from breaking, set fire to her head-dress; her cloathing was instantly in one blaze. She ran down stairs into Mr. Walters' shop in this situation, and in the midst of her alarm retired back to her room; but she was followed by the landlord, who wrapped her in some bazine and extinguished the fire, but not until even her chemise was burnt.

22. At Nailsworth; co. Gloucester, aged 61, Mr. Robert Orton, clothier.

An Inquisition was taken this day at Ford's-gate, Islington-road, on the body of Mrs. Esther Astel; who, on the night of the 20th, while sitting alone in her parlour waiting for some inmates, alarmed her servant in the kitchen by shrieks, and who, on going to her apartments, found Mrs. Astel at the door enveloped in flames. Her dress, which it is supposed had caught fire while she was dozing in her chair, was reduced to tinder; the servant, in her fright, was unable for some time to afford assistance, and the unfortunate woman, who was 60 years of age, expired the next morning. She was unable to tell how the accident happened.

An Inquest was also held at the sign of the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, on Henry Fisher, only a year old, whose parents reside in Charlotte-street, Whitechapel; who being left too near the fire, while his attendant was at the farther end of the room, a kettle of boiling water fell over him, and caused his death.

23. In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Mrs. Henrietta Parker, eldest sister of the late Lord Boringdon, and aunt to the present Lord and the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers, and niece to the late Earl Poulett.

At Narborough lodge, co. Leicester, Mr. Hunt.

24. Suddenly, aged 65, Mr. Pennington, glazier, in the Strand.

At her grandson's house, in Queen Anne-street West, aged 94, Mrs. Delap.

At Kensington, Alexander Baxter, esq. late consul-general from Russia.

This day an Inquest was taken on the bodies of G. and Sarah Green, of Grassmere, Westmoreland, an industrious couple, who lost their way, and perished in a deep snow, on their return from a sale at Langdale, whither they went to purchase a cow. Eight children, the eldest only 11 years old, and the youngest an infant at the breast, are thus left destitute.

At Battersea, Surrey, of hydrophobia, W. Jones, gardener to J. Mills, esq. Eight weeks since he was slightly bit in the face. The dog was not suspected of madness at the time; but the man exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia, some medicine was given him, and he got apparently well. On the 22d instant, however, he was attacked with a violent shivering, and the symptoms of hydrophobia returned. On the 23d he grew worse; and on this day fell a victim to the disease, and to sufferings too dreadful for description.

At Brighthelmston, Lady Morgan, wife of Sir Charles M. Bart. Her remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the family-vault in Monmouthshire.

In his 74th year, Lieutenant-general Joseph Walton, of the Royal Artillery.

At Sapcote, co. Leicestershire, in his 34th year, Mr. Joseph Smith, an opulent grazier there. As he lived beloved, so he died, lamented by all who knew him. His skill in music and an uncommonly fine voice, uniformly and regularly exerted in aid of the Public Worship of the Established Church, to which he was sincerely and zealously attached, contributed to render the Sapcote Choir, for many years, one of the most respectable in the county. In consequence of a paralytic seizure in the Autumn, he had been for some months deprived of the use of his right leg and hand; but he bore his affliction with the patience and resignation of a Christian, and expected his dissolution with a hope full of immortality.

At Plymouth, Richard Harrison, esq. a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and resident agent for transports at that port.

At Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Charles Mitchell, late a commander in the East India Company's Service.

25. At Goodnestone, next Wingham, Kent, in her 101st year, Mrs. Catherine Stocks. She was born Jan. 25, and baptised at Wingham, Feb. 14, 1708; and, during her life, was never 30 miles from that place. She has left three daughters, whose ages united to hers exceed 300 years. 52 of her grand and great-grandchildren are now living, and about the same number have died. She retained her faculties to the day of her death; and, on the celebration of her 99th year, sung several songs to her family.

Aged 21, Mr. John Burgess, of Ilkston Lodge, co. Leicestershire.

At her house on the Canal, Salisbury, aged 83, Mrs. Collins, mother of Mr. B. C. Collins, late printer of the Salisbury Journal, whom she survived exactly eight weeks (see p. 175), and second wife and widow of Mr. Benjamin Collins, formerly printer and banker at Salisbury.

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In her 89th year, Mrs. Randolph, widow of the Rev. Dr. R. of Bath.

Rev. John Kingdon, M.A. of Bridge-rôle, formerly of Exeter college, Oxford, and many years past an active magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

In New North-street, Mary-la-Bonnie, the Rev. L. B. De La Fontaine, rector of Great Ponton, co. Lincoln.

26. At Bath, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Sir Bowyer-Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby. His complaint was a dropsy in the chest, which, increasing rapidly, baffled the efforts of art, and terminated his life, after a few months illness. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Roger Gresley, a minor, who is the issue of a second marriage, by which he has also left another son. By the first Lady Gresley (sole heiress of his uncle, the late Sir Thomas Gresley) he has left three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Mr. Levent, of Lichfield.

Of a decline, aged 22, at Cornham-house, Wilts, the seat of her father, Miss Anne-Christina Methuen, second daughter of Paul Cobb M. esq.

Killed, by the falling-in of a chalk-pit, in which he was at work, Thomas Strong, of Langbourne, near Beaconsfield, Bucks. Two other men, who were with him, escaped, one slightly bruised on the head.

Mr. George Evans, of Crowsford bridge, in Derbyshire.

At the rectory-house at Easington, co. Durham, in his 68th year, the Rev. Benjamin Pye, LL.D. archdeacon of Durham, with the rectory of Easington annexed, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Hart, co. Durham.

In Devonshire-place, aged 78, Francis Lautour, esq. late of Malta.

At Blymhill, co. Stafford, in his 80th year, John Brotherton, labourer, a native of that parish. During eighteen years of his youth, he faithfully served his Country in the Grenadier Company of the 37th Regiment, and fought with that corps at the battle of Minden. Boldness and intrepidity strongly marked the countenance of Brotherton. At the first sight of him, a person of ordinary discernment would have said, "this man is a hero." His aspect was open; his complexion ruddy; his breast remarkably prominent. The strength of his body was prodigious. He was the strongest of three brothers, whose bodily powers, when in their bloom, could not, probably, be matched by those of any three members of the same family in Great Britain. Some sense of Religion distinguished him from the careless multitude; his manners were gentle; and his general conduct was without offence. An anecdote,

anecdote, illustrative of the care of Divine Providence, well deserves to be recorded. In this account, which is written chiefly for the purpose of introducing it; the truth of the fact may be relied upon. Immediately on leaving his native cottage, to enter the Army, Brotherton took with him a small Bible, determining to make it the companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement, he was accustomed to place the book upon his breast, between his coat and waistcoat; a practice to which he once owed the preservation of his life. In an action fought in Germany, while the 37th Regiment was engaged in close quarters with the Enemy, he received a thrust from a bayonet directed against his breast. The point of the weapon, after piercing his belt and coat, passed through the binding of the Bible, and perforated fifty-two of the leaves. This book now remains in possession of one of his brothers. Let not the bosom of Pride rise in disgust at the sight of this humble memorial; nor "Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the Poor."

27. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-general J. Campbell, of the Royal Marines.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, Sir Jas. Pennyman, bart. of Beverley park, Yorkshire, formerly M. P. for Beverley.

At his apartments at the City Coffee-house, aged 51, William Seddon, esq. of Acres Barn, near Manchester.

Aged 31, Jane-Anne, wife of Mr. Daniel Joshua Owen, of Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq.

At his lodgings in Sloane-street, where he went for the benefit of better air, Mr. Louis Bologna, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. He had been ill for some time, having caught a violent cold from over-exertion in his professional pursuits. As a Pantaloon in Harlequinades, he excelled all his contemporaries; and as a private character he was much respected.

23. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, P. Kingston, who was in the act of mounting a ladder to repair the front of a house in Wych-street, Drury-lane, when a coal-wagon came by, and, striking against it, gave it such a shock that he was precipitated from nearly the height of three stories to the ground, and survived the accident only a few hours.

Found dead in his apartment, having been in apparent good health the whole day, Mr. Whitelock, broker, Mould-maker's-row, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

In Leonard-street, Shoreditch, aged 70, Mr. Alexander Pratt.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 73, Mrs. Anderson Lloyd.

At Northwich, in Cheshire, aged 23, after one week's illness, Mr. William Wright Probart, eldest son of William P. esq. of Cheshire.

29. At Bush-hill, Edmonton, in his 91st year, Robert Kelham, esq. the oldest member of the two Societies of Lincoln's-inn and Staple-inn. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Kelham (who was more than 50 years vicar of Billingborough, Threackingham, and Walcot, co. Lincoln, and died April 23, 1752, æt. 75). He married Sarah the youngest daughter of Peter and Joanna Gery, of the family of Gery, of Bilston, Leicestershire. She died Sept. 28, 1774, æt. 53; to whose memory and four infant children a monument is erected in the church of St. Michael Royal, London; which records also the deaths of two brothers of Mr. Kelham: John, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1736, unmarried, æt. 25; and Richard, in 1747, unmarried, æt. 25. From the earliest period of Mr. Kelham's life he was regarded by all his acquaintance for his gentleness of manners, his strict integrity, and his uniform attention to all Christian and relative duties. He was blessed with an unusual share of health, having scarcely been confined a day with illness (though, for three years past, otherwise infirm); and had hardly omitted regularly attending divine service to the last week of his life. Besides acquitting himself as a good Christian, he had manifested the most persevering industry and learning as an Author and an Antiquary; as appears by the following valuable publications: 1. "An Index to Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity," 21 vols.; 2. "Britton; containing the Ancient Pleas of the Crown; translated, and illustrated with References, Notes, and Ancient Records, 1762," 8vo; 3. "Domesday Book illustrated; containing an Account of that ancient Record; as also of the Tenants in Capite; Serjeanty therein mentioned; and a Translation of the difficult Passages, with occasional Notes; an Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbays; and an Alphabetical Table of the Tenants in Capite, or Serjeanty, in the several Counties mentioned in that Survey, 1778," 8vo; 4. "A Dictionary of the Norman or old French Language; collected from such Acts of Parliament, Parliament Rolls, Journals, Acts of State, Records, Law Books, Ancient Historians, and Manuscripts, as relate to that Nation. To which are added, the Laws of William the Conqueror; with Notes and References, 1779," 8vo; 5. "The Dissertation of John Selden, annexed to Fleta, translated, with Notes, 1781," 8vo.

At Crouch-End, Middlesex, Mr. Wyld, of Laurence Pountney-lane.

In his 76th year, Robert Williams, esq. formerly of South Carolina.

30. In a very advanced age, Sir Henry Grey, bart. elder brother of the late Earl Grey,

Grey, and uncle to the present. He was never married; and by his death Earl G. becomes possessed of estates to the value of near 37,000*l.* a year, besides a fortune for each of his younger children. He has also left legacies to each of his Lordship's brothers and sisters; and has made all his old servants comfortable for the remainder of their lives. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Northumberland.

In Lark-hall-lane, Stockwell, Surrey, in his 39th year, after many years illness, Mr. Charles Hingeston, late of Wallbrook.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, aged 66, Mrs. Sarah Tibbon, of Southwark.

At Drake's hotel, Westminster-bridge, Mr. Rix, late a captain in the Royal East Middlesex Militia.

At Fort Pit, near Chatham, Kent, aged 31, and after a painful illness of four years duration, James Wilkie, esq. late surgeon of the Royal Flintshire Militia.

Aged 19, Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. Floor, of Whiffendine, Rutland.

At Keynsham, aged 23, Mary, second dau. of Mr. Jones, of the Crescent, Birmingham.

31. At Morpeth, in his 39th year, Robert Roddam, esq. of Roddam, in Northumberland, senior Admiral of the Red.

At Northwich, in Cheshire, in his 30th year, James Marshall, esq.

At Melton-house, Norfolk, aged 18, Miss Astley, eldest daughter of Sir Jacob A. bart. Standing near a fire, and in the act of putting some coals on it, the flames caught part of her dress, which, being of cotton, the whole of it was instantly in a blaze, and almost as instantly consumed; her person, at the same time, being so dreadfully burnt as to occasion her death in little more than 24 hours.

At Taunton, where his Regiment was quartered, by whom he was much beloved, as well as by all who knew him, of an inflammation on his lungs, Richard Aubrey, esq. brother to Sir John A. bart. and colonel of the Glamorgan Militia.

At his house in Leicester forest, aged 37, Mr. William Hurst.

Aged 33, Mrs. Powis, of Derby, late of the Talbot inn at Burton upon Trent.

At Turnham-green, aged 63, the relict of Mr. Greenwood, auctioneer.

Mr. May, builder, of George-street, Grosvenor-square. Returning in his gig from West End, Hampstead, the horse took fright and ran off with him between Kilburn wells and the Hill-house; passed Mr. Gillow, of Oxford-street, and another gentleman, on horseback, most extremely frightened, and complained of his inability to stop the animal. On coming opposite Mr. Marvin's farm, he made a spring from the back part of the chaise, but unfortunately pitched upon his head, and was instantly killed.

LATELY, at Pittsburgh, in America, Alexander Addison, esq. one of the most eminent counsellors at the Western Bar.

The late arrivals from the East Indies have now deprived of every hope the mournful relations and friends of those who perished in the Bleinheim; and among the youths of distinction who shared the fate of its gallant Commander, none of fairer promise to his Country ever fell than Lord Rosehill, son of the Earl of Northesk, in the 16th year of his age. The genius and talents of this young Nobleman were such as made every one who knew him pronounce him an ornament to his profession; and his education and diligence afforded a no less sanguine hope of his taking a distinguished lead in the civil as well as naval operations of his Country. His parents and relatives have to deplore a loss that never can be replaced; his Country to lament a youth that might have adorned the proudest annals of her fame, and stood forth as one of the strongest pillars of her defence. It is a singular circumstance, that this young Nobleman was lost in the same manner as his gallant uncle Captain Jervis, whose untimely death he in some measure replaced by the most affectionate attention to his family. This incomparable youth was early grounded in the best principles by his excellent mother, the Countess of Northesk. He was first placed at Twyford school under the Rev. Laurence Stretch; his education was continued at Winchester college under the Rev. Dr. Goddard, where his application, and the rapid progress he made in every branch of learning, with his frank ingenuous temper and manners, will long be remembered with admiration and esteem in that distinguished seminary.—Mr. John Moore, son of Mrs. Moore, in the Grove, Bath, was one among the many lamented lives who perished in the Bleinheim. He failed as Surgeon's Mate in the Perseverance Indiaman; and when off Prince of Wales's Island, he volunteered his services to the unfortunate Sir Thomas Troubridge, as Assistant Surgeon; a circumstance unknown to his family till the late arrival of the Perseverance, when they learnt the melancholy fate of this spirited and promising young man.—The small hopes that were entertained of the safety of the Skelton Castle, which sailed from England in the Summer of 1806, and was seen for the last time in the middle of December of that year, are also entirely destroyed. In the list of unfortunate passengers who were proceeding in her to India, were Mr. Charles Templer, son of James Templer, esq. of Stover; and Mr. Henry Holdsworth Carew, second son of the Rev. J. W. C. of Bickleigh, both in Devonshire.

At Seafeld, co. Wexford, in Ireland, the Lady Anne Hore, fourth daughter of James Stopford, the first Earl of Courtown, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Smyth, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. Her Ladyship was born in 1734; and married, May 28, 1758, Walter Hore, esq. of Harpertown, co. Wexford, the nineteenth in lineal descent from the first of the name who possessed the Harpertown estate.

At Ludlow, co. Salop, sincerely regretted by all who knew his worth, the Rev. John Doudonit, a French Emigrant. The principles of patriotism and loyalty in which he had been educated he preserved through life, and carried them unfalsified to his grave. By his active exertions in the beginning of the Revolution he had proved himself a most faithful subject of Louis XVI.; and ever continued warmly attached to the House of Bourbon.

At Kilham, co. York, Mr. George Eggleston, son of Mr. G. E. of the Black Bull Inn there, and late a druggist at Leeds.

April 1. At Edgeware, in his 73d year, the Rev. John De Veil, vicar of Aldenham, Herts, minister of Edgeware, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and grandson of Sir John De V. formerly an acting magistrate of Bow-street.

At Aston Burnell, co. Salop, the Rev. James Sharrock.

In the 63d year of his age, and 35th of his ministry, at Leeds, the Rev. W. Wood, F. L. S. and minister of Mill-hill chapel in that town. From the effects of a long and severe illness he appeared to be perfectly recovered; and on the Sunday preceding his death had preached twice with a degree of strength and animation that astonished even those who had known him in an earlier period of his life. On the following afternoon he was unexpectedly seized with a complaint which baffled the skill of his most eminent medical friends, and terminated his life in 4 days.

2. Signor Giuseppe Filippo Liberati Marchi (*Anglice*, Mr. Joseph Marchi). He was a native of Rome, and was born in that quarter of the city called Trastevere, which is supposed to be inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Romans. During the stay which Sir Joshua Reynolds made in that interesting city he met with this gentleman, then about the age of 15, and finding in him a disposition for the art of painting, he brought him to England on his return in 1752. Soon after their arrival he painted Mr. Marchi's portrait in a turban and Levant kind of dress, which, for the beauty of its colouring, he never since exceeded. He continued with Sir Joshua till the time of his death, except during an interval of a few years, which he passed at Swansea, in

Glamorganshire. He assisted Sir Joshua in painting the draperies of his portraits, &c.; and when copies were required to be made from his pictures, that employ was frequently entrusted to him; so that his faithful attachment and useful qualifications rendered him a very valuable accessary to that great Artist. He had, moreover, considerable skill in cleaning pictures; and, since the loss which the world has sustained by the death of Sir Joshua, he has (from the intimate knowledge he possessed of the principles on which Sir Joshua's pictures were painted) been frequently employed to restore such as had suffered by neglect, which he did with great success. There are likewise several mezzotinto plates, after the portraits of Sir Joshua, &c. executed by him. If his talents have not given him the highest place in the scale of Artists, in the list of men respectable for integrity, benevolence, and affection, he stands in the foremost rank; and the manner in which he has distributed the small accumulation of property he had the means of acquiring has been done with such kind attention to his friends and acquaintance as must impress them with irreparable regret for the loss of so worthy, so valuable a man.

At Southampton, Mrs. Bernard, wife of Peter B. esq. surgeon, of that place, and youngest daughter of Duncan Dallas, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, Mrs. Winston, wife of Mr. W. one of the proprietors of the Hay-market Theatre.

Suddenly, Mr. John Ledger, of Covent-garden Theatre, of which he had been upwards of 30 years a diligent and faithful servant; and had, by his integrity and good conduct, obtained not only the regard and confidence of his employers, but the esteem of every one who knew him.

3. In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Penton, wife of John P. esq. late M. P. for Winchester, sister of the late Countess of Digby, and aunt to the present Earl.

4. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Murray.

Mr. G. Alcock, surgeon; whose Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, lately delivered at the Lyceum, Strand, marked him as a young man of high promise.

Mr. John-Price Silverfiled, clerk to Mr. Moser, of Frith-street, Soho. He was formerly an hardware-man in the Poultry; an honest worthy man; and his life affords a useful lesson to the rising generation not to commence business at too early an age. Mr. S. married, in his 20th year, a lady of 16, and soon after set up in trade; but, from want of experience, he lost a patrimonial property of 3000l.; and for the last 20 years by his own personal exertions has supported his wife and five children.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Mr. Lambert, an eminent stock-broker, in an extensive line of business. On a minute examination into his affairs, it appears that he was *minus* to the very considerable amount of 100,000*l*.

5. Mr. Brookes, a very old inhabitant of Coventry-street, Hay-market.

6. In Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Rockcliff, relict of the Rev. Morton R.

At his seat at Langold, co. York, after a short illness, Henry Gally Knight, esq.

At Hackney, Mr. John-Edward Brockbank, of Cooper's-court, Cornhill, chronometer-maker.

7. At his house, in Great George-street, Westminster, Peter Rainier, esq. Admiral of the Blue. He was made a Post-captain Oct. 29, 1778; a Rear-admiral June 1, 1795; a Vice-admiral Feb. 14, 1799; and an Admiral of the Blue Nov. 9, 1805. He was commander in chief in the East Indies several years, where he amassed vast property, and returned thence about two years since. At the last General Election he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich, his native place, where his remains were interred, and in which he is succeeded by his nephew, John Sprat Rainier, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy.

8. At Kells manse, in Scotland, Mr. R. Lumsdaine, brother to Rear-admiral L.

At St. Alban's, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Warren, surgeon and apothecary, formerly of Dunstable, Bedfordshire. He had been long infirm, in consequence of paralytic seizures; but before his faculties became somewhat impaired by repeated attacks, he skillfully practised a profession which he had diligently studied. He was a man of strict integrity, and of many other virtues. His widow and four children survive him.

9. At Clifton, of a mortification in his foot, aged 67, Charles Wolfeley, esq. Admiral of the Red, and only surviving brother of Sir Wm. W. bart. of Staffordshire.

At Coombe-house, Surrey, Miss Long, eldest daughter of Beeson L. esq.

10. At Howletts, in Kent, Lady Yates, relict of the late Mr. Justice Y. and of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester.

The infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Cox, attorney, of Bristol.

11. At Morden college, Blackheath, aged 73, Mr. Josiah Harrop, formerly a wholesale haberdasher in George-yard, Lombard-street.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Maria Baker, relict of John B. esq. of Peckham, Surrey, and only daughter of the late John Applebee, esq. of the city of London. Though largely endowed with the gifts of fortune, she was still more rich in good works; and the benevolence of her heart was as much displayed in the kind and obliging manner in which she conferred favours, as

in the liberality of her gifts. Her charities were so extensive, that hundreds will daily feel her loss; nor were her merits confined to alms-giving; every action of her life was regulated by the most pure religious principles; she possessed that true Christian charity which induced her to put the most favourable interpretation on the words and actions of others. She lived the friend of all mankind, and died without an enemy.

Suddenly, at his seat at Rochampton, Benjamin Goldsmid, esq. one of the principals of the eminent firm of that name, which has long been distinguished by its money-dealings with Government. He is supposed to have died worth half a million.

C. H. Rigaud, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

12. Mrs. Sarah Haffey, wife of Major John Burges II. of the 18th Foot.

In her 53d year, Mrs. Martha Gill, wife of Mr. George G. of Camberwell, Surrey. She was in the act of making tea, and to all appearance in good health, when suddenly her head fell forwards. Her brother, who was present, caught her in his arms; but she instantly expired without a sigh or a groan. She was a most cheerful and affectionate woman; and has left a husband with five children to lament her loss.

13. At Windsor, Mr. W. Quelch, many years master of the Free School there.

At Windsor, Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Dr. R. provost of Eton, and first cousin to the present Lord Walsingham.

At Ulverstone, Lancashire; in her 94th year, Mrs. Robinson, widow of Mr. George R. of that place, and mother of Mr. John R. bookfeller, Pater-noster-row.

14. In Brompton-row, aged 56, Mrs. Osborne, relict of Nicholas O. esq.

At his son's house at Pimlico, aged 86, Andrew Clinton, esq. of the War-office.

15. At his house in Charles-street, St. James's-square, James Paull, esq. late candidate for Westminster. From disappointments in his mercantile transactions, he had become uneasy in his mind; and for some weeks past discovered strong indications of a derangement, frequently incoherent in his conversation, remarking, that "when he died, which would be soon, he trusted that his body would be conveyed back to the East Indies and blown up." His wounds had for a long time given him great pain, particularly the one he received in a duel during his residence in India, which latterly deprived him of the use of his right arm. The one he received in his dispute with Sir Francis Burdett he neglected very much, on account of paying his addresses to a young lady of respectability and fortune. All these things preyed on his mind to such a degree, that this after-

noon, about 5, he went up to his bedroom, took from a box a surgical instrument, and pricked his right arm in three places; but the blood not flowing so rapidly as he expected, he took an old razor from the dressing-table drawer, and cut the jugular vein just below the left ear. One of his female servants in an adjoining room heard him groaning, and when she entered she found him standing over the wash-hand basin. She instantly alarmed the rest of the servants, who immediately procured medical aid; but it was too late, for he soon breathed his last. His remains were buried on the 21st at St. James's church. The funeral was very plain; consisting of a hearse and pair, and two mourning-coaches. In the first were Mr. Travers and Mr. Baick, chief mourners.

In her 15th year, deeply regretted, Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bowen, master of the Grammar-school, St. Alban's. This young lady possessed uncommon abilities; and had been instructed for seven years, at her own desire, in every branch of classical learning; in which, independently of female accomplishments, she had made such proficiency, that, at the early age of 10 years, she read, in the Greek language, Homer, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c. and in the Latin, Horace, Livy, Cicero, &c. &c.; whilst, at the same time, by her amiable and candid disposition, her modest and obliging deportment, she acquired the love of all who knew her, without a single exception. This most interesting girl was born on a *Christmas day*, and died on a *Good Friday*. It is not right that such a character, blending the estimable and amiable qualities in such an eminent degree, should descend to the grave unnoticed.

16. At her house in Manchester-street, La Baronne de Montalembert.

Mrs. Kinder, widow of the late Thomas K. esq. of St. Alban's.

20. An Inquest was held this day at the Queen's Head, Islington, on the body of Mr. Frederick Monicke, furrier, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, who was found dead, on the morning of the 17th, in a ditch near the White Conduit-house. A very respectable Jury attended; who, after they were sworn, proceeded to Islington Church to view the body, which lay in the vault under the church, exactly in the same state in which it was found. The Jury very minutely examined it; there appeared a dreadful cut on each side

of the throat, and four deep cuts on the left wrist; the left eye was turned black, as if occasioned by a blow or fall; near seven inches of a pocket handkerchief hung out of the mouth; the handkerchief round the neck was very tight, the hands were elevated towards the throat, and the face was covered with blood: it was one of the most dreadful spectacles ever witnessed. The Jury had the handkerchief taken out of the mouth, which was effected with difficulty; and were near twenty minutes in making their observations, after which they returned to the Queen's Head. Several gentlemen attended, who were passing at the time the body was discovered. After examining several witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased had come to his death by cutting his throat at a time when he was not in a sound state of mind." He was a native of Germany; and has left a wife and six children, the eldest only nine years of age, and the youngest only one month old. When he left his house on Saturday, he told his wife that he was going to Finsbury-square, and would be at home by ten o'clock. Two shillings and some halfpence were found in his pockets. One of the creditors of the deceased, a gentleman resident in Finsbury-square, and several other persons, who saw the body shortly after it was discovered on Sunday morning, attended to give evidence, but were not called upon. From the testimony of some of the witnesses, the embarrassment of his circumstances appears to have been the cause of Mr. M's committing the rash act.

18. After a severe illness, Dr. Huet, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Suddenly, in Leather-lane, Holborn, Mr. Siffmore, late of White Hart place, Kennington-lane, Surrey.

19. After a tedious illness, Sam. Sneyd, esq. of Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

20. In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 84, the dowager Lady Frankland, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F. bart. and mother of the present Sir Thomas F. bart. of Thirkleby park, co. York.

21. At his house at Islington, Mr. Thornthwaite, of Pater-noster-row.

23. At Clapham, universally lamented, Mr. George Taylor, banker, of Bartholomew-lane, and formerly of Darlington, co. Durham.

24. At his house in Philpot-lane, John Anderson, esq. banker.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 22, to April 26, 1808.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 947	Males - 969	2 and 5 213	50 and 60 177
Females - 913	Females - 910	5 and 10 78	60 and 70 137
Whereof have died under 2 years old 493		10 and 20 53	70 and 80 120
Peck Loaf 3s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.		20 and 30 116	80 and 90 67
Salt 1 l. 6s. 6d. per bushel; 4d. 1/2 per pound.		30 and 40 191	90 and 100 5
		40 and 50 214	105 0 110 a

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 16, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	74	5	30	0	41	7	38	1	56	4	Essex	71	0	16	0	46	6	39	3	49	6
Surrey	77	0	46	0	43	0	39	0	55	9	Kent	70	3	47	0	43	3	36	6	54	6
Hertford	68	6	43	0	44	7	34	6	49	9	Sussex	68	4	00	0	43	0	34	0	53	0
Bedford	67	7	48	0	42	0	35	1	54	7	Suffolk	69	0	00	0	44	5	35	8	52	3
Huntingd.	63	5	00	0	42	2	31	0	55	0	Cambrid.	67	0	47	4	42	1	31	7	58	4
Northam.	66	0	60	0	39	0	32	8	56	0	Norfolk	66	6	49	0	40	9	32	0	52	0
Rutland	71	3	00	0	13	9	33	0	62	3	Lincoln	69	7	51	2	40	5	30	6	56	4
Leicester	69	10	44	3	39	1	30	1	54	7	York	68	7	00	0	41	0	30	6	54	2
Nottingham	76	0	16	6	47	0	32	6	59	8	Durham	71	11	00	0	44	0	30	9	00	0
Derby	78	10	00	0	16	0	34	8	60	4	Northum.	65	0	48	0	43	6	34	6	00	0
Stafford	75	0	00	0	42	0	32	9	58	3	Cumber.	80	10	61	10	42	8	33	7	00	0
Salop	73	7	58	10	39	10	34	0	00	0	Westmor.	84	8	62	0	42	1	33	4	00	0
Hereford	65	10	11	6	32	11	33	0	56	4	Lancaster	77	2	00	0	41	1	30	3	57	7
Worcester	68	4	00	0	37	3	35	2	52	3	Chester	71	1	00	0	42	4	24	10	64	3
Warwick	72	4	00	0	41	5	36	11	56	11	Flint	68	6	00	0	42	8	00	0	00	0
Wilts	69	0	00	0	37	0	34	4	60	6	Denbigh	77	8	00	0	42	5	31	2	00	0
Berks	74	8	00	0	39	9	36	2	57	8	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	38	0	24	0	00	0
Oxford	70	1	00	0	38	0	32	9	51	6	Carnarvon	79	8	00	0	36	0	24	4	00	0
Bucks	72	3	00	0	41	7	37	10	53	4	Merioneth	73	4	00	0	39	0	26	8	00	0
Brecon	65	4	44	9	32	10	26	8	00	0	Cardigan	74	0	00	0	30	0	22	0	00	0
Montgo.	73	11	00	0	33	7	34	2	00	0	Pembroke	66	9	00	0	35	10	23	6	00	0
Radnor	65	2	00	0	30	9	29	5	00	0	Carmarth.	66	0	00	0	36	8	22	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

71 0 49 1 39 6 81 8 55

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

1 1 1 1

Glamorg.	70	2 00	0 36	8 24	0 00	0
Gloucester.	66	7 00	0 35	8 33	9 54	1
Somerset	68	10 00	0 34	4 25	11 45	6
Monmo.	74	2 00	0 33	7 32	0 00	0
Devon	69	7 00	0 33	1 27	4 00	0
Cornwall	70	2 00	0 34	10 25	4 00	0
Dorset	67	5 00	0 36	3 30	0 00	0
Hants	69	2 00	0 38	7 33	4 00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer of Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
71 8	30 1	89 10	30 7	55 4	77 5	48 0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 26:

Fine 58s. to 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 55s.—Fine Pollard 28s. to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, April 9 to April 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9,297 Sacks. Average 59s. 5 1/2d. 0 1/2d. higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, April 11 to April 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 6469 Quarters. Average 70s. 3 1/2d. 0s. 4 1/2d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 240 lbs. Avordupois, April 16, 46s. 11d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 20, is 37s. 1 1/2d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 16s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 18s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 16s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 26:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 0s. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Average	5l. 16s. od.
Straw	2l. 3s. od. to 2l. 11s. od.	Average	2l. 8s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Average	5l. 11s. od.
Clover	6l. 6s. od. to 7l. 7s. od.	Average	6l. 16s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 0s. od. to 2l. 10s. od.	Average	2l. 5s. od.

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 3d. to 6s. 2 1/2d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	6s. od. to 7s. 8d.
Ven	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts 1630.	Sheep and Lambs 11,500.

COALS, April 22; Newcastle 45s. 6d. to 54s. Sunderland 42s. to 46s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Moulded, 116s. Curd, 120s.

CANDLES, 12s. Moulded, 14s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9 1/2d. Clare Market 4s. 9 1/2d. Whitechapel 4s. 8 1/2d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL 1866

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. 3 per Ct. R-Red. Confls.	4 per Ct. 5 per Ct. Conf. Navy.	1797 Ann.	India Stock.	India Bills.	Exch. 3 months. Bills.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Temp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. 100. Tolcos.	Eng. 100. Tolcos.	Eng. 100. Tolcos.
20 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
20 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
21 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
1 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
2 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
3 Sunday	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
4 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
5 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
6 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
7 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
8 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
9 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
10 Sunday	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
11 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
12 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
13 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
14 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
15 holiday	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
16 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
17 Sunday	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
18 and 19 holiday	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
20 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
21 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
22 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
23 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
24 Sunday	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
25 shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
26 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
27 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0
28 23 1/2	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	21	8	0

[Printed by Meneers and Son, Red-Lion-Path.]

SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 96, Haymarket.

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St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Prefs.—Globe
London Evening
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London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
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Morning Advert.
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Commer. Chron.
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35 Weekly Papers
Baths, Bristol 5.
Birmingham 3
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CAMBRIDGE
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Carl. 2.—Chesters
Chelms. Cambrim.



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Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester.—Exet.
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
IRELAND 35
Ipsw. 1, Kentish 4
Lancast.—Leices.
Leeds 2.—Lewes
Liverp 6.—Maidft.
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton 2
Norf.—Norwi. 1
Notts. Nor. Wales
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Preston—Plymo.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 19
Salop.—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of the House at STANTON, co. SALOP,
in which the late Mr. Alderman BOYDELL was born;
and of HARLINGTON CHURCH, co. MIDDLESEX.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Clecro's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London :

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for April 1808. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Day Mo.	Thermom.		Barom. Inches 10ths.	WEATHER.
	M. 8h.	G. 4h.		
1	36	45	30-3	mostly cloudy, a light shower
2	30	42	30-2	mostly clear
3	40	50	30-2	some rain in the night, cloudy at times, windy
4	42	52	29-18	mostly rainy, very high wind
5	52	52	29-16	mostly rainy, high wind
6	52	53	29-18	constant rain, high wind
7	40	53	30-2	excessive rain in the night, light rain most of the day
8	47	52	30-3	cloudy at times, some very light rain
9	44	55	30-10	clear
10	46	55	30-11	cloudy
11	49	59	30-11	cloudy at times
12	49	60	30-8	some flying clouds
13	45	59	30-10	ditto
14	46	60	30-8	clear
15	45	60	30-6	clear
16	41	52	30-7	clear
17	40	51	30-8	mostly cloudy
18	39	48	30-7	cloudy at times
19	34	45	29-18	morn. very snowy, afternoon mostly clear
20	33	08	29-12	cloudy, considerable rain mixed with snow
21	34	45	29-12	very frequent rain mixed with snow and hail
22	41	43	29-14	cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
23	42	45	29-15	mostly cloudy, frequent rain with hail
24	38	47	29-15	cloudy, frequent rain, evening clear
25	39	46	30-4	mostly cloudy, some rain, thick hail
26	41	46	30-4	mostly cloudy, some rain and hail
27	40	42	30-5	cloudy, rain most of the day
28	39	44	30-5	cloudy
29	38	44	30-5	cloudy in general
30	42	55	30-4	ditto.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 43 3-30; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1807, were 42 1-3d; in 1806, 43 24-30; in 1805, 42 14-15; and in 1804, 37 2.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5 inches 37-100ths; that in the corresponding month in the year 1807 was 49-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 20-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 27-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 80-100ths.

Meteorological Table for May 1808. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							
Day of Month	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	Day of Month	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
				Night.	in. pts.	in April 1808.					Night.	in. pts.	in May 1808.
Apr.	°	°	°	°			May	°	°	°	°		
27	37	40	36	30, 87	rain		12	55	65	54	30, 20	cloudy	
28	40	46	38	, 89	cloudy		13	56	68	55	, 38	fair	
29	39	43	38	, 90	cloudy		14	57	76	64	, 19	fair	
30	41	50	46	, 90	cloudy		15	66	79	67	, 19	fair	
M. 1	40	59	47	, 95	fair		16	69	80	68	, 02	fair	
2	46	62	59	, 90	fair		17	61	73	55	, 06	fair	
3	59	69	47	, 84	fair		18	55	58	49	, 15	showery	
4	54	73	56	, 84	fair		19	46	59	48	, 21	fair	
5	56	68	57	, 80	cloudy		20	52	65	49	39, 98	fair	
6	57	70	56	, 74	fair		21	51	64	55	, 80	cloudy	
7	56	69	57	, 62	fair		22	60	62	54	, 60	showery	
8	58	61	50	, 60	cloudy		23	53	60	52	, 72	showery	
9	52	52	45	, 60	rain		24	54	65	52	, 09	fair	
10	51	57	49	, 75	stormy		25	54	70	57	, 89	fair	
31	52	58	40	30, 06	stormy		26	57	64	73	, 07	showery	

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1808.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

YOU have already, in your former volumes, LXXIV. p. 1243, LXXVI. pp. 1030, 1201, LXXVII. p. 117, given a copious biographical account of the late Lord Chedworth, an abstract of his will, a full report of the trial, with the proceedings in Chancery, respecting it, and the correspondence between his Lordship and Dr. Parr. I now send you a copy of the inscription to his memory in St. Matthew's church-yard, Ipswich. It may be satisfactory to observe, that the numerous legacies bequeathed

by his Lordship are at this time in course of payment.

You will likewise oblige me by the insertion of the inscription in Huthwaite church, Yorkshire, to the memory of Mr. Archdeacon Peirson, see vol. LXXV. p. 1178. He published a sermon for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum, at York, in 1785, and three charges in 1793, 1798, and 1805. The inscription, in the same church, on the monument of his uncle, the Rev. Robert Midgley, a former Master of Coxwold School, may be seen in your vol. LXXII. p. 1134,

1. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN (HOWE) LORD CHEDWORTH,

BARON OF CHEDWORTH IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,

WAS BORN AUGUST 22, 1754, DIED OCTOBER 29, 1804.

HE SUCCEEDED HIS UNCLE FREDERIC-HENRY OCTOBER 6, 1781,

AND DYING A BACHELOR, THE TITLE BECAME EXTINGUISHED.

HE WAS A NOBLEMAN OF SUPERIOR ABILITIES,

WELL VERSED IN EVERY BRANCH OF ELEGANT AND POLITE LITERATURE;

AN ABLE, ACTIVE, AND UPRIGHT MAGISTRATE;

INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF HIS COUNTRY;

A STRENUOUS SUPPORTER OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY;

FIRMLY ATTACHED TO THE PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED AT THE REVOLUTION;

AND

A SINCERE BELIEVER IN THE TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

2. Near this place are deposited

the remains of the Rev. ROB. PEIRSON, A.M.

Archdeacon of Cleveland,

Master of the Grammar School of

Coxwold,

and minister of this parish.

He was born August 2, 1742, at Appleton

le Street,

(of which parish his father was vicar,)

was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge,

and died at Coxwold, Dec. 5, 1805.

His classical and botanical knowledge

were extensive,

and happily adapted to the purity of his taste.

His unaffected humility, and the simplicity

of his life and manners,

gained him the affection and esteem of the clergy and all his acquaintance.

As a magistrate, in differences among neighbours,

he was anxious to reconcile the parties;

in lighter offences against the Law,

to amend the culprit by exhortation and reproof;

and in all cases to promote peace,

was the wish of his heart.

His Scholars and Friends,

knowing and admiring his worth,

have caused this monument to be erected as a testimony of their regard.

Yours, &c,

W. L.

Mr. URBAN, London, May 17.

I SHALL feel much obliged by your allotting a column to the following quotation from the second volume of Mr. Banks's "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," and the few re-

marks which I shall make upon it.

In a note to p. 625, under the head of *Zouche of Harringworth*, Mr. Banks says:

"In this case it is not a little singular that it commences with asserting, the claimant

claimant Sir Cecil Bishopp stands in the situation of one of the heirs of the body of the last Lord Zouche of Harringworth, with this particular distinction, that he is the only male representative of that Lord now known to exist; whilst in another part it is represented in the pedigree that Bartholomew Tate, who died in 1704, had two daughters who became his coheirs; whereof Catherine was grandmother of the said Sir Cecil Bishopp, and Mary was mother of Edward Long, esq. living at the same time; by which it is plainly evident Sir Cecil Bishopp was not the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche then known to exist, for Mr. Long was alive, and, in fact, one degree nearer in blood."

Mr. Banks quotes Sir Cecil Bishopp's printed case. Had he read that case through, he would have found, as the first signature to it, the name of Mr. Adam, the most celebrated Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom, which might have tempted him perhaps to pause before he hazarded a positive contradiction of any point that was affirmed from so high an authority. I shall venture, however, Mr. Urban, to retort the contradiction on Mr. B.; and assert that Sir Cecil was what his case stated him to be, and that Mr. Edward Long had no more interest in the inheritance of the Barony of Zouche than you or I have. Mr. Edward Long had an elder brother Robert, who, dying in 1722, left three daughters his coheirs. Whatever interest Mary the mother of Mr. Edward Long (Mr. Banks's hero) had in the Barony of Zouche, descended to her eldest son Robert, and through him to his three daughters and coheirs; and so long as they, or any descendants from them, were in existence, Mr. E. Long was excluded from any interest whatever in the Barony. His existence, therefore, and even his being a degree nearer related in blood, was no impeachment to Sir C. Bishopp being described as the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche then known to exist.

But Mr. Banks proceeds,

"Again, it is asserted, there are in possession of the Claimant's family some papers which were drawn up many years ago, with a view to a claim of the dignity in the person of Bartholomew Tate, esq. Yet it is strange to remark, that with all this anxiety to obtain and perpetuate evidence, no clue should be preserved so as to say at what parish a register can be found of the birth of William the son of

Zouche Tate, nor of Bartholomew the eldest son and heir of the said William Tate, esq."

"Now, Sir, I am really at a loss how to treat this last paragraph: if it means any thing, it means to insinuate, without asserting it, that some doubt ought to rest upon the points of descent it refers to, from the absence of parish registers to prove them. But, Sir, Mr. Banks ought to have known that every one of these points were proved to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Lords, by documents of greater authority, if possible, than even parish registers. And he will find, I fear, some difficulty in acquitting himself at least of a very culpable negligence, when, having the means of this knowledge before him (for observe, Sir, he quotes the very papers which would have afforded him those means) he hazards so groundless an innuendo.

Yours, &c.

F. T.

MR. URBAN, May 25.
THE following paragraph made its appearance in the account of deaths inserted in the Derby Mercury of the first week in May:

"A few days since, at Edensor in this county, Dorothy, the widow of the late Philip Gell, Esq. of Hopton in this county."

This paragraph has, I understand, been copied into several other public papers, both in London and in the country: and though the pitiful motive which led its author to suppress the name of the lady whose death is there intended to be recorded, would mark him for an object of contempt and scorn, should he have as much effrontery to avow his own name, as he has discovered meanness in concealing that of another:—yet, as the paragraph wantonly and unprovokedly casts a stain on the memory of her who was once, but not at the time of her death, the widow of Mr. Gell; I, for its correction, and to prevent you and the world from being deceived by it, refer you and your Readers to your Magazine for 1798, p. 442; and to Mr. Becham's Baronetage, vol. V. p. *442.

Yours, &c.

THO. BLORE.

MR. URBAN, Darlington, May 24.
HAVING lately made a short tour into the wapentake or hundred of Allertonshire, in the North riding

of the county of York : my first day's journey brought me to Northallerton, where, after taking some refreshment, I walked to the Castle Hills, which lay about a quarter of a mile to the West of the town. On the principal hill (according to Gale's *Historical Account*) stood the Roman *Castrum*, surrounded by a beautiful Roman camp, the ancient mounds and entrenchments of which are visible to this day. About 23 years ago, the intrenchments on the South side of the encampment were leveled, in order to fit that part of the ground for tillage; and, in consequence of the present owner of the ground having last year inclosed part of the encampment into small fields, some more of the mounds and entrenchments have this spring been leveled; but the mounds and works on part of the East, the North, and West side of the encampment are still entire. About a quarter of a mile South of this stands the Hamlet of Romanby, at which place is to be seen a part of the old Roman military way leading from the station at *Derwentis* (now Aldby on the Derwent) by Easingwold, Thirsk, and Romanby to Catterick, where it joins the great Ermin Street. A little East of the above encampment, and nearer the town of Northallerton, is the Manor Place, moated round, on which formerly stood a castle, built by Galfrid Rufus, Bishop of Durham in the time of King Henry I. which was afterwards repaired and fortified by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in *anno* 1173 or 1174; which said building was afterwards styled the Episcopal Palace, and latterly the Manor House; a part of the walls and gate-house of which were standing in 1700; but not the least vestige of any part of the building is standing at this present time, though the moat is still entire, except where the draw-bridge was, which led from the adjoining ground to the Hall Garth or Manor Place.

A great part of the stone from the ruins of the aforesaid Palace (or Manor House) was, by a grant bearing date the 26th day of September, 1663, by Dr. John Cousins, then Bishop of Durham, given to Thomas Lascelles, Esq. to repair the defects in the Castle Mills, which stood at

a small distance South of the Moats, but not a vestige of those mills are now standing. The extensive manor of Northallerton, including the whole of the hundred of Allertonshire, was given to the See of Durham by William Rufus, *anno* 1067.

On the East side of the town stood a Monastery, founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, part of the out-walls of which are still standing.

The Grammar-School in this town was formerly of great note; the following six eminent men were educated in it while Mr. Thomas Smelt was master.

Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland.

Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester.

Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous Physician.

Mr. John Kettlewell.

Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the *Fœdera*.

Dr. Thomas Burnett, master of the Charter-house in London.

Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury, and Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, was born at Northallerton; which said town was also the birth-place of the late Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

During my stay at Northallerton, I was allowed to copy the following grant from the original; and by giving it a place you will greatly oblige
Yours, &c. T. N.

"To Mr. John Danby, tenant of the Hall Garth, Northallerton.

"WHEREAS I am informed there is a great decay in the Castle Mills of Northallerton; and that without some speedy remedie one of them is likely to fall to the ground, whereby a considerable rent due to the B'p'ricke of Durham would be extinguished; and in regard I am informed that the stone in the Mannour-house there will be very convenient to supply those ruines and defects aforesaid :

"These are therefore to require you to suffer Thomas Lascelles, or some appointed by his order, to take downe and carry away from the said Mannour-house, one hundred and twenty fother, for the works aforesaid; as also for repairing some other defects in the markett-place in Northallerton.

"And this shall be your sufficient warrant herein. Given under my hand and seal manuel, this 26th of September, in the year of our Lord God 1663.

"Jo. DUREME."
Ms.

MR. URBAN,

May 14.

THE Rev. George Harrison Larden, M. A. whose death was announced in p. 275, as having taken place at Bath upon the 11th March last, was one of the Minor Canons and Sacrist of the Cathedral Church of Chester, and for some years Head Master of the Free Grammar-school in that city; from the laborious duties of which latter situation, the delicate and precarious state of his health had for some time past compelled him to withdraw, and for the restoration of which the efficacy of the Bath waters had been fruitlessly recommended. The death of this most amiable and excellent man has occasioned a void in Society which will not easily be supplied. In him were united superior intellectual acquirements, with the most winning and conciliating manners. Possessed of great firmness of mind, and the most steady perseverance, and endued with a degree of patience perhaps unequalled; his scholars, and those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, will bear ample testimony to the unwearied zeal and ability with which Mr. Larden discharged the laborious functions of his office; inflexible as a disciplinarian, yet always prompt and willing to reclaim with the persuasive admonition of a friend. Had Providence been pleased to bestow upon him the invaluable gift of health, a blessing which he had been long denied, it may be justly questioned whether any one more perfectly qualified in every respect could have been selected for the purpose of filling the situation of preceptor in a seminary of magnitude. The intuitive sagacity and promptness, which enabled his mind to seize and grasp upon such objects as were worthy of attention, was assisted by an accuracy of comprehension, and an astonishing retention of memory, affording him fit and happy opportunities of re-producing them, not only in the course of academical instruction, but in the more unrestrained moments of common conversation.

Nor was he less entitled to admiration, and respect in the performance of his pastoral duties as a minister of the Church of England. His principles were orthodox and liberal, his practice truly virtuous and devout; and the numerous auditories whom he was in the habit of addressing,

will long cherish with affectionate remembrance the impressive and earnest manner in which he laboured to "instruct, admonish, and reform."

The high and independent spirit of Mr. Larden rendered him decidedly averse to adopting any unworthy means by which he might gain the notice and favour of his superiors, and thus promote his ecclesiastical preferment; it was therefore his lot to receive little advancement or encouragement, in a profession where *real merit* so frequently passes unrewarded. Blest, however, with a mind *truly great*, he experienced that inward satisfaction and contentment which can alone result from a consciousness of integrity and virtue, and was prepared (though at an early period of his existence, and when the exertions of his faculties were variously required) to meet with becoming and manly fortitude that destiny, which with rapid strides was hastening to its accomplishment. The keen regret that arises from this awful event, it would be both impossible and unnecessary to describe; as the native goodness of his heart, the suavity of his temper, and the warmth of his social affections, were more peculiarly perceptible, and more forcibly experienced, in domestic privacy; and one of his pupils feels a melancholy satisfaction in here faintly portraying the lineaments of so exalted a character, the truth and sincerity of which, he may safely aver, no one will call in question.

J. H. M.

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

THAT some tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of men possessed of great talents, accompanied with moral excellence, and devoted to the good of mankind, few will deny. How then, Sir, have our fathers neglected the celebrated JOHN LOCKE?

What the excellent Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, observed on the subject 30 years ago, still applies. At the close of his preface to the works of Locke in 1777, 4to, he says:

"I cannot dismiss this imperfect account of Mr. Locke and his works, without giving way to a painful reflection, which the consideration of them naturally excites. When we view the variety of those very useful and important subjects which

which have been treated in so able a manner by our author, and become sensible of the numerous national obligations due to his memory on that account, with what indignation must we behold the remains of that great and good man lying under a mean mouldering tomb-stone (which but too strictly verifies the prediction he had given of it and its little tablet, as *ipsa brevi peritura*) in an obscure country churchyard, by the side of a forlorn wood, while so many superb monuments are daily erected to perpetuate names and characters hardly worth preserving."

Surely, Sir, it is high time for the honour of our country to erect a monument worthy of the man.

Full of these reflections, judge, Sir, what pleasure I must feel when, dining yesterday with the members of that most excellent institution the Literary Fund, this very subject came before them.

One of the Stewards addressed the meeting. To men of literature, it might have been deemed an insult had he expatiated on the vast abilities and usefulness of Locke, so well known to them all: he treated the subject differently.

In one of the Poems recited after dinner, it was observed of celebrated characters, poets, &c. "they asked for bread, and we gave them a stone."

In allusion to this, the gentleman remarked, that there was a certain man who in his day did not even ask us for bread, yet we now refused him a stone; that he had been dead full a century, the time fixed by the Catholics for canonization—that as he still continued high in the estimation of his countrymen, even after this lapse of time, he deserved a stone, we ought now to erect a monument to his memory. At length, after raising the curiosity of the company, and entertaining them with some humorous remarks, he said, the person he meant was *one John Locke!*

His observations were received with applause.

Viscount Valentia, who was in the Chair (the Earl of Chichester having then quitted it), with some other noble Lords, fully agreed in the propriety of erecting the monument.

As the subject is now taken up with some spirit, there can be little doubt of success.

I am satisfied, Sir, it will give pleasure to your numerous liberal-minded Readers to learn, that a meeting of the

admirers of Locke will be called in a few days, to consider of the best means of carrying into execution this most desirable object; when it is hoped that the gentleman who so nobly distinguished himself in setting on foot a subscription for the monument of HOWARD will lend his kind assistance.

A YOUNG DISCIPLE OF LOCKE;

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

A PUBLICATION for the avowed use of young people, with a most specious title, having lately fallen under my observation, the tendency of which is, in my opinion, extremely hurtful; I beg leave to offer a few such strictures on it, as may tend to put Parents and Tutors on their guard, who think with the Writer of this, and I am persuaded with you too, Mr. Urban, that the Sacred Records are not only our guide to everlasting life, but that they contain the only true information of Creation, the origin of Man, and History of the earlier ages. This they do (said that accomplished scholar, Sir William Jones) *independent of their Divine original.*

The publication I allude to is, "Essays on History, particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, &c. &c. by J. Holland."

The History of Mankind in the earlier ages begins thus:

"Though Jews and Christians maintain that the Bible contains the oldest History of Mankind, yet the ancient Egyptians and modern Chinese have endeavoured to trace the history of their respective nations to a much earlier period."

Now, Mr. Urban, though it is true that Mr. Holland does give, after a short statement of the argument for the superior antiquity of the Bible accounts, a kind of casting vote in their favour, I cannot think it a very fair way of guiding young minds to begin the Bible History with this same concessive conjunction *though*. But, be that as it may; a little further we are told,

"It is not easy to determine whence Moses had his information concerning the creation of the *World*."

Again, on these words—*God rested from his work*, Mr. Holland tells us,

"Whether Moses really fancied that the Divine Being required any rest, or whether he gives this representation merely in accommodation to notions then common,

common, cannot at this distance of time well be discovered."

You will not suppose, Mr. Urban, that the account of the Fall meets with much credence; yet why, I must leave to Mr. Holland to explain. There is certainly less of Scepticism there than from him one might expect. As we get on farther in the Jewish History, you will conclude, that, on the Extermination of the Canaanites, Mr. Holland would find it necessary to place every difficulty attending it as a Divine Command in full view, and shew no great solicitude to account for it.

On the History of Abraham it is said, "The Jews regard him as the founder of their Nation; and, since he was called out of a Land of Idolatry, to serve the one true Jehovah, he has been styled the Father of the Faithful, and the Friend of God."

Not quite an accurate conclusion, methinks, Mr. Urban. However, poor Abraham is at last got rid of thus,

"Yet, as many strange stories are told of him and of his race, which it is not easy to understand or explain, it may be sufficient to assert this general truth, that the Jews were chosen from among the nations of the earth for the sake of preserving alive in the world the knowledge and worship of a pure and holy Deity."

One is glad to find that the young people taught by Mr. Holland come to any *Truth* at last.—Is it thus the rising generation are to be taught?

Let me entreat Parents and Tutors who feel the value and excellence of their Bibles as Heaven's best gift to Man, sedulously to peruse every book they put into young people's hands. This book is specious in title—it is well executed in what relates to Profane History; and the mode of impressing the contents on the mind, through Examining Questions, good. The necessity of quoting these objectionable passages has swelled this letter too much, to allow me room to make those comments I could wish. But I would have it believed, that the Writer of this is far removed from any desire to promote implicit belief in young minds, or prevent free discussion on any sared subject; fully convinced that the more free course Truth has, the more it will be glorified; and as a consequence, that the Bible will be found, in very deed, the Word of Truth. But to advance difficulties, and keep out of sight solutions given by at least as learned, and as wise, as

those who raised the difficulties, is a conduct that in any science but that of Religion would soon meet its deserved censure and neglect.

AN OLD WOMAN.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

THE extract in your Review, p. 143, from "A Topographical Dictionary of England," respecting the township of Byker, contains a palpable error; viz. "The money raised by parish rates in 1803 was 1010l. 2s. 3d. at 6d. in the pound;" which I apprehend has been copied from the work printed by order of the House of Commons, of Returns made to Parliament pursuant to 43 Geo. III. and is evidently there a typographical mistake. The rates in the township of Byker that year (to the certain knowledge of the writer, who has the same now before him) were, one quarterly rate at 1s. 3d. two ditto at 2s. 6d. each, and another at 1s. making in the whole amount 7s. 3d. in the pound! The 1s. 3d. would be paid for County Rates, Militia Bounties, and other incidental charges, leaving 6s. for the poor, which by mistake has been printed in the column of pence instead of that of shillings. This simple blunder makes the rental of the township appear twelve times more than it is, and ought not to pass unnoticed; and the correcting it will tend to shew the rapid increase of this enormous tax.

Your inserting this in the next number of your Miscellany will oblige an inhabitant of Byker, and

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

THE animadversions on the turning of gravestones, vol. LXXVII. 818; col. 2, to save the expence of new ones, as noticed in p. 700, col. 2, calls to recollection the extraordinary circumstances attending the tombstone of the famous Antiquary Hearne, as displayed in p. 629 of your volume for 1775.

The epitaphs inserted in p. 825, col. 2, were already preserved by Mr. Gutch, in p. 377 of A. Wood's "Colleges and Halls;" and it is to be hoped that whatever other monuments may have been removed, for the purpose exposed by your Oxford Correspondent, will be also preserved in some vacant space about the Sanctuary.

ANTIQUARIUS.





MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, July*
29, 1807.

"HARLINGTON, co. Middlesex, lies in the hundred of Elthorne, three quarters of a mile North of the Bath road, and nearly fourteen miles from London.

"The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an antient structure, consisting of a Chancel and Nave. At the West end is a square embattled Tower of flint and stone. The South Door has an arch of Saxon architecture, with zig-zag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats' heads with long tongues curled at the end. (*See Plate I.*)

"In the Church-yard is a yew-tree, cut in topiary work; the girth of it is 15 feet 7 inches, at about six feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size. A print of this yew tree was published in 1729, accompanied with some verses, by John Saxy, then parish clerk."

This account is extracted from Mr. Lysons's History of Middlesex Parishes not described in his Environs of London, p. 125—135, where other particulars relative to the Church and Parish are accurately detailed.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

MR. URBAN, *May 2.*

READING Mr. Douce's most learned and amusing Illustrations of Shakspeare, with the last edition in 21 volumes, printed in 1803, for reference; I made the following remarks on the margin of my copy, which, if you think worthy a page in the Gentleman's Magazine, will gratify an old correspondent and constant reader.

As Mr. Steevens had prepared the edition of 1803 so carefully for the press, that edition surely ought to be the standard one, in preference to that of 1793; his corrections and additions are considerable in several of the plays, and in Macbeth only, amount to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Mr. Douce will find that several of the small editions printed by the proprietors, particularly those of 1803, with glossarial notes, have marginal references to Acts and Scenes, as well as the surreptitious editions of Bell and Stockdale.

GENT. MAG. May, 1808.

Vol. I, p. 44, Mr. Douce's remark on Mr. Ritson's note is unnecessary, as it is omitted in the last edition, by his own desire, see vol. IV. p. 276.

P. 50, Mr. Steevens has the same explanation, to cleave the pin, vol. IV. p. 303.

P. 144, Mr. M. Mason's note, vol. VI. p. 386.

P. 165, Mr. Ritson's note on the hundred merry tales is omitted.

P. 177, Mr. Douce's quotation from Chaucer is used by Mr. Steevens, vol. VI. p. 180.

P. 179, *Duke Theseus*, see note referring to 1 Chronicles, chap. i. vol. IV. p. 319.

P. 195, "*Now the bright morning star*," is Milton's Song on May Morning.

P. 254, *But let us make incision for your love*, see note by Mr. Harris, vol. VII. p. 261.

P. 312, *A Fistula*, acknowledged by Steevens to be taken from Boicaccio and Painter, vol. VIII. p. 206.

P. 339, *What no man at door?* is the common language of Yorkshire.

P. 340, *That teacheth tricks eleven and twenty long*, which Mr. Douce says, is the same as *eleven score*, but Tranio's trick of *eleven and twenty* is one and thirty, just the game.

P. 356, *Streak'd gilliflowers*. Mr. Douce and Mr. Steevens, I believe, are both wrong in calling Shakspeare's gilliflowers carnations; the plants known by the name of gilliflowers in the midland counties are the double wall-flowers and stocks; of the latter, old Gerard says, in page 459 of his Herbal, "They are not used in physick, except amongst certain empiricks and quacksalvers, about love and lust matters, which for modestie I omit." This confirms Mr. Steevens's idea, that there is some further conceit relative to gillyflowers than has yet been discovered.

P. 369, *Bellona's bridegroom*. Mr. Steevens has a line from Chapman's Homer, Iliad 5.

"— Mars himself, match'd with his female mate,

The dread Bellona." Vol. X. p. 26.

P. 370, *Aroint thee witch*. Mr. Steevens has a long note, explaining Hearne's print, vol. X. p. 29.

P. 415, *gib cat, lib cat*, is the common term at this day in Scotland for a gelded cat. This is noted in the

edition of 10 vols. 12mo. 1803, vol. V. p. 117, from the information of Lord Glenbervie.

P. 428, *Amatimom*, see Mr. Steevens's note to the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, vol. V. p. 98.

P. 461, *The strappado*, see Mr. Steevens's note, vol. XI. p. 290, describing this punishment from *Randle Holme's Academy of Arms and Blazon*.

P. 410, *mighty whiffler*, a truly mighty whiffler, a gigantic figure, twelve feet high, is always carried before the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury in their public processions at this day.

Vol. II. p. 28, *Sadness for seriousness*; ay, in good sadness, is at present constantly used in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

P. 99, *Hark, hark, the lark, &c.* Mr. Reed has added a translation of *Du Bartas's* lines, from *Elyot's Orthoepta Gallica*, vol. XVIII. p. 475.

P. 107, — when flowers are none
To winter-ground thy corse.

Perhaps the words *winter-ground* are a typographical error for *wither round*.

P. 109, *The story of Cymbeline*. Mr. Steevens has made some additions to it from an antient translation of the *Decameron*, printed at *Anwarpe*, 1518, vol. XVIII. p. 401.

P. 200, *erring spirit*. Mr. Steevens has two quotations from Chapman's *Homer*, "My *erring* father," "*erring* Grecians we," vol. XVIII. p. 24. L. R. I,

MR. URBAN, April 23.

THE late Dr. George Gregory served a clerkship to the late Alderman Charles Gore of Liverpool, merchant; and during the time of his clerkship was more fond of books and letters than waste-book, journal, and ledger. He was particularly fond of theatricals, and, by his exertions, a small private theatre was raised in Liverpool, at which place many of the youth then spent a deal of time, and a little money, in fitting up a large room, with scenes, benches, &c. This amusement led many of the young men to the stage; and there are some now on the public stage, who first took up the buskin here, and liking it, have since worn it to the present day with some credit to themselves. Amongst these was

Mr. Charles Murray, who offered himself at the same time as the Doctor did. Mr. Younger gave, as we are informed, Mr. Murray encouragement, and he first entered his public career at York. Young Gregory was happy in his gesture and delivery, and esteemed the best on those points, yet his figure was greatly against him; this Younger told him—and farther, that upon account of his make, he would not do. The writer of this has been pleased with him in the characters of Hamlet, Richard III. and others; and he occasionally played *Falstaff*. In short, for several years, he was the head of the company, and generally styled "Theatrical Director;" an office appointed by the Society, and in other words, manager of these private plays. Strangers and friends were admitted *per ticket* only; except once, when the Company played for the benefit of an unfortunate man of the name of "Leverton," an instrument-maker, in the old theatre, Drury-lane, for whom they raised a sufficient sum to liberate him from prison.

This Society on other evenings was a debating-society; and again, on another night, was appropriated to the consideration of the Arts, Musick, Painting, &c. But Theatricals, under Mr. Gregory's influence, preponderated, and it was doubtful what line he would himself hereafter pursue, the buskin or the surplice; but his figure, with Younger's opinion, determined it. After his clerkship was out, he made a voyage to Portugal, and returning soon after went into the Church, and was an officiating curate some little time in Liverpool, and offered himself a candidate for the office of Chaplain to the Corporation, and being disappointed, left Liverpool and settled in London, as you have stated in your Magazine, p. 277.

During his clerkship, he wrote odes, farces, plays, &c. some of which were printed at this time. Liverpool might boast of the best set of comedians out of London; an old play-bill laying before me, some of your friends, no doubt, would be glad to see such an assemblage of notables perform. They did not then visit Liverpool for a few days or weeks, but for the whole season, from the beginning of
June

June to the end of August or September.

*Theatre Royal, Williamson Square,
Liverpool, 1773.*

Mr. Younger,	} <i>Managers.</i>
Mr. Mattocks,	
Mr. Kniveton,	
Mr. Palmer,	
Mr. Wroughton,	
Mr. Quick,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Packer,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Croft,	Mr. Hollingsworth,
	Mr. Keen,
	Mr. Holton,
	Mr. Wild,

Mrs. Mattocks,	Mr. Baker,
Miss Miller,	Miss Dayes,
Mrs. Hopkins,	Mrs. Kniveton,
Miss Hopkins,	Mrs. Barrington.

Dancers.

Mr. Vincent,	Miss Twist,
Master Bolton,	Miss Bedford.

Dr. Gregory married Miss Nunes, daughter of Mr. Nunes, a merchant of Liverpool; a well-informed and agreeable lady. Much credit was due to Dr. Gregory for his persevering attention in the improvement of his mind, and for knowledge which was solely acquired by his own industry and application. Such was also Mr. Roscoe, then an apprentice to an attorney, who began to study Latin at the age of 21 or thereabouts. But they were not then very intimate. Mr. Munden was also an apprentice to Mr. Richmond of Liverpool. G.

SCRIPTOR on the PROPHECIES.

(Continued from p. 311.)

HAVING stated the grounds upon which I imagine the Sun and White Horse, &c. to be the same individual, I shall next consider the signs by which that illustrious person will be distinguished; and endeavour to explain those traits in his character which will point him out to be an object of particular attention to the world; and whose history and actions the Jews will do well to consider with the most serious deliberation, in order that, in due time, they might repose that confidence in him, which the vast importance of his mission will demand from them; for, as Moses and Aaron led them forth out of Egypt, so, I imagine, the Sun and Moon will bring them together to the Holy Land.

We must not expect to see the character above alluded to averse to the innocent amusements of life, for it is the abuse of pleasure that is sinful. Our Saviour himself was not

averse to innocent enjoyment, for his first Miracle was the turning of water into wine at a wedding. Jeremiah says (xxxi. 4 and 13.) alluding to the Jews' restoration, "Again I will build thee, and thou shalt be built, O Virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets; and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry." "Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance; both young men and old together: for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow."

Isaiah (xxiv. 23.) speaking of the latter times—times, as I suppose, preceding the Millennium, because his declaration agrees with what our Saviour and his Apostles foretold among other signs of the latter days, says, "When the Lord of Hosts shall reign in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, The SUN SHALL BE ASHAMED."

This passage satisfies me that the Sun means a person; but it may be considered as refuting what I before advanced, that Jesus Christ will not reign personally upon earth; in reply to which I must observe, that God may be said to reign, when he is universally acknowledged and worshiped; and if he, as I before conjectured, should vouchsafe to appear to some of his chosen and principal servants in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, he may be said to reign in Mount Zion and Jerusalem.

In various parts of Scripture it is foretold that the "SUN will be darkened;" now by his being ashamed and darkened I understand that, like his great and almighty Master, Jesus Christ, like all the Prophets and Apostles in time past, he will undergo great persecution. Persecutions are the lot of the righteous; and it is expressly declared by St. Paul, that, "The Lord scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." And our Saviour saith (Matth. v. 11, 12.) "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven; for so persecuted they the Prophets that were before you."

It is possible that the persecutions of the Sun may subject him to scourging and imprisonment in chains.

claimant Sir Cecil Bishopp stands in the situation of one of the heirs of the body of the last Lord Zouche of Harringworth, with this particular distinction, that he is the only male representative of that Lord now known to exist; whilst in another part it is represented in the pedigree that Bartholomew Tate, who died in 1704, had two daughters who became his coheirs; whereof Catherine was grandmother of the said Sir Cecil Bishopp, and Mary was mother of Edward Long, esq. living at the same time; by which it is plainly evident Sir Cecil Bishopp was not the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche then known to exist, for Mr. Long was alive, and, in fact, one degree nearer in blood."

Mr. Banks quotes Sir Cecil Bishopp's printed case. Had he read that case through, he would have found, as the first signature to it, the name of Mr. Adam, the most celebrated Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom, which might have tempted him perhaps to pause before he hazarded a positive contradiction of any point that was affirmed from so high an authority. I shall venture, however, Mr. Urban, to retort the contradiction on Mr. B.; and assert that Sir Cecil was what his case stated him to be, and that Mr. Edward Long had no more interest in the inheritance of the Barony of Zouche than you or I have. Mr. Edward Long had an elder brother Robert, who, dying in 1712, left three daughters his coheirs. Whatever interest Mary the mother of Mr. Edward Long (Mr. Banks's hero) had in the Barony of Zouche, descended to her eldest son Robert, and through him to his three daughters and coheirs; and so long as they, or any descendants from them, were in existence, Mr. E. Long was excluded from any interest whatever in the Barony. His existence, therefore, and even his being a degree nearer related in blood, was no impeachment to Sir C. Bishopp being described as the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche then known to exist.

But Mr. Banks proceeds,

"Again, it is asserted, there are in possession of the Claimant's family some papers which were drawn up many years ago, with a view to a claim of the dignity in the person of Bartholomew Tate, esq. Yet it is strange to remark, that with all this anxiety to obtain and perpetuate evidence, no clue should be preserved so as to say at what parish a register can be found of the birth of William the son of

Zouche Tate, nor of Bartholomew the eldest son and heir of the said William Tate, esq."

Now, Sir, I am really at a loss how to treat this last paragraph: if it means any thing, it means to insinuate, without asserting it, that some doubt ought to rest upon the points of descent it refers to, from the absence of parish registers to prove them. But, Sir, Mr. Banks ought to have known that every one of these points were proved to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Lords, by documents of greater authority, if possible, than even parish registers. And he will find, I fear, some difficulty in acquitting himself at least of a very culpable negligence, when, having the means of this knowledge before him (for observe, Sir, he quotes the very papers which would have afforded him those means) he hazards so groundless an innuendo.

Yours, &c.

F. T.

MR. URBAN,

May 25.

THE following paragraph made its appearance in the account of deaths inserted in the Derby Mercury of the first week in May:

"A few days since, at Edensor in this county, Dorothy, the widow of the late Philip Gell, Esq. of Hopton in this county."

This paragraph has, I understand, been copied into several other public papers, both in London and in the country: and though the pitiful motive which led its author to suppress the name of the lady whose death is there intended to be recorded, would mark him for an object of contempt and scorn, should he have as much effrontery to avow his own name, as he has discovered meanness in concealing that of another:—yet, as the paragraph wantonly and unprovokedly casts a stain on the memory of her who was once, but not at the time of her death, the widow of Mr. Gell; I, for its correction, and to prevent you and the world from being deceived by it, refer you and your Readers to your Magazine for 1798, p. 442; and to Mr. Betham's Baronetage, vol. V. p. * 442.

Yours, &c.

THO. BLORE.

MR. URBAN, *Darlington, May 24.*

HAVING lately made a short tour into the wapontake or hundred of Allertonshire, in the North riding

of the county of York: my first day's journey brought me to Northallerton, where, after taking some refreshment, I walked to the Castle Hills, which lay about a quarter of a mile to the West of the town. On the principal hill (according to Gale's *Historical Account*) stood the Roman *Castrum*, surrounded by a beautiful Roman camp, the ancient mounds and entrenchments of which are visible to this day. About 23 years ago, the intrenchments on the South side of the encampment were leveled, in order to fit that part of the ground for tillage; and, in consequence of the present owner of the ground having last year inclosed part of the encampment into small fields, some more of the mounds and entrenchments have this spring been leveled; but the mounds and works on part of the East, the North, and West side of the encampment are still entire. About a quarter of a mile South of this stands the Hamlet of Romanby, at which place is to be seen a part of the old Roman military way leading from the station at *Derwent* (now Aldby on the Derwent) by Easingwold, Thirsk, and Romanby to Catterick, where it joins the great Ermin Street. A little East of the above encampment, and nearer the town of Northallerton, is the Manor Place, moated round, on which formerly stood a castle, built by Galfred Rufus, Bishop of Durham in the time of King Henry I. which was afterwards repaired and fortified by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in *anno* 1173 or 1174; which said building was afterwards styled the Episcopal Palace, and latterly the Manor House; a part of the walls and gate-house of which were standing in 1700; but not the least vestige of any part of the building is standing at this present time, though the moat is still entire, except where the draw-bridge was, which led from the adjoining ground to the Hall Garth or Manor Place.

A great part of the stone from the ruins of the aforesaid Palace (or Manor House) was, by a grant bearing date the 26th day of September, 1663, by Dr. John Cousins, then Bishop of Durham, given to Thomas Lascelles, Esq. to repair the defects in the Castle Mills, which stood at

a small distance South of the Moat, but not a vestige of those mills are now standing. The extensive manor of Northallerton, including the whole of the hundred of Allertonsshire, was given to the See of Durham by William Rufus, *anno* 1067.

On the East side of the town stood a Monastery, founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, part of the out-walls of which are still standing.

The Grammar-School in this town was formerly of great note; the following six eminent men were educated in it while Mr. Thomas Smelt was master.

Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland.

Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester.

Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous Physician.

Mr. John Kettlewell.

Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the *Fœdera*,

Dr. Thomas Burnett, master of the Charter-house in London.

Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury, and Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, was born at Northallerton; which said town was also the birth-place of the late Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

During my stay at Northallerton, I was allowed to copy the following grant from the original; and by giving it a place you will greatly oblige
Yours, &c. T. N.

"To Mr. John Danby, tenant of the Hall Garth, Northallerton.

"WHEREAS I am informed there is a great decay in the Castle Mills of Northallerton; and that without some speedy remedie one of them is likely to fall to the ground, whereby a considerable rent due to the B^ppricke of Durham would be extinguished; and in regard I am informed that the stone in the Mannour-house there will be very convenient to supply those ruines and defects aforesaid:

"These are therefore to require you to suffer Thomas Lascelles, or some appointed by his order, to take downe and carry away from the said Mannour-house, one hundred and twenty fother, for the works aforesaid; as also for repairing some other defects in the markett-place in Northallerton.

"And this shall be your sufficient warrant herein. Given under my hand and seal manuel, this 26th of September, in the year of our Lord God 1663.

"JO. DUREME."

Ms.

MR. URBAN,

May 14.

THE Rev. George Harrison Larden, M. A. whose death was announced in p. 275, as having taken place at Bath upon the 11th March last, was one of the Minor Canons and Sacrist of the Cathedral Church of Chester, and for some years Head Master of the Free Grammar-school in that city; from the laborious duties of which latter situation, the delicate and precarious state of his health had for some time past compelled him to withdraw, and for the restoration of which the efficacy of the Bath waters had been fruitlessly recommended. The death of this most amiable and excellent man has occasioned a void in Society which will not easily be supplied. In him were united superior intellectual acquirements, with the most winning and conciliating manners. Possessed of great firmness of mind, and the most steady perseverance, and endued with a degree of patience perhaps unequalled; his scholars, and those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, will bear ample testimony to the unwearied zeal and ability with which Mr. Larden discharged the laborious functions of his office; inflexible as a disciplinarian, yet always prompt and willing to reclaim with the persuasive admonition of a friend. Had Providence been pleased to bestow upon him the invaluable gift of health, a blessing which he had been long denied, it may be justly questioned whether any one more perfectly qualified in every respect could have been selected for the purpose of filling the situation of preceptor in a seminary of magnitude. The intuitive sagacity and promptness, which enabled his mind to seize and grasp upon such objects as were worthy of attention, was assisted by an accuracy of comprehension, and an astonishing retention of memory, affording him fit and happy opportunities of re-producing them, not only in the course of academical instruction, but in the more unrestrained moments of common conversation.

Nor was he less entitled to admiration and respect in the performance of his pastoral duties as a minister of the Church of England. His principles were orthodox and liberal, his practice truly virtuous and devout; and the numerous auditories whom he was in the habit of addressing,

will long cherish with affectionate remembrance the impressive and earnest manner in which he laboured to "instruct, admonish, and reform."

The high and independent spirit of Mr. Larden rendered him decidedly averse to adopting any unworthy means by which he might gain the notice and favour of his superiors, and thus promote his ecclesiastical preferment; it was therefore his lot to receive little advancement or encouragement, in a profession where *real merit* so frequently passes unrewarded. Blest, however, with a mind *truly great*, he experienced that inward satisfaction and contentment which can alone result from a consciousness of integrity and virtue, and was prepared (though at an early period of his existence, and when the exertions of his faculties were variously required) to meet with becoming and manly fortitude that destiny, which with rapid strides was hastening to its accomplishment. The keen regret that arises from this awful event, it would be both impossible and unnecessary to describe; as the native goodness of his heart, the suavity of his temper, and the warmth of his social affections, were more peculiarly perceptible, and more forcibly experienced, in domestic privacy; and one of his pupils feels a melancholy satisfaction in here faintly portraying the lineaments of so exalted a character, the truth and sincerity of which, he may safely aver, no one will call in question.

J. H. M.

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

THAT some tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of men possessed of great talents, accompanied with moral excellence, and devoted to the good of mankind, few will deny. How then, Sir, have our fathers neglected the celebrated JOHN LOCKE?

What the excellent Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, observed on the subject 30 years ago, still applies. At the close of his preface to the works of Locke in 1777, 4to, he says:

"I cannot dismiss this imperfect account of Mr. Locke and his works, without giving way to a painful reflection, which the consideration of them naturally excites. When we view the variety of those very useful and important subjects which

which have been treated in so able a manner by our author, and become sensible of the numerous national obligations due to his memory on that account, with what indignation must we behold the remains of that great and good man lying under a mean mouldering tomb-stone (which but too strictly verifies the prediction he had given of it and its little tablet, as *ipsa brevi peritura*) in an obscure country church-yard, by the side of a forlorn wood, while so many superb monuments are daily erected to perpetuate names and characters hardly worth preserving."

Surely, Sir, it is high time for the honour of our country to erect a monument worthy of the man.

Full of these reflections, judge, Sir, what pleasure I must feel when, dining yesterday with the members of that most excellent institution the Literary Fund, this very subject came before them.

One of the Stewards addressed the meeting. To men of literature, it might have been deemed an insult had he expatiated on the vast abilities and usefulness of Locke, so well known to them all: he treated the subject differently.

In one of the Poems recited after dinner, it was observed of celebrated characters, poets, &c. "they asked for bread, and we gave them a stone."

In allusion to this, the gentleman remarked, that there was a certain man who in his day did not even ask us for bread, yet we now refused him a stone; that he had been dead full a century, the time fixed by the Catholics for canonization—that as he still continued high in the estimation of his countrymen, even after this lapse of time, he deserved a stone, we ought now to erect a monument to his memory. At length, after raising the curiosity of the company, and entertaining them with some humorous remarks, he said, the person he meant was *one John Locke!*

His observations were received with applause.

Viscount Valentia, who was in the Chair (the Earl of Chichester having then quitted it), with some other noble Lords, fully agreed in the propriety of erecting the monument.

As the subject is now taken up with some spirit, there can be little doubt of success.

I am satisfied, Sir, it will give pleasure to your numerous liberal-minded Readers to learn, that a meeting of the

admirers of Locke will be called in a few days, to consider of the best means of carrying into execution this most desirable object; when it is hoped that the gentleman who so nobly distinguished himself in setting on foot a subscription for the monument of HOWARD will lend his kind assistance.

A YOUNG DISCIPLE OF LOCKE;

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

A PUBLICATION for the avowed use of young people, with a most specious title, having lately fallen under my observation, the tendency of which is, in my opinion, extremely hurtful; I beg leave to offer a few such strictures on it, as may tend to put Parents and Tutors on their guard, who think with the Writer of this, and I am persuaded with you too, Mr. Urban, that the Sacred Records are not only our guide to everlasting life, but that they contain the only true information of Creation, the origin of Man, and History of the earlier ages. This they do (said that accomplished scholar, Sir William Jones) *independent of their Divine original.*

The publication I allude to is, "Essays on History, particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, &c. &c. by J. Holland."

The History of Mankind in the earlier ages begins thus:

"Though Jews and Christians maintain that the Bible contains the oldest History of Mankind, yet the ancient Egyptians and modern Chinese have endeavoured to trace the history of their respective nations to a much earlier period."

Now, Mr. Urban, though it is true that Mr. Holland does give, after a short statement of the argument for the superior antiquity of the Bible accounts, a kind of casting vote in their favour, I cannot think it a very fair way of guiding young minds to begin the Bible History with this same concessive conjunction *though*. But, be that as it may; a little further we are told,

"It is not easy to determine whence Moses had his information concerning the creation of the *World*."

Again, on these words—*God rested from his work*, Mr. Holland tells us,

"Whether Moses really fancied that the Divine Being required any rest, or whether he gives this representation merely in accommodation to notions then common,

common, cannot at this distance of time well be discovered."

You will not suppose, Mr. Urban, that the account of the Fall meets with much credence; yet why, I must leave to Mr. Holland to explain. There is certainly less of Scepticism there than from him one might expect. As we get on farther in the Jewish History, you will conclude, that, on the Extermination of the Canaanites, Mr. Holland would find it necessary to place every difficulty attending it as a Divine Command in full view, and shew no great solicitude to account for it.

On the History of Abraham it is said, "The Jews regard him as the founder of their Nation; and, since he was called out of a Land of Idolatry, to serve the one true Jehovah, he has been styled the Father of the Faithful, and the Friend of God."

Not quite an accurate conclusion, methinks, Mr. Urban. However, poor Abraham is at last got rid of thus,

"Yet, as many strange stories are told of him and of his race, which it is not easy to understand or explain, it may be sufficient to assert this general truth, that the Jews were chosen from among the nations of the earth for the sake of preserving alive in the world the knowledge and worship of a pure and holy Deity."

One is glad to find that the young people taught by Mr. Holland come to any Truth at last.—Is it thus the rising generation are to be taught?

Let me entreat Parents and Tutors who feel the value and excellence of their Bibles as Heaven's best gift to Man, sedulously to peruse every book they put into young people's hands. This book is specious in title—it is well executed in what relates to Profane History; and the mode of impressing the contents on the mind, through Examining Questions, good. The necessity of quoting these objectionable passages has swelled this letter too much, to allow me room to make those comments I could wish. But I would have it believed, that the Writer of this is far removed from any desire to promote implicit belief in young minds, or prevent free discussion on any sacred subject; fully convinced that the more free course Truth has, the more it will be glorified; and as a consequence, that the Bible will be found, in very deed, the Word of Truth. But to advance difficulties, and keep out of sight solutions given by at least as learned, and as wise, as

those who raised the difficulties, is a conduct that in any science but that of Religion would soon meet its deserved censure and neglect.

AN OLD WOMAN.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

THE extract in your Review, p. 143, from "A Topographical Dictionary of England," respecting the township of Byker, contains a palpable error; viz. "The money raised by parish rates in 1803 was 1010*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* at 6*d.* in the pound;" which I apprehend has been copied from the work printed by order of the House of Commons, of Returns made to Parliament pursuant to 43 Geo. III. and is evidently there a typographical mistake. The rates in the township of Byker that year (to the certain knowledge of the writer, who has the same now before him) were, one quarterly rate at 1*s.* 3*d.* two ditto at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and another at 1*s.* making in the whole amount 7*s.* 3*d.* in the pound! The 1*s.* 3*d.* would be paid for County Rates, Militia Bounties, and other incidental charges, leaving 6*s.* for the poor, which by mistake has been printed in the column of *pence* instead of that of *shillings*. This simple blunder makes the rental of the township appear twelve times more than it is, and ought not to pass unnoticed; and the correcting it will tend to shew the rapid increase of this enormous tax.

Your inserting this in the next number of your Miscellany will oblige an inhabitant of Byker, and

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

THE animadversions on the turning of gravestones, vol. LXXVH. 818, col. 2, to save the expence of new ones, as noticed in p. 700, col. 2, calls to recollection the extraordinary circumstances attending the tombstone of the famous Antiquary Hearne, as displayed in p. 629 of your volume for 1775.

The epitaphs inserted in p. 825, col. 2, were already preserved by Mr. Gutch, in p. 377 of A. Wood's "Colleges and Halls;" and it is to be hoped that whatever other monuments may have been removed, for the purpose exposed by your Oxford Correspondent, will be also preserved in some vacant space about the Sanctuary.

ANTIQUARIUS.





MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, July*
29, 1807.

"HARLINGTON, co. Middlesex, lies in the hundred of Etlhorne, three quarters of a mile North of the Bath road, and nearly fourteen miles from London.

"The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an antient structure, consisting of a Chancel and Nave. At the West end is a square embattled Tower of flint and stone. The South Door has an arch of Saxon architecture, with zig-zag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats' heads with long tongues curled at the end. (*See Plate I.*)

"In the Church-yard is a yew-tree, cut in topiary work; the girth of it is 15 feet 7 inches, at about six feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size. A print of this yew tree was published in 1729, accompanied with some verses, by John Saxy, then parish clerk."

This account is extracted from Mr. Lysons's History of Middlesex Parishes not described in his Environs of London, p. 125—135, where other particulars relative to the Church and Parish are accurately detailed.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

MR. URBAN, *May 2.*

READING Mr. Douce's most learned and amusing Illustrations of Shakspeare, with the last edition in 21 volumes, printed in 1803, for reference; I made the following remarks on the margin of my copy, which, if you think worthy a page in the Gentleman's Magazine, will gratify an old correspondent and constant reader.

As Mr. Steevens had prepared the edition of 1803 so carefully for the press, that edition surely ought to be the standard one, in preference to that of 1793; his corrections and additions are considerable in several of the plays, and in Macbeth only, amount to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Mr. Douce will find that several of the small editions printed by the proprietors, particularly those of 1803, with glossarial notes, have marginal references to Acts and Scenes, as well as the surreptitious editions of Bell and Stockdale.

GENT. MAG. May, 1808.

Vol. I, p. 44, Mr. Douce's remark on Mr. Ritson's note is unnecessary; as it is omitted in the last edition, by his own desire, see vol. IV. p. 270.

P. 50, Mr. Steevens has the same explanation, to cleave the pin, vol. IV. p. 303.

P. 144, Mr. M. Mason's note, vol. VI. p. 386.

P. 165, Mr. Ritson's note on the hundred merry tales is omitted.

P. 177, Mr. Douce's quotation from Chaucer is used by Mr. Steevens, vol. VI. p. 180.

P. 179, *Duke Theseus*, see note referring to 1 Chronicles, chap. i. vol. IV. p. 319.

P. 195, "Now the bright morning star," is Milton's Song on May Morning.

P. 254, *But let us make incision for your love*, see note by Mr. Harris, vol. VII. p. 261.

P. 312, *A Fistula*, acknowledged by Steevens to be taken from Boecaccio and Painter, vol. VIII. p. 206.

P. 339, *What no man at door?* is the common language of Yorkshire.

P. 340, *That teacheth tricks eleven and twenty long*, which Mr. Douce says, is the same as *eleven score*, but Tranio's trick of *eleven and twenty is one and thirty*, just the game.

P. 356, *Streak'd gilliflowers*. Mr. Douce and Mr. Steevens, I believe, are both wrong in calling Shakspeare's gilliflowers carnations; the plants known by the name of gilliflowers in the midland counties are the double wall-flowers and stocks; of the latter, old Gerard says, in page 459 of his Herbal, "They are not used in physick, except amongst certain empiricks and quacksalvers, about love and lust matters, which for modestie I omit." This confirms Mr. Steevens's idea, that there is some further conceit relative to gillyflowers than has yet been discovered.

P. 369, *Bellona's bridegroom*. Mr. Steevens has a line from Chapman's Homer, Iliad 5.

"— Mars himself, match'd with his female mate,

The dread Bellona." Vol. X. p. 26.

P. 370, *Aroint thee witch*. Mr. Steevens has a long note, explaining Hearne's print, vol. X. p. 29.

P. 415, *gib cat, lib cat*, is the common term at this day in Scotland for a gelded cat. This is noted in the

edition of 10 vols. 12mo. 1803, vol. V. p. 117, from the information of Lord Glenberrie.

P. 428, *Amalmom*, see Mr. Steevens's note to the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, vol. V. p. 98.

P. 461, *The strappado*, see Mr. Steevens's note, vol. XI. p. 290, describing this punishment, from Randle Holme's *Academy of Arms and Blazon*.

P. 470, *mighty whiffler*, a truly mighty whiffler, a gigantic figure, twelve feet high, is always carried before the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury in their public processions at this day.

Vol. II. p. 28, *Sadness for seriousness*; ay, in good sadness, is at present constantly used in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

P. 99. *Hark, hark, the lark, &c.* Mr. Reed has added a translation of Du Bartas's lines, from Elyot's *Orthoepta Gallica*, vol. XVIII. p. 475.

P. 107, — when flowers are none
To winter-ground thy corse.

Perhaps the words *winter-ground* are a typographical error for *wither round*.

P. 109, *The story of Cymbeline*. Mr. Steevens has made some additions to it from an antient translation of the *Decameron*, printed at Anwarpe, 1518, vol. XVIII. p. 401.

P. 200, *erring spirit*. Mr. Steevens has two quotations from Chapman's *Homer*, "My *erring* father," "*erring* Grecians we," vol. XVIII. p. 24.

L. R. I,

MR. URBAN, April 23.

THE late Dr. George Gregory served a clerkship to the late Alderman Charles Gore of Liverpool, merchant; and during the time of his clerkship was more fond of books and letters than waste-book, journal, and ledger. He was particularly fond of theatricals, and, by his exertions, a small private theatre was raised in Liverpool, at which place many of the youth then spent a deal of time, and a little money, in fitting up a large room, with scenes, benches, &c. This amusement led many of the young men to the stage; and there are some now on the public stage, who first took up the buskin here, and liking it, have since worn it to the present day with some credit to themselves. Amongst these was

Mr. Charles Murray, who offered himself at the same time as the Doctor did." Mr. Younger gave, as we are informed, Mr. Murray encouragement, and he first entered his public career at York. Young Gregory was happy in his gesture and delivery, and esteemed the best on those points, yet his figure was greatly against him; this Younger told him—and farther, that upon account of his make, he would not do. The writer of this has been pleased with him in the characters of Hamlet, Richard III. and others; and he occasionally played Falstaff. In short, for several years, he was the head of the company, and generally styled "Theatrical Director;" an office appointed by the Society, and in other words, manager of these private plays. Strangers and friends were admitted *per ticket* only; except once, when the Company played for the benefit of an unfortunate man of the name of "Leverton," an instrument-maker, in the old theatre, Drury-lane, for whom they raised a sufficient sum to liberate him from prison.

This Society on other evenings was a debating-society; and again, on another night, was appropriated to the consideration of the Arts, Music, Painting, &c. But Theatricals, under Mr. Gregory's influence, preponderated, and it was doubtful what line he would himself hereafter pursue, the buskin or the surplice; but his figure, with Younger's opinion, determined it. After his clerkship was out, he made a voyage to Portugal, and returning soon after went into the Church, and was an officiating curate some little time in Liverpool, and offered himself a candidate for the office of Chaplain to the Corporation, and being disappointed, left Liverpool and settled in London, as you have stated in your Magazine, p. 277.

During his clerkship, he wrote odes, farces, plays, &c. some of which were printed at this time. Liverpool might boast of the best set of comedians out of London; an old play-bill laying before me, some of your friends, no doubt, would be glad to see such an assemblage of notables perform. They did not then visit Liverpool for a few days or weeks, but for the whole season, from the beginning of

June

June to the end of August or September.

*Theatre Royal, Williamson Square,
Liverpool, 1773.*

Mr. Younger,	} <i>Managers.</i>	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Mattocks,		Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Kniveton,		Mr. Hollingsworth,
Mr. Palmer,		Mr. Keen,
Mr. Wroughton,		Mr. Holton,
Mr. Quick,		Mr. Wild,
Mr. Packer,		
Mr. Croft,		
<i>Prompter,</i>		
Mrs. Mattocks,		Mr. Baker,
Miss Miller,		Miss Dayes,
Mrs. Hopkins,		Mrs. Kniveton,
Miss Hopkins,		Mrs. Barrington.

Dancers.

Mr. Vincent,	Miss Twist,
Master Bolton,	Miss Bedford.

Dr. Gregory married Miss Nunes, daughter of Mr. Nunes, a merchant of Liverpool; a well-informed and agreeable lady. Much credit was due to Dr. Gregory for his persevering attention in the improvement of his mind, and for knowledge which was solely acquired by his own industry and application. Such was also Mr. Roscoe, then an apprentice to an attorney, who began to study Latin at the age of 21 or thereabouts. But they were not then very intimate. Mr. Munden was also an apprentice to Mr. Richmond of Liverpool. G.

SCRIPTOR on the PROPHECIES.

(Continued from p. 311.)

HAVING stated the grounds upon which I imagine the Sun and White Horse, &c. to be the same individual, I shall next consider the *signs* by which that illustrious person will be distinguished; and endeavour to explain those traits in his character which will point him out to be an object of particular attention to the world; and whose history and actions the Jews will do well to consider with the most serious deliberation, in order that, in due time, they might repose that confidence in him, which the vast importance of his mission will demand from them; for, as Moses and Aaron led them forth out of Egypt, so, I imagine, the Sun and Moon will bring them together to the Holy Land.

We must not expect to see the character above alluded to averse to the innocent amusements of life, for it is the abuse of pleasure that is sinful. Our Saviour himself was not

averse to innocent enjoyment, for his first Miracle was the turning of water into wine at a wedding. Jeremiah says (xxxi. 4 and 18.) alluding to the Jews' restoration, "Again I will build thee, and thou shalt be built, O Virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets; and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry." "Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance; both young men and old together: for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow."

Isaiah (xxiv. 23.) speaking of the latter times—times, as I suppose, preceding the Millennium, because his declaration agrees with what our Saviour and his Apostles foretold among other signs of the latter days, says, "When the Lord of Hosts shall reign in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, THE SUN SHALL BE ASHAMED."

This passage satisfies me that the Sun means a person; but it may be considered as refuting what I before advanced, that Jesus Christ will not reign personally upon earth; in reply to which I must observe, that God may be said to reign, when he is universally acknowledged and worshiped; and if he, as I before conjectured, should vouchsafe to appear to some of his chosen and principal servants in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, he may be said to reign in Mount Zion and Jerusalem.

In various parts of Scripture it is foretold that the "*SUN will be darkened*;" now by his being ashamed and darkened I understand that, like his great and almighty Master, Jesus Christ, like all the Prophets and Apostles in time past, he will undergo great persecution. Persecutions are the lot of the righteous; and it is expressly declared by St. Paul, that, "The Lord scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." And our Saviour saith (Matth. v. 11, 12.) "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven; for so persecuted they the Prophets that were before you."

It is possible that the persecutions of the Sun may subject him to scourging and imprisonment in chains.

By false accusations his reputation may, for a while, be darkened to the highest possible degree: he may even be condemned to an ignominious death; but, whatever his persecutions may consist in, no doubt he will prove his innocence in a marvellous manner, and escape from all danger:—like Joseph with his brethren and in Egypt—like Daniel, when thrown into the den of lions—and like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, when cast into the burning fiery furnace. Isaiah says (xiii. 10.) “He will be darkened at his going forth;” *i. e.* when he first becomes, or is about to become, eminent in his Apostleship.

Another Sign by which we must distinguish the Sun is, he will be *turned into BLOOD*: this, however, is not expressly declared; but, I conceive, it is implied in Scripture; for the Sun and Moon are put upon an equality in regard to their sufferings and services. Joel (ii. 10.) says, “The Sun and the Moon shall be dark.” Our Saviour says, Matth. xxiv. 29, “The Sun shall be darkened, and the Moon shall not give her light.” St. Peter (Acts, ii. 20.) referring to Joel’s account of the latter days, says, “The Sun shall be turned into darkness, and the Moon into blood, before the great and notable day of the Lord come. Joel said, the Sun and Moon would be dark; St. Peter says, the Moon will be turned into blood; and I feel inclined to think, the Sun will be turned into blood, hoping, as I proceed, to say more to strengthen my opinion.

The meaning of the phrase “being turned into blood,” remains to be considered. When David left tending his father’s sheep to fight Goliath, and to lead the armies of the children of Israel to battle, he might, with great propriety, be said to have been turned into blood. Is it improbable that such like meaning is intended; and that the Sun and Moon will not only be ministers of God’s word, but become eminent warriors, and lead to battle the children of Israel against the Infidel King, who is to come to his end, and none shall help him? or, as St. John saith, Rev. xix: “He that sitteth upon the White Horse, and his army, will take the Beast and False Prophet, and cast them alive into a lake of fire, burning with brimstone.”

Another Sign by which, I imagine, the Sun will be known is, that *He will go down at noon.*” (Amos viii. 9.) Might not this mean that the illustrious person, distinguished by the name of the Sun from his high and glorious office, will, in the middle of his public career, be deprived of his acquired honours, wealth, and power, for a short time? When Job was bereft of his substance and comforts, he might be said to go down. The Lord might say to Satan, as he said respecting Job, “Behold all that he hath is in thy power.” (Job, i. 12.)

If this interpretation can be admitted, though I acknowledge it to be liable to great objection, it will explain what Isaiah means, where he says, (ch. lx. 20.) “*Thy Sun shall no more go down;*” on which account I adopt it. Might not this mean, that God will raise up the Sun again, and as he did to Job, “bless his latter end more than his beginning?”

I shall now proceed to offer a few conjectures about the Moon, the other great light or guide to the Jews. It is said in Scripture, that the “Sun will go down;”—according to the analogy of nature, the Sun appears before the Moon, and there is no occasion for the light of the Moon till the Sun goes down; about which period, I conclude, the Moon will begin to display his signs. The chief reason which induces me to believe the Moon will succeed the Sun, is the description of the great wonder which St. John saw in Heaven, *viz.* “A woman clothed with the Sun and the Moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.” This I imagine to be a description of the true Church of Christ, in shewing by whom she was to be clothed or firmly established. The twelve stars might denote the twelve Apostles, whose work has already been done in propagating her Doctrines, and testifying with their blood that Jesus Christ is the great Messiah, “the true Lamb of God.”

The work of the Sun next follows, to confirm their doctrine, and throw light upon the subject over all the world. Lastly, the Moon succeeds, as being under the woman’s feet, and becomes the last great light: and Isaiah (xxx. 26.) says, the light of the Moon shall be as the light of the Sun, and the light of the Sun sevenfold.”

We are told, that when the Millennium is established, there will be no more occasion for the light of the Sun and Moon (see Isaiah, lx. 19.—Rev. xxi. 23.); which passages afford a strong ground of presumption that the light of the Sun and Moon must guide and direct the Jews, till they are completely restored, and the whole world is convinced that “the Lord he is God;” or, according to Joel, till “God has poured out his spirit upon all flesh.”

One word respecting the *stars falling* in the latter days. This, I conceive, must mean that the Ministers of God, dispersed through divers countries to teach and convert the Jews and Heathens to Christianity and a godly life, will in the latter days be so little regarded, on account of the prevalence of atheistical principles and infidelity, that they will fall almost into universal neglect. How far such observation is and may be applicable to the present times, others must decide.

Having thus considered and explained the predicted Signs that will be visible in the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and whom I imagine them to be, I shall prosecute the subject farther, by contemplating the *Signs upon earth*, which are foretold to take place in those days: and St. Peter says (Acts, ii.) “They will be blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke;” by which I understand, “great and bloody wars.” Daniel, xii. 1, says, “There shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation, even to that same time.” And our Saviour calls them “days of great tribulation.” Ever since the French Revolution in 1792, Europe and the World has not enjoyed much peace or happiness; but particularly heavy has the scourge fallen upon the Continent.

It is said, Rev. xvi. 19, “The great city will be divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations will fall.” The great city is considered, by commentators and the learned, as meaning the old Roman Empire. Therefore, the dividing it into three parts denotes it will, in the end, belong or be subject to only three great powers.

The present revolution on the Continent shews, the cities of several

nations have, and are likely to fall. Spain, Italy, Holland, and several principalities in Germany, may now be virtually considered as mere provinces to France; and probably, ere long, Portugal, Turkey, and all the other German principalities or nations, will be made subject to France, or must throw themselves into the arms and protection of Russia; in which event, the Prophecy will be fulfilled; for then England, Russia, and France will be the only independent powers that possess the ancient Roman Empire. It appears probable that this change of the great city into the threefold division, is destined to be wrought by the Infidel King, mentioned by Daniel, ch. xi.; particularly if we consider minutely some of his exploits foretold by the Prophet, and compare them with some very late events in the world, among which the following may be considered as singularly striking! Daniel, xi. 40, “And at the time of the end shall the King of the South push at him, and the King of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and horsemen, and many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow, and pass over.”

Compare this with Buonaparte's successes.

A short time ago, the Emperor of Germany made a grand push against the infidel King, Napoleon; and the Emperor of Russia, King of the North*, came against him like a whirlwind; going in person to Berlin, to excite the King of Prussia against him, and making every effort that zeal and courage could achieve; personally did he join his troops at Austerlitz: and the great

* It is singular that the title of *Emperor of the North* has been given to the Emperor of Russia by Buonaparte, who acknowledges him to be the *powerful Emperor of the North*. See your last volume, p. 770, in his speech to the Legislative Body.

Though France and Russia are now in alliance, I do not conceive they will long remain friends. The people of Russia are attached to England, and they will suffer by being at variance with us. The Emperor will soon find that Buonaparte regards not his interest in the least, but only endeavours to make a tool of him to promote his own ambitious views.

fleets, that England made to co-operate, might justly be termed "many ships." Notwithstanding, to the astonishment of all, Buonaparte entered into Germany, overflowed, and passed over; indeed, most of the country is already, and likely to be, subject to his arms! His subsequent campaigns with the Prussians and Russians has completely verified my conjecture.

It is said, Rev. xvi. 12, "That the waters of the great river Euphrates will be dried up;" which is understood as meaning that the Ottoman or Turkish Empire will fall—an event, in all probability, not far distant.

It is thought, from Isaiah xviii. that some great maritime power will be prevailed upon to take an active part in restoring Judah; none is so likely, both from her virtue, religion, and her vast naval power, to be that nation as Great Britain.

Several marks of the wicked King have been pointed out by your Correspondents as applicable to the present ruler of France; yet there is one which I have not seen noticed, and which to me appears not a little remarkable. Daniel says (ch. xi. 38.) "But in his estate shall he honour the God of Forces;"—compare this with Buonaparte's Letter to his Archbishops, &c. in p. 572 of your last volume, wherein he commands them to "offer solemn thanksgiving to the God of Armies."

Mr. Urban, the predicted Signs of the latter days are, in a striking manner, applicable to the present times; but the Signs of the Sun and Moon have not yet appeared. I cannot, however, but think we shall soon see or hear of those of the Sun; for, unless I am in error about the person of the Infidel King, the Sun must now be in some of the nations, and his time of action not far distant!!

To conclude, if there should be no solidity in what I have advanced, and my thoughts should be deemed the product of a fanciful imagination, void of sound learning, and differing from most, if not all commentators, still the reflection that they contain nothing injurious to the cause of Religion and Virtue, will afford me satisfaction.

SCRIPTOR.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

TO the collections for Oxfordshire already preserved in your Reposi-

tory, the following account of Begbrook, a village about five miles from Oxford, may be added:

"Begbrooke and Bladen," says the writer of *Magna Britannia*, "two adjoining parishes, are memorable only for an old fortification, which is situated near Begbrooke church on the West, but is in the parish of Bladen."

Begbrooke itself is situated in the Hundred of Wootton, and in the Population Abstract of 1800, was returned as consisting of only 14 houses, occupied by 80 inhabitants.

At the time of forming the Domesday Survey, *Bechebroc*, of the fee of Earl William, was held under Roger de Lair*; and was valued at four pounds. In the first of Richard the First, Richard, son of Mein, fined in three marks, to have his plaint in the King's court, or in the King's court at the Exchequer, against William de Sulsey for the land here†. In the 49th of Henry III. 1265, the King granted a carucate of land here, late the property of James, the son of Moses the Jew, to John Clifford in fee‡. And in the 9th of Edward the Third, 1336, the manors of Begbrook and Swerford appear to have been held by John de Lyons§.

A small portion of property here, at the time of making Pope Nicholas' Taxation, belonged to the Abbey of Godestow||.

The Church, which is of Norman structure, had in Hearne's time a figure of St. Michael over the door, to whom it was originally dedicated; and near the entrance, in the churchyard, were the remains of a stone coffin, said to have been that of the founder¶. But both of these are now gone, and the principal indication of the Church's antiquity is an arch of zigzag workmanship, which separates the Chancel from the Nave.

The following Incumbents are from the Lincoln and Oxford Registers.

* What Roger de Lair this was, or to which of the families whose History is given in Dugdale's Baronage he belonged, I am at a loss to tell.

† Madox, Hist. Excheq. vol. I. p. 155.

‡ Pat. 49 H. III.

§ Calend. Rot. Chart. 9 Edw. III. Num. 33.

|| Pepe Nic. Tax. A. D. 1291. f. 446.

¶ Hearne's MSS. Diaries, vol. lxxiv. p. 121.

<i>Incumbents.</i>		<i>Patrons.</i>
1219	Magister de Leon.	
1232	Serlo	Rog. de Leonibus.
1250	Will. de Bathon	Rog. de Leuns.
....	Rychard de Lyuns.	
1297	Henry de Cumbroc	Joh. de Lyuns.
1303	Nicholas de Lyonns, acolite	Joh. de Lyuns.
....	Tho. de Stoke.	
1334	William de Pershore	Joh. de Lyons.
1335	James de Kyngeston.	
1336	Adam de Asheby Canonorum	Joh. de Lyonns.
1409	Sir John Chetwode.
1431	Sir Tho. Chetwode.
1432	Ric. Trefosburgh	John Langston and others.
....	William Elmesdale.	
1457	Galsfr. Denthor (or Tydder)	Elizabeth Wodwell, Lady of Warkworth.
1489	Richard Sutton	Fulco Wodehull.
1521	John Russell	Nic. Wodhull.
1535	James Fydeler	Feoff. of Nic. Wodhull.

A family of the name of *Bekebrok* occurs in Oxfordshire, at Stodeley, in 1383*. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April 25.*

IN your vol. LXVII. p. 1029, plate II. fig. 5, is a curious Seal, inscribed

“Sigillū : indulgencie : hospitalis : castri : sancti : petri.”

After a lapse of 9 years, another engraving of a similar Seal appears in vol. LXXVI. p. 793, plate II. fig. 8; and in p. 1105 of the same volume, plate II. fig. 2, a third specimen occurs. The earliest of these Seals is in the possession of my good friend Mr. Sharp of Coventry, who (in vol. LXXVI. p. 893) confesses himself at a loss in appropriating it. The second is in the possession of S. P. W. another friend, and judicious Antiquary, who also acknowledges his ignorance of its original designation. The last is communicated by P. Q. who offers nothing satisfactory on the subject.

After these inauspicious circumstances, I was much pleased accidentally to find in *Leycester's Cheshire* (p. 376) an elucidation of the matter in print; and, as the passage is not very long, I will transcribe it for your insertion.

“Sir John Seyville, knight, brother of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Procurer of the Pardon or Indulgence of the Castle of St. Peter (*by virtue of this Indulgence*

of Pope Alexander the Fifth, granted to all those who have put to their helping hand to the fortification of the said Castle, that they shall chuse themselves a confessor) now granteth to Hugh de Toft and Alice his wife, because of their charity and aid towards the said Castle, full liberty by the Pope's authority to chuse themselves a confessor; *whereunto the Seal of the indulgence for the said Castle is affixed: Dated apud Templum Bruer', anno Domini 1412.*”

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *May 5.*

THE following are much at your and the publick's service.

Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part on, of the size of a goosberry, and all the leaves:—second, and even third, heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for two or three months; when, at present, by cutting the head completely off, the bed of cauliflowers are gone in two or three weeks. They should be planted in good moist ground, and treated in the same manner as celery.

Laying straw under strawberry-plants keeps the roots moist and the berries clean; and they grow larger with less watering. *Sir Joseph Banks.*

To give malt spirit the flavour of good brandy:—into two quarts of malt spirit put three ounces and a half of powdered charcoal, and four ounces

ounces of rice; shake it every day for fifteen days, then filter it through paper.

The cause of the dry-rot in wood is moisture; and to prevent well-dried timber decaying above or under ground, is by charring it well. See Dr. Parry's ingenious essay in the Bath Society's Papers.

To cause new bark to grow on old trees.—Mr. Forsyth, instead of paring away the bark as heretofore, &c. now merely scrapes off the loose bark, and applies a mixture of cow-dung and urine, the consistence of thick paint, with a painter's brush, covering the stem carefully over. This softens the old scabrous bark, which peels off the following winter and spring, and is succeeded by a fine, smooth, new bark. *Repertory*, vol. IV. p. 76.

Lord Romney proved parsnips caused cows to produce abundance of milk, and they eat them as free as they do oil-cake. Land, £7 an acre, in Guernsey is sown with parsnips to feed cattle, and the milk is like cream. Sheep, when lambing, produce much milk.

Game covered with charcoal kept six weeks, in a hot season, without undergoing the smallest change. *Repertory*, vol. IV. p. 68.

To clean wood, &c. painted with oil:—A brush dipped in fresh urine is used with success; after the operation wash with clean water, to take off the smell.

Common salt and sifted wood-ashes, equal parts, made into a paste with water, make a good cement for iron flues, &c. better than most other compositions, and may be applied when the flue is hot or cold. Iron-slings and vinegar will do as well.

The most effectual way of keeping butter, and preventing it becoming rancid, is to beat half an ounce of the following powder into each pound, after it is brought from the market; then put it into a stone pot, cover it with strong brine, and keep it in a cool place. The powder:—Take common salt, two ounces; nitre and loaf sugar, of each one ounce; rubbed into a fine powder. This not only keeps butter sweet, but gives it a fine flavour.

Slices of sweet oranges are far preferable to slices of apple or any other fruit, put into fritters.

To destroy worms in gravel walks, &c. pour into the holes, a ley made of wood-ashes and lime: this will also destroy insects, if trees are sprinkled with it. Salt and water as well.

A cheap refrigerator or condenser:—A short, somewhat flat, vessel, two yards in length, nine square feet surface, with the same quantity of cold water, has a greater cooling power than a worm of five spiral turns and six yards length.

Wounds in trees are best cured by covering them with a coat of common lead paint without turpentine, for turpentine is poison to vegetation, in the sun, on a fine dry day.

Mr. Bentley has a patent for seasoning new casks, and purifying old musty casks, with steam.

Dr. Baine says, three ounces of pulverized quicklime being added to one pound of gun-powder, its force is augmented one-third; shake the whole together till the white colour of the lime disappears. *Repertory*, new series, vol. III. p. 319. It has been tried by the French engineers, and found not to answer;—why not tried by English engineers?

Sowing radishes with turnip seed will prevent the fly; because the fly likes radishes better than turnips.

Soda put into sea-water renders it turbid; the lime and magnesia fall to the bottom. To make sea-water fit for washing linen at sea, as much soda must be put in it, as not only to effect a complete precipitation of these earths, but to render the sea-water sufficiently lixivial or alkaline. Soda should always be taken to sea for this purpose.

To destroy moss on trees, remove it with a hard scrubbing-brush in February and March, and wash the trees with cow-dung, urine, and soap-suds. *Forsyth*.

Take 24 pounds of parsnips, bruise them in a stone mortar and wooden pestle with a little water, express the juice, wash the remains in more water, and press out the juice; let it stand for a few days in a cold place, till it comes clear—evaporate the clear liquor over a slow fire, till reduced to about five pounds of agreeable syrup. *Repertory*, p. 443.

To cure the canker in trees, cut them off to the quick, and apply a piece of sound bark from any other tree,

tree, and bind it on with a flannel roller. Cut off the canker, and a new shoot will grow strong, but in a year or two you will find it cankered.

Ants are destroyed by opening the nest and putting in quick lime, and throwing water on it. Domestic Encyclopædia, p. 393.

It is reported, a person is going to take out a patent for making a small hand-mill, for every Family to make their own sweet oil. This may easily be done, by grinding or beating the seeds of white poppies into a paste, then boil it in water, and skim off the oil as it rises; one bushel of seed weighs 50 pounds, and produces two gallons of oil. Of the sweet olive oil sold, half of it is oil of poppies. The poppies will grow in any garden: it is the large-head white poppy, sold by apothecaries. Large fields are sown with poppies in France and Flanders, for the purpose of expressing oil from their seed for food. Vide 10th and 11th vols. of Bath Society Papers, where a premium of twelve guineas is offered for the greatest number of acres sown in 1808 and in 1809. When the seed is taken out, the poppy head when dried is boiled to an extract (see *New Dispensatory*) which is sold at 2s. *per* ounce, and is to be preferred to opium, which now sells at six guineas *per* pound. Large fortunes may be acquired by the cultivation of poppies. Some acres of it are now sown near Cambridge.

The great price of mustard seed, it is hoped, will induce many to cultivate it more in England, now we cannot be supplied from Holland.

Could I see your Correspondents follow my example, of sending you receipts of real use, you should often be supplied by yours, &c. D.

MR. UREAN,

May 1.

EVERY enquiry which tends to the benefit of the publick, or the better regulating the Government or affairs of the Country, is highly commendable; for it has been very justly observed, that "every form of Government has its impressions of human nature, and must be imperfect, uncertain, and changeable." I do not so much value such enquiries on account of the punishments of delinquents, as that of better regulating
Genl. Mag. May, 1808.

the finances, or the furtherance of Justice; but if enquiries are made, and evils pointed out, without any measures being adopted for removing or redressing them, it is better such enquiries had never been instituted: it is (if I may be allowed the comparison) like a skilful surgeon looking at the wound of a patient, telling him it is very bad, and how he could cure it, without adopting any measures for the purpose. I am led into these reflections by an enquiry instituted by the House of Commons several years ago, under the recommendation of one of the first men in this country, and whose name will be handed down to posterity for his noble and impartial conduct*; namely, "An Enquiry into the Establishment of the Courts of Justice." The Committee upon such enquiry have pointed out several wise and salutary measures for improvement and better regulation of them, particularly that of an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, and the abolition of sinecure places in the Law. It is much to be lamented the same are not adopted. It is inconceivable the advantage it would be to the publick and the furtherance of justice; for the great and weighty concerns attached to the Court in which the Lord Chancellor so honourably presides, calls for his constant attention and dispatch; the fortunes, and I may say lives, of many individuals, who are obliged to have recourse to that honourable Court; depend upon the same. And by reason of that noble Lord's attendance to his political situation (which it has been frequently suggested might be removed by an honourable Speaker being appointed to the House of Lords) the great delay in the proceedings have driven very many to the greatest distress and misery, and occasioned much severe reflections upon one of the first Courts of Judicature in this country. As to the impropriety of persons holding sinecure places in the Law, and without doing any duty whatever for them, nothing is more shameful and pernicious; and until they are removed, we never can boast of our Courts of Justice. The most elevated characters in the Law are

* The Speaker of the House of Commons.

most highly deserving of the profits of their situations, where they do the duty of them. No man who sees the indefatigable exertions of our Judges and eminent Counsellors, but must acknowledge they richly deserve their profits of industry; but to see upon our "Law List" persons whose beings are only ideal, or at least never make their appearance in their situations in the Law, except only for the purpose of receiving the profits of them, it is shameful in the extreme; and I need only refer to the Report of the Committee of the Enquiry for the truth of them: and most, if not all, are still in existence, whilst the Deputies, who actually do the whole business, have scarcely an allowance sufficient to support themselves; for, although every mechanic has raised the price of his labour, the Deputies are obliged to submit to their old stipulated income. And many of such attendants on the Court I have before alluded to, by the slow progress of the proceedings, are in the greatest distress; and whilst they, by their diligence and attention, endeavour to promote the due execution of those Laws, are unable to procure a decent maintenance for themselves and families. Yours, &c. MENTOR.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE XVIII.

TO LOLLIVS.

NO good reason can be assigned for not supposing this Lollius to be the same with him to whom the second Epistle is addressed; namely, a son or nephew of the M. Lollius who was consul in the year 733, and not that consul himself, as Torrentius has done. Baxter, who professes himself inclined to believe that the Lollius of this Epistle, and the Scæva of the Seventeenth, were one and the same person; and Gessner, who agrees with him, — found their opinion partly on the slight authority of an anonymous scholiast of antiquity, who designates the said Scæva, *Scæva Lollius eques Romanus*, partly on the analogy of the subject of the two Epistles, which, probably, was likewise the motive that led the scholiast, with the rashness so common to those people, to throw both appellatives together, and make them signify one man. Such weak reasons sink to the ground of themselves.

We need only to read and compare the two Epistles, for perceiving that Scæva and Lollius are two distinct persons, and the letters themselves, notwithstanding their affinity, are not less so.

As I hold it but decent to leave to the Reader himself the satisfaction of this comparison, I shall do no more than premise the following general remarks. Since Augustus had left nothing remaining to the Romans of their old constitution except the name, and, in fact, the whole authority being divided between him and his son-in-law Agrippa, (although the latter had discretion enough to be satisfied with the second rank in the government, and with an apparently borrowed splendour) — from that time forward, when the Julian family was all in all at Rome, young people of good birth saw no regular method of arriving to authority and influence otherwise than by attaching themselves to one of those, who, either by the favour of Augustus, or by their near affinity with him, represented the most important personages of the Empire. What, in the language of a Roman who had seen the Republic in its better days, would have been called downright slavery, now passed for a real privilege. Accordingly the young Lollius was brought up to live among the great men of the nation, in order that, by his personal merits with regard to them, he might attain to those honours to which, formerly, men could only arrive by their merits in behalf of their country; and in that view, he had, according to the custom of the Romans, made choice of a patron, or powerful friend, to whom he was particularly devoted and attached. That Lollius at that time was thus situated, although his patron is not named, is apparent from the whole tenour of the Epistle; and from the words, *tu, dum tua navis in alto est, hoc age*, &c. we may infer, that he — especially as the son or near kinsman of a Consul, in whom Augustus himself reposed confidence — had already very fair prospects. Horace, therefore, seems to look upon it as clear and self-evident, that his young friend is ordained, whether he will or no, to pursue his voyage on that sea; and that the whole of his present concern should be to avoid the

the rocks and sandbanks, upon which either his inexperience, or the ardour and unpliance of his natural temper might drive him.

The advice which he gives him, from his stock of experience, as an old friend of his family, with evident marks of a particular interest, is all so calculated, that a man of rank, such as Lollius, must find it useful as ballast, whether living as a private individual, or conspicuous in the government of the country. Destined as he was always to live amongst people greater and more powerful than himself, yet always having a long-derived name and patrimony; in short, privileges to maintain, which, in the new constitution were apparently every day becoming more precarious; he would, therefore, always have occasion for powerful friends, on whose favour and protection he might with safety rely. The young Lollius seems to have been the more in want of a Monitor, as still some tincture of republican blood was running in his veins — not indeed so much as to menace the heir of Cæsar with a second Brutus or Cassius; yet sufficient for giving no great promise of a supple courtier: which, however, he must be, in order to make even but a tolerable figure in the modern Rome of the Cæsars. For although neither the name nor the external pomp of a court existed under Augustus, yet the substance was there; and a noble Roman, who should choose rather to follow his own inclinations than to dance attendance on the great, might as safely lay his account in seeing his merits as uniformly forgotten in the distribution of rewards, and in all disagreeable conjunctures his defects as accurately recollected, as in the most inveterate monarchy. Horace, indeed, begins his instructions with a caution against the despicable character of a *scurra*; under which term the Romans comprehended what we, in our more copious vocabulary, denote by various denominations, flatterer, sycophant, toad-eater, spit-flicker, and court-buffoon: but we plainly perceive that this is only done in order the more conveniently to proceed to the contrary excess, against which Lollius, from his frank, blunt, warm, and confident temper, had the more reason to be upon his guard. On the whole, we run no

hazard in supposing that our Poet was sufficiently acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of his friend, for not forgetting what was particularly necessary for his government; though at the same time he had so much discretion and knowledge of the world as to avoid all appearance of a direct reproof, and the art so judiciously to translate what he meant to whisper in his ear into generals, that his admonitions should have nothing particularly striking and pointed in them.

We may therefore consider this Epistle as a brief, practical manual of the art of living with the great, which every young gentleman whom Fortune has placed upon the slippery staircase of the Court should carry in his pocket, written in letters of gold, and bound up with his almanack or his memorandum-book, in which he should pray daily as his Breviary; conning well over betimes in the morning the sage maxims which he will have to observe the live-long day; and again in the evening ere he gives his eye-lids to sweet sleep, in order to confess to St. Horace, as a faithful Mentor, the faults he has committed; and, convinced by personal experience of the wisdom of his doctrines, vow to him redoubled attention and renovated obedience for the succeeding day. At least we cannot entertain a doubt, that the most expert masters would recognize in him an adept in their mystery; and some of them, perhaps, would even be as much amazed at having always, though unwittingly, followed his maxims throughout, as Mons. Jourdain was, that without knowing it, he had all his life-time been talking prose.

Virtus est medium vitiorum, ex utrinque reductum.] This is spoken agreeably to the genuine principles of the Socratic and Peripatetic school. As well the *exaggerator* as the *under-doer*, both the *material* and the *formal* of every virtue, lies, according to them, midway, between *too little* and *too much*; we approach it in the same ratio as we recede from the two extremes of the opposite defect or excess; but, strictly speaking, there is always, in every instance, only one method of acting right, and numberless ways of erring, that is, of missing the line which (to use the expression

pression of Aristotle*) runs midway between the hyperbole and the elipsis of moral wrong, and which line is virtue. This holds good, in general, of every human perfection. Every Muse, every Venus and Grace, has her stated form, her peculiar style, gait, and propriety, her rhythmus and her measure. In the nice, quick, and just tact of all this, and in the sure aptitude, matured into instinct, of reducing that sense properly to practice, consists all virtuosity. Where is the wonder then, that in every art, and principally in the most difficult and complicate of all, the art of living — there is nothing perfect under the sun; and the beautiful, towards which all virtuosos are striving, is so seldom attained, or where it is attained, is perceived and apprehended only by so few?

[*Castor sciat an Dacilus plus.*] Two noted Gladiators.

[*Eutrapielus, cuiusq. nocere volebat, vestimenta dabat preciosa.*] Unquestionably here is meant the equestrian Voluminius Eutrapielus, who is placed by Cicero, in the thirteenth Philippic, amongst the first-rate familiars, or *collutores et sodales*, as he calls them, of the triumvir Marcus Antonius. He was one of the elegans of the age, and to such a point, that he thence obtained the surname of Eutrapielus, which denotes a man who excels in all the qualities of a pleasant companion, more especially in the talent of making bon-mots. Bon-mots may fitly be divided into *verbales* and *reales*: of the latter species is the stroke of humour here related of him. Towards the conclusion of the seventh book of Cicero's Letters *ad Familiares*, we find a couple to this Voluminius Eutrapielus, whence we are enabled to form

a very good conception of him. "On perceiving thy letter (writes Cicero to him) so abruptly superscribed, *Voluminius Cicero*, as is usual among intimate friends, I supposed at first that it was from the senator Voluminius, with whom I live on a very familiar footing: but the *argutulus* (the humorous jocular style) of the letter soon convinced me that it must come from thee. All it contains proved extremely agreeable to me, excepting only, that, as I perceive, thou art not the most diligent procurator I could wish for maintaining me in possession of my salt-pits†. For thou sayest, I should no sooner have turned my back upon the town, but every thing that sounded like a bon-mot, even that about Sestius, would immediately have been laid to my account. How? And thou wouldst have let that happen? Wouldst thou not take my part? Wouldst thou not arm in my defence? I thought I was wont to stamp my bon-mots with such a cognizable signature, that any mistake on that head was absolutely impossible. Since, however, the taste at Rome is, as it should seem, in such a declining state, that nothing so uncyptherian‡ can be conceived, but it will pass with some for a smart conceit: do thou henceforward, if thou art my friend, stand forth as my champion; and if the amphiboly§ is not witty, the hyperbole not elegant, the paragramma|| not comical, the ridicule not surprising; in short, if all the kinds of jocularity, which I have spoken of in my second book *de Oratore* in the person of Antonius, are not artificial and ingenious, thou mayest boldly take thy affidavit that they do not come from me. Concerning the pretenders to eloquence,

* *Μεσότης τις ἔστιν ἡ ἀρετή* — ἐν τῷ μὲν ἀμαρτάνῳ πολλὰ μὲν ἔστι — τὸ δὲ κατὰ τὸ μέτρον. Χαλεπὸν δὲ τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν. Καὶ δια τούτῳ ὡς πρὸς μὲν ΚΑΚΙΑΣ ἢ ΤΥΦΕΡ. ΒΟΛΗ καὶ ἢ ΕΛΛΕΙΨΙΣ, τῇ δὲ ΑΡΕΤΗΣ ἢ ΜΕΣΟΤΗΣ. *Aristotel. Ethic. ad Nicomach. lib. ii. cap. 5.*

† Quod parum diligenter possessio *salinarum nearum* à te procuratore defenditur. — Thus he jocularly calls the talent of saying bon-mots, for which he was celebrated.

‡ The force of this word is translatable in no other way, and could not be given by him in any Latin term. In Cythera, the ordinary abode of Venus, the Graces, and all their train of quips, and cranks, and wanton smiles, all breathes beauty, grace, and loveliness. The contrary of all this is, *Acytheron*; and Cicero therefore opposes it! *Venusina*, which, according to its derivation, denotes all that a Venus, i. e. the beauty and grace comprehends.

§ Play upon the double meaning of a word.

|| A sort of word-play, whose the joke arises from the omission or the alteration of the first letter.

of whom thou complainest, that since my departure they have taken possession of the Forum, they disturb me much less. For any thing that I care, all the defendants may be laid by the heels, and Cælius himself may be orator enough to be able to prove he is not a scoundrel: that is no concern of mine. But in the possession of urbanity, my dear friend, we must keep ourselves, cost what it will — although I must confess to thee, that herein I am not afraid of any rival except — thyself, &c.” This Epistle is, as it were, a mirror, which reflects to us the image of him to whom it is written. Whoever is desirous of a trait or two more, may find them in the 26th of the ixth book of Cicero’s Letters; where the subject relates to so elegant a *soupé* at the house of this Eutrapelus, that Cicero deems it necessary to apologize for having been there, even to such a man as his friend Pætus.

Crœquius thinks, that *dabat* here is equivalent to *optabat*; that to those whom Eutrapelus would fain have ruined, he wished, not gave, fine cloaths — otherwise, adds he, Eutrapelus must have been wondrous rich. — That he was, however, in all probability: besides, it was sufficient for our poet’s purpose, if Eutrapelus had played off this mischievous trick only on one or two simpletons. To conclude, the above-mentioned commentator is here pleased with a passage from Aristotle, where the malice of which Horace accuses Eutrapelus, is imputed to the deities themselves. “To numbers,” says the Prince of Philosophers*, “God grants signal prosperity, not from benevolence, but in order that the misfortune which awaits them may prove the more dreadful.” — I doubt much whether any thing that might be urged in justification of this sentiment, would be competent to that end.

Contemnit lyra.] Winkelmann, in his History of Art, cites an antient monument of superior workmanship in the Villa Borghese, which throws light upon this passage, and is at the same time illustrated by it. It apparently has reference to a long-lost tragedy of Euripides, of which Antiope, the mother of these two Heaven-born sons, was the heroine.

Him whom the fair Antiope gave out to be the father of them was no less a personage than Jupiter himself. As her story, however, gained no more credit, even in the heroic age, than a modern wench would in a similar case of distress, who should lay her offspring to some saint of the calendar: she was reduced to the necessity of exposing her twins on the public highway, and resigning them to their fate. The boys were found by a shepherd, and brought up among shepherds: Zethus took to their way of life; but Amphion addicted himself to musick, and received (as the fable relates) from Apollo, a lyre of such wonderful faculties, that it even set the stones a dancing and jumbling together. Nevertheless, says our Poet, this same lyre became a source of discord and strife between the two brothers. Alluding, as it should seem to a scene in the Antiope, from which an antient scholiast on Plato has preserved the following verse:

“Reject the lyre, and give thyself to arms*!”

Probably Zethus could not bear to see his brother, from a fondness for musick, neglect all other occupations; and make that, in a manner, the business of life, which, according to the manners of the heroic age, was only the soldier’s pastime. The monument which Winkelmann has published in his *Monumenti Inediti*, represents the compliance of the gentle Amphion, here celebrated by Horace, in a manner no less simple than ingenious. Antiope is there delineated between her two sons. Zethus is rendered distinguishable by a hat, the characteristic of rural life: Amphion has a helmet on his head, and holding the lyre, so odious to his brother, half concealed beneath his military dress.

Romani solenne viris opus, utile famæ.] Effeminate youths who have a delicate skin to preserve, and are afraid of frost and heat, and other inclemencies of the weather, are no lovers of the chace. According to the manners of the old Romans, a sort of infamy was attached to the character of effeminacy; a passion for the sports of the field, as a mark of the manly temperament, and that

* Winkelm. Hist. of Art, vol. I. p. 597; et seq. edit. Vienna.

a young man was not yet entirely degenerate from the qualities of his ancestors, was so far requisite to a good reputation.

Sub duce, qui templis Parthorum signa refert, &c.] This passage discloses the age of Lollius at the time when Horace wrote this letter to him so plainly, that it is difficult to conceive how the learned commentators could have mistaken it. The campaign which Augustus conducted in his own person against the Cantabrians, happened in the year of the city of Rome 729. Lollius made it in his early youth, while yet a boy, as Horace expresses it, *i. e.* when he had just laid aside the *prætexta*. As this was rarely the practice prior to the eighteenth year (although under Augustus, even in this particular, there was a constant departure from the primitive manners) we may reasonably admit, that Lollius, when, for the sake of paying his court to Augustus, he designed to make his first campaign under himself, was not more than eighteen years of age. Seeing now this Epistle (as Horace intimates) was written shortly after the restitution of the Crassian eagle, *i. e.* in the year 734 or 735, Lollius, when he received it, could not be above four or five and twenty, and this perfectly well agrees with the general subject of the Epistle, and particularly with the circumstance,

Scis quo clamore corona

Prælia sustineas campestria.

For although, likewise, men, even old consuls and military commanders, sometimes partook in these martial games, which were of aboriginal institution, and peculiar to the Romans; yet they were properly designed for the youth, and considered as warlike exercises, whereby they could both acquire the necessary aptitudes, and publicly shew what was to be expected from their dexterity and their courage.

Nilestra numerumque modumque.]

An imitation of the Greek phrase *πάρα μέτρον*. Horace frequently takes the liberty to enrich his language from the Greek.

Actia pugna, te duce per pueros hostili more refertur.] The battle of Actium decided the fate of the then world, by making Cæsar Octavianus sole monarch of the Roman

Empire. It formed the epocha of a particular chronology, known under the name of *Æra Actiaca*; and the public games of the Apollo of Actium, instituted in honour of it, were, next to the Capitoline, the most famous and magnificent in the Roman world. We may, therefore, easily imagine how lively the impression, which the decisive moment of so signal a revolution had made upon the minds of the Romans, must still have been at the time when Horace wrote this Epistle; and, from that consideration, it is very conceivable how the young Lollius might fall upon the conceit of amusing himself with his brother at their father's country seat in a sort of military pastime, as it were a dramatical imitation of that celebrated sea-fight. Horace however appears to have had, besides, a more latent, though to his young friend not imperceptible, object in view, in reminding him, precisely at this juncture, of those fancies (*nugas*) as he calls them. Young Lollius was sprung from a family particularly devoted to Cæsar Augustus; and the supposition that he intended by this play, in a delicate manner, to pay court to him, is so natural, that we are induced to believe it would at that time have struck the mind of any one. In the mean time young Lollius, if he were so intent upon doing nothing unbecoming, might easily perceive that the sober-minded people of Rome, and Augustus himself, would have been glad if all that could lead to the recollection of the unhappy times of the triumvirate could be banished for ever from the public mind. Nevertheless, as he had now so much of the courtier in him as to raise him, in the opinion of making himself agreeable to Augustus, above all concern about contrary judgments: what could he, in order to be consistent, have to object against the harmless attentions and civilities to his powerful friend, which Horace imputes to him? Accordingly he tells him, that he reminds him of these, his courtly amusements, in order to cut him off from all excuse and evasion — and concludes with saying, there is nobody for whose hobby-horse he would have proper indulgence, that would refuse approbation to his; a turn by which he plainly

plainly tells him he cannot well expect such a civility otherwise than *erga reciprocum*.

Consentire suis, &c.] With your friend's humour cheerfully comply; he will amply return the favour. In the original *studia*; the question here, however, is about the hobby-horsical affections. A Roman poet was frequently at a loss, even in his language, for the proper word, as we often are in ours.

Quid purè tranqillet; honos, an dulce lucellum,

An secretum iter, & fallentis semita vitæ.] Nothing more strongly proves what a great interest our Poet took in the young Lollius, and how well he thought of him, than this passage. A person of his elegant manners is incapable of discovering such sentiments—which, to the generality of people, are totally unintelligible; or only half and superficially understood, are ridiculous—to any one by whom they would be misapplied; and nothing short of a very cordial friendship can move him to extend his concern to the inward, as the only real welfare of another. Horace, who knew of no other happiness himself besides the *traducere leniter ævum*, (to glide gently down the stream of life) and to keep the noiseless tenour of his way, always returns to this point whenever he converses with a familiar and generous friend. He would have thought, with all the prudential rules he communicates to the excellent young Roman, he had but imperfectly fulfilled the duty of friendship, unless he had reminded him of the one thing needful for the wise man, of the provision for internal liberty, the peace and satisfaction of mind—the sole thing that renders a man independent on externals, what makes him a friend to himself—what makes all superfluous to him besides the necessities of life. Horace, without doubt, found it the more needful for his young friend to lay in a good provision of this philosophy of life, for use hereafter; because his sanguine, liberal, and uncomplying temper endangered him more than hundreds of his equals, either of stopping short in the mid-career of what is termed a fortune in the world, or at least in not long preserving it.

The Reader wishes, perhaps, to know how young Lollius availed

himself of these his friendly Mentor's instructions. Hereupon, however, we find ourselves destitute of all historical information; and this very absolute silence of history concerning him induces the supposition, either that he did not live long enough for producing himself on the theatre of affairs, or that, in pursuance of the strict enquiry which Horace counsels him to institute, "What it is which lessens care, and makes a perfect calm within; whether riches or honour, or the sequestered path where life glides imperceptibly away, is the truest happiness;" he found the latter the most advisable, and therefore in the silence of history concerning him—he directly attained his final object.

Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus.] That is, whenever I repair to my Sabine estate, by which the rivulet Digentia flows.

Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus, &c.] The heart of our amiable Poet speaks so beautifully in this recurrence to himself, that nothing here remains for me to do, but to leave the Reader to his own emotions.

Great Ormond Street. W. T.

Erratum in our last: Expunge the three-line-note about the crow, towards the bottom of p. 294. It has no business there; nor any note at all.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

FIRST permit me to assure your Correspondent S. p. 311, that I feel all his goodness in vindicating my humble labours as I ought; he has my gratitude in my thanks; my praise, as he by his generous and noble sentiments does every honour to our Antiquities; and well may I take pride to myself, when so elevated and disinterested a mind comes forward to own that my cause is just and honest. Therefore I have not toiled in vain, and I receive my reward.

I next address myself to I. M. P. p. 295, a character of a far different cast to the one above. I will dash at once, and even call him Mr. Britton himself; I. M. P. may as well be explained in this way, as he and others have thought proper to elucidate J. C. as John Carter. If I err, and I. M. P. is not Mr. Britton, I. M. P. will further explain matters, and let us know who's who. Mr. T. Gayfere, jun. master mason to the Abbey of Westminster, first told me, that the original working drawings for Henry the

the Seventh's Chapel had been shewn to him. The people of the Abbey next mentioned that Mr. Britton had been exhibiting them in the Church with the same tale; and afterwards I saw Mr. Britton handing these very drawings about at the Society of Antiquaries, but I did not hear his sentiments. If the Secretary withheld the "explanatory letters," no doubt it had previously been concluded these drawings were not of sufficient consequence to deserve general notice, they being meer puerile sketches, and without one external example. I refer my readers to vol. LXXVII. p. 1189, for my words on the business; and it will be there seen whether I. M. P. or J. C. is confused in their "pericraniums," or who has endeavoured to impose upon the publick*.

Mr. Britton has then at last delivered (no doubt on the most unquestionable authority) the true and decisive reason why the *improvers*, *restorers*, and *gothicisers* vary so lamentably from our original Architectural documents. Hear him:

"All Artists were bound to imitate the productions of the *faultless* Antients, we should be reduced to a *sadly degraded state*. The qualities of genius, taste, and talent, would become useless; and the thinking faculties would become torpid. The system of rigidly copying the Antients is so extremely absurd, that we can scarcely condescend to reason upon it."

After this unqualified declaration, let no doubt be henceforth entertained about the fate of our Antiquities; and yet with the same breath I. M. P. tells us, that he is "particularly partial to the antient edifices of England;" and concludes with expressing his pleasure "that Henry's Chapel is to be *restored* to its original architectural state;" when he knows so well, many of the decorations are utterly destroyed; and after he has so openly confessed, at the beginning of his essay, "that to imitate rigidly" our Antiquities, would be reducing the imitators to a "*sadly degraded state*."

The drawing of Henry's Chapel, in the possession of Mrs. King, I have also seen; it is in many respects correct, but in others, a most ridiculous perversion of some of the original parts and of the armorial figures, (here I *reserve myself* till the proper time ar-

rives) taken about 40 or 50 years ago, when the same want of documents for the finishings of the upper story, and many other essential matters, were then manifest, as at the present hour. Again this SECOND WARRANT to help our professional Friends must also fail. J. C.

MR. URBAN, Penzance, April 2.

IN this remote corner of the Island, we are stigmatized as barbarians, and the well-known wreck story is frequently mentioned to our reproach: but, however justly such conduct may be attributed to former times, I trust sufficient instances have recently occurred (in the Anson frigate, &c.) to prove that the present generation is not altogether destitute of humanity. It is this feeling, Mr. Urban, which influences the minds of many within the circle of my friends, who sincerely sympathize with you on your late calamitous misfortune, and who are therefore anxious to manifest their support of your excellent Repository, by occasionally submitting some *ores* from their *mines*; in the expectation that you may deem them of sufficient purity for insertion.

Annexed is a copy of a Deed, in my possession, which appears to have been executed by a seal, without any signatures, in the 6th year of Edward II. Perhaps it was not unusual in those days for Deeds to be so executed; though it seems strange that not even the witnesses should have signed their names, unless the art of writing was then so rare as to make it difficult to procure persons who possessed such a qualification. Some of your *legal* Correspondents may probably elucidate this point, and inform us, whether a seal was not at first used *instead* of a signature; and whether, subsequently, when writing became more common, the seal and signature were not both introduced.

This relic of antiquity forms a curious contrast, in one respect at least, to a modern Deed; the former being about the size of a Bill of Exchange, and the latter so ample as to require no description from

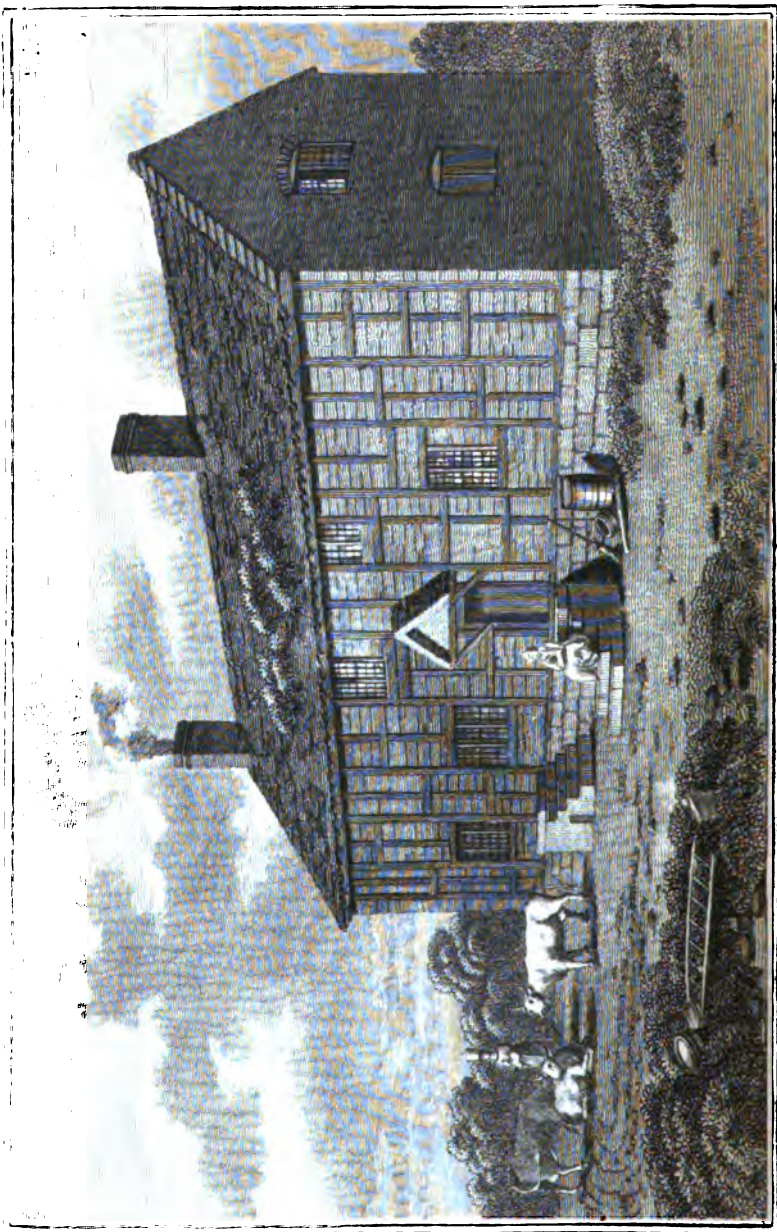
AN ANTIENT BRITON.

*** We have inserted this Letter, to show our sense of the kind expressions it contains, and as an antidote to the opinion, too prevalent, of Cornish inhumanity. The Deed which accompanied it, indorsed "ExCambium inter Tenementa de Trewyns & Pehmans," is by no means uncommon. We have many hundreds of similar Deeds in our own possession.

EDIT.

* Let this Reply refer also to your Correspondent T. J. p. 286.





The House at Stratton, in which the late Mr. Alderman Boscawen lived.

Mr. URBAN,

May 16.

IT may perhaps be agreeable to some of your Readers to have a view of the plain Farm-house now standing in the village of Stanton, in the county of Salop, in which the late much-respected Alderman Boydell first drew his breath; and which was honoured by a last and farewell visit from him; not much more than a year before his death. For particulars of the life of this patriotic friend and patron of artists (I hope I may be permitted so to designate him), your Readers are referred to your vol. LXXIV. p. 1177.

As a history of the county of Salop is yet a desideratum in topographical literature, the following notes on the Village and Church may perhaps be of use, whenever such a work shall be entered upon.

Stanton, Staunton, or Stone-town, is supposed to have been so named from its situation on a rock, which is laid bare by the wheels of carriages passing through the Village. The small river Roden separates its North-west boundary from the parish of Morton or Moor-town, so also named in contra-distinction to Stanton, from the soil being low and marshy.

Both these Parishes belong to the antient and respectable family of the Corbets, of which the elder branch now resides at Acton Reynold, while their stately mansion, *Morton Corbet Castle*, though splendidly re-edified soon after the Reformation, stands in ruins on the South side of Morton Church.

The Church of Stanton and its Chancel are small, of one pace, and built in the Saxon or early Norman style; the walls are 3 feet in thickness; the windows small, of the lancet form, round-headed, from 18 inches to 30 in height, and from 6 to 10 in width; round-headed doors in the North and South walls towards the West end; that in the South but little ornamented, the North more so.—In a window of three lights, under an obtusely pointed arch which has been broken through the North wall, are the following pictures in stained glass:—first, the Trinity; second, the Annunciation; third, an Archbishop, and the detached head of a Saint in the upper part of that

GEN. MAG. May, 1808,

light; beneath the whole, in black letter, *Willm Leigh Vicar*—

A large square embattled Tower at the West end is of a later age, and was strengthened by two graduated buttresses, in the year 1606, as appears from an inscription to that effect on one of them.

There are in this Church no memorials of any importance.

Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

I SEND you two specimens of Lord Bacon's Latin Letters to the University of Cambridge. E.

Franciscus de Verulamio, Vice-camus Sancti Albani, Almae Matri, includæ Academiæ Cantabrigiensi.

Cum vester Filius sum, et Alumnus, voluptati mihi erit, partum meum nuper editum vobis in gremio dare: aliter enim pro exposito cum haberem. Nec vos moveat quod via nova sit: necesse est enim talia per annorum et seculorum circuitus evenire. Antiquis tamen suis constat honos, ingenii scilicet; nam fides verbo Dei, et experientia tantum periclitia de integro excitare, operosum certè, sed pervium.

Deus vobis, et vestris studiis favent.

Filius vester amantissimus,

Franciscus Verulamius, Cancellarius.

Apud Edes Eboracenses,

31 Octob. 1620.

“Debita filii, qualia possum, persolvo. Quod vero facio, idem et vos hortor, ut *Augmentis Scientiarum* strenuè incumbatis, et in animi modestià libertatem ingenii retineatis, neque talentum à veteribus conditum in Sudario reponatis. Affuerit proculdubio, et affuisset Divini Numinis gratia, si humiliatà et submissà religioni philosophià, clavibus sensus legitime & dextrè utamini, et amoto omni contradictionis studio, quisque cum alio, ac si ipse secum disputet.

Vale.

Filius vester amantissimus,

Franciscus Verulamius, Cancellarius.”

Anno 1623.

Mr. URBAN,

Harbledown,

April 16.

I N Mr. Duncombe's very valuable and interesting description of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, his translation

translation of the Epitaphs, and historical account of the Archbishops; I have found two great treasures, in what is there related of that illustrious and munificent Primate Henry Chicheley, (temp. Henry IV. and V.) and the learned, ingenious and independent, Dr. Meric Casaubon, one of the Prebendaries of this Church, (temp. Car. I.) of which, and other preferments, he was deprived during Cromwell's Usurpation; whose unconditional and liberal favours repeatedly offered he conscientiously declined, and suffered much embarrassment of circumstances until the Restoration. Of these truly great and good men, whom it is at this day no inconsiderable honour to be related to even after the lapse of so long a period of time, it is recorded of the former, from the most authentic documents of History, and in terms peculiarly adapted to the dignity of the subject, that he was one of the most admirable, accomplished, and superior characters, both in public and private life, of the age in which he lived.

Close by the North door of the Choir in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, is the costly and magnificent monument of Archbishop Chicheley; on which is a recumbent statue of him in full health, in his pontifical robes; and under it, in a lower compartment of the tomb, is another in the vestments of the dead, exhibiting an awful contrast, and an instructive memento of mortality. Round the pillars which support the Canopy, and are richly gilt and painted, are small elegant statues of white marble in niches, representing the Apostles, Time, and Death. This monument was carved, it is supposed, in Italy; and is of exquisite workmanship. Upon it is a Latin Inscription in the old text characters, of which the following is a translation:

“ Here lieth HENRY CHICHELEY, Doctor of Laws, formerly Chancellor of Salisbury; who, in the 7th year of King Henry IVth, being sent on an Embassy to Pope Gregory the XIIth, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's by the hands of that Pope in the City of Sienna. The same Henry also in the 2d year of King Henry the Vth was in this holy church elected Archbishop, and translated to it by Pope John the XXIIIrd. He died in the year of our Lord 1443, on the 12th day of April,

That for his sins, Christ's merits may atone,
[thrusts!]
O supplicate, ye Saints, th' Almighty's
And round the verge at the bottom of the monument:

“ Take, passenger, this moral in thy way:
Whoe'er thou art, on some not distant day,
Like me thou shalt be dust, to worms a prey.

In 1420, William Chicheley (Nephew to the Archbishop) was Archdeacon of Canterbury.

In the South Cross of the Cathedral is a monumental Tablet for

“ MERIC CASaubON
(SON OF ISAAC)

created Doctor in Divinity at Oxford, in the presence of King Charles and his Queen, and by their Royal command, 1634; of which Meric, it is recorded on his tomb, that he was the worthy heir of a great name and learned race; and was likewise distinguished for many private virtues and amiable qualities thereon specified: that this first of Churches may boast of having for her Prebendaries, both the Casaubons—the first of men; who held the same rank among the Learned that she holds among the Churches. Meric died July 16, 1671, in the 75th year of his age, and the 46th of his canonship.”

I trust I need make no apology for presenting to your Readers these authentic transcripts of such good and illustrious characters; and that they will be considered as conferring some degree of respectability on the more humble pretensions of their descendants, from whom I shall select the following.

The name of my paternal grandmother having been Casaubon, and her family resident in or near Canterbury, I conclude she was the daughter or grand-daughter of Meric; but I cannot say with certainty what the relationship was. I perfectly remember portraits of the Casaubons at the head of the staircase in our Parsonage-house at Sandwich, which were afterwards given, with other family pictures, to my uncle, the late vicar of St. Stephen's, near this City, who used to boast jocosely of the blood of the Casaubons. Gentleness and sweetness of demeanour, arising from a tender, benevolent, and worthy heart, were his characteristics; and if I am allowed to indulge my own feelings by a grateful tribute of affection and respect to the memory of a man whom his superiors honoured with particular notice,

tice, and all ranks of people loved and esteemed, I am assured I shall likewise gratify the cordial regard of many of his contemporaries in this neighbourhood who still remember him.

My late uncle, the Rev. John Bunce, LL.B. was the elder of two sons (my father, whose name was William, being the younger) of the Rev. John Bunce, M. A. formerly Vicar of Brensett in Kent, and afterwards Rector of Chingford and Pitsey in Essex; who translated from the Greek those approved and very valuable works of antiquity, St. Chrysostom's Six Books on the Priesthood; and in his own conduct exemplified all that is most estimable in that sacred order. He educated both his sons himself, and sent them to College from his own study; completely prepared in every point of learning, and fixed in the purest principles of every Christian virtue; which they retained and practised to the latest hour of life, unsullied by any deviations, but such as the best of men experience in this imperfect state. I shall find it difficult to separate the brothers in my account, though I have already given to the publick repeated testimonies of my filial veneration. They were inseparable in brotherly regard through life; but, alas! in death they were long divided; the younger having died in 1766, in the 53d year of his age, and the elder in 1786, at the age of 79.

At the time of my temporary residence in and near Canterbury, about two years before my uncle's death, I had the pleasure, or rather the comfort, of being his frequent guest at St. Stephen's. At that period, from his advanced age, he had retired from his parochial duties, but was able to attend Divine Service at his Church, whither I usually accompanied him. To afford me the satisfaction of hearing him once more, he, at my request, consented to preach; and he not only did this, but performed the whole Service, probably the last time he ever officiated. A more interesting and venerable figure I never beheld; the Clergy had not then assumed that monkish appearance, which their bald pates and cropped hair now give them. He wore a respectable persuke, such as would now, perhaps,

be thought an affectation of Episcopal dignity, and indeed could only be becoming to advanced age. The first Lesson of the day was the 19th chapter of the 2d book of Samuel, wherein Barzillai, at parting from the King of Israel, courteously declines his request that he would go with him to Jerusalem; and so admirably expresses that natural desire which most men feel to return and be in their own place, and be buried by the grave of their dearest relatives. This was a subject which too tenderly touched the feelings of a man of so much sensibility as my uncle possessed. The grave of his father and of his mother was in that very place, and he knew must, in a short time, be opened for his reception;—at the tender remembrances which this chapter awakened (for it is full of pathetic incidents, and there is no pathos equal to that of the Holy Scriptures) he shed tears before the Congregation, and was scarcely able to finish the Lesson. This had been no unusual scene in his Church; the people revered him as a father:—he sincerely participated in their joys and sorrows, and they in his; so happy an intercourse between the Pastor and his Flock was then going off apace, and, except in some few instances, I fear is wholly gone; but I believe, in most cases, it would be extremely unjust to attribute this to one party more than to the other; and though it must be admitted to originate in the decay of that influence which religious principles ought to have upon the world, it is not a certain nor a fair conclusion that the Clergy have, in general, neglected to enforce them, either by their conduct or their precepts; for I am convinced that through the insidious artifices of enthusiasts, and the profane attacks of infidels and reprobates, both they and their doctrines are vilely set at nought.

At our return home, my Uncle put into my hands, for my perusal, a Sermon on the 10th verse of the xxviii Psalm, which he told me he had intended to preach, but found himself unequal to it, and, under this apprehension, had taken out another. That Sermon, which is preserved amongst his valuable manuscripts, was calculated to administer the consolation and support which Religion alone

can offer to those who are deprived of their parents by death, or separated from them by their pursuits in life.

Having mentioned St. Stephen's as the burial-place of my grandfather, where he died, on a visit to his son, in July, 1741, I must notice the honourable mention made of him in one of the Canterbury papers of that date, in which he is stated "to have resided many years on the Vicarage of Brensett in Romney Marsh (of which the respectable family of Brockman had then, and have still the patronage); but being taken notice of by the then Archdeacon, Dr. Lisle, for his unassuming behaviour and pious life, was by him recommended a few years before to more agreeable preferments in Essex, without soliciting or even knowing of the same."

As I cannot expect that the subject of my Family History will be sufficiently interesting to the generality of Readers to admit of its being continued, I will here bring it to a period, and conclude with these lines in reference to the persons I have commemorated.

If "he that winneth souls is wise *,"
That wisdom is their praise;
Which when "the Heavens are
no more,"

And all the dead shall live,
He who the Sacred Text inspir'd,
Shall, thro' d in glory, give.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXIII.

"If Fate forbears us, Fancy strikes the blow;

We make misfortunes." YOUNG.

PUBLIC attention has lately been more than usually called to the subject of Suicide; and a few remarkable instances having occurred within a short space of time, it has been supposed that that crime is more frequent than formerly. In this, perhaps, there may be some truth; but, at the same time, it must be considered that we are so apt to dwell on an instance of Suicide in a person of rank, as to forget that with all his rank, and all the public conversation which he occasions, he can add but an unit to the general number. There is another consequence, however, of such examples which may be more be-

neficial. They serve to shew the crime in a more heinous light, since every crime must appear with peculiar aggravations when it is committed by those who from education, situation, and connexions in life, are supposed to be above the temptations which easily overcome the ignorant, the poor, and the forlorn,

Among other propositions made on such occasions, some are for soliciting a remedy at the hands of the Legislature, and are of opinion, that inflicting a mark of disgrace on the bodies of Suicides, would affect those who are impelled to the crime from a sense of shame, whether true or false; but besides that the law already admits of this, where Lunacy cannot be proved, it may be doubted whether the wisest legislators could succeed in preventing a crime, which, from its very nature, removes the criminal from all jurisdiction; which demonstrates that he is indifferent to all laws, human and divine, and is about to inflict upon himself the only punishment which the law has prescribed in extreme cases. He, indeed, who is determined to take away his own life, and to abide by the consequences, may commit the breach of every law whatever, before he inflicts the punishment. "Suppose," says Dr. Johnson, "a man, either from fear, or pride, or conscience, or whatever motive, has resolved to kill himself: when once the resolution is taken, he has nothing to fear. He may then go and take the King of Prussia by the nose, at the head of his army. He cannot fear the rack, who is resolved to kill himself. When Eustace Budgell was walking down to the Thames, determined to drown himself, he might, if he pleased, without any apprehension of danger, have turned aside, and first set fire to St. James's palace."

I question, indeed, whether the Legislature could be more usefully employed than in framing a law against Suicide; but if any number of Senators mean to propose such a law, there are many previous questions which might very profitably engage their attention. In the first place, it might be necessary to inquire, whether they could, by any species of penal statute, prevent a man from frequenting the gaming-table; or from robbing his employers, or which

* Prov. xi. 30.

which perhaps might be yet a little more difficult, from being jealous of his wife, fond of building streets and squares, and of forming commercial speculations,

The increase of Suicide appears to me to be one of those obligations which we owe to the Philosophers, whether antient or modern, who have laboured to compose a system of human conduct and human happiness, in which Religion should have no share, and in which honour and honesty should be admitted only where they consented to contribute to the above system, without any of those stiff prejudices and unbending principles which are found to be unfriendly to it. That these Philosophers received a considerable check in this country some years ago, when they were attempting to propagate their doctrines upon a large scale, is true:—but it is also true that they did not labour in vain, during the period in which they were tolerated. In a neighbouring nation their success was complete; and the inhabitants of that nation are, no doubt, disposed to look back with singular complacency on their benevolent and beneficent endeavours; on the ease with which they familiarized bloodshed and dishonesty; and on the charms—the classical charms, with which they ornamented the act of Suicide; and emancipated the mind from all restraints, either temporary or lasting, which bore hard on the temper.

But although the *system* is perhaps not at present so publicly encouraged in this country, its effects are no less successfully extended by a sort of tacit precepts, which some call example, and some fashion, and which end in the same consequences. Emancipation from the principles of integrity, from the labours of industry, and from the regular profits of trade, is become so necessary, that much instruction or detail of argument may be dispensed with in acquiring it. A man who is determined to rise to the highest rank which his situation can admit, without passing through the intermediate steps; who is determined to acquire opulence before he can boast of even competence; and who sees no crime in supplying the deficiencies of his own pocket by making free with

his neighbour's property; has no occasion to peruse any of the writings of our modern Philosophers, or go through a regular course of Infidelity. If he succeeds, he knows that he can stop the mouth of opposition: he can procure the countenance of his equals and his superiors by entertainments and balls; and if he fails, the pistol or the halter, concludes his speculation in a manner that is inconsistent only in being administered by his own hand. In all this there seems to be little to learn that is not learnt by imitation only; there seems to have been no extraordinary change made in the habits of thinking; professions of wisdom and integrity are frequently made, and remain undisturbed; deviations into a contrary practice are acknowledged to produce ruin and shame; but with this consciousness of what is right and wrong, every man seems to calculate on the possibility of escape or recovery; he looks to the few who have got off with impunity; learns to substitute the laws of chance for the rules of trade; and although sensible that the course he has taken unavoidably leads to destruction, hopes that he may astonish the world with an exception in favour of himself.

Of the great number of Suicides whose cases have been of late years reported to the world, the major part are men who have considered the acquisition of wealth as the only object worthy of the attention of a rational creature, and who have been so impatient of reaching some imaginary quantity, as not to hesitate at any steps by which it may be procured, and to disdain the slow progress and unavoidable delays of commercial routine. If it be asked why they are thus eager to accumulate riches beyond the expectations which trade can justify—beyond all the demands of luxury and convenience—we are referred to another principle, which seems lately to have increased the number of Suicides, namely, an ostentatious display of useless grandeur, and an ambition to associate with those whom rank, hereditary honours, and wealth, seem to have placed at an inaccessible distance. Of all the absurdities of human conduct which Fashion or Folly has created, this seems one of the most unaccount-

unaccountable, since it produces at best the privilege of being lavish without conferring obligation; and consists in giving entertainments to persons of superior rank and wealth, who reflect upon them only as objects of ridicule. If we suppose that this ostentation is practised with a view to support credit, which is said to be the usual motive, the absurdity becomes yet more glaring; for commercial credit is not so ill understood as that any man's solvency is to be estimated by his waste, and that he is supposed to be the *safest* who seems to know the least what to do with his money. Accordingly, such tricks, for tricks they are, have rarely imposed on any but those at a distance from the object: his immediate connexions know that his splendour is but a covering to his poverty, and indicates the approach of ruin: but they are silent as well as cautious. The bubble bursts when it is least expected, and the coroner's verdict proclaims him a *lunatic*, who, after deliberately robbing every person who put confidence in him, sits down quietly and orderly to write letters to his friends, and to end his life with due deliberation. Of his entertainments little is now remembered, except that they were too expensive for a man of his station; that he had no business with hot-houses and pine-ries; and that fewer than twenty beds might have been made up in a night for his guests. Some remark, that although his French wines were not only excellent, but plentiful, yet he might have done very well without a service of plate; and of his guests the greater part are surprised that no one should have given him a little advice, and particularly express their wonder that persons of rank should condescend to precipitate his ruin by their expensive visits.

It is one of the principal consequences of that avarice and vanity which lead to extravagance and ostentation, that few can be restrained within the bounds which education and talents seem to have prescribed. Men of the lowest capacity and birth are generally found to be more frequently the dupes of riches and vanity than those who have some claims from family, and some from talents. Of all those who have lately made a figure by leaping from the

shop to the splendid mansion, and from competence of diet to all the luxuries of an Eastern table, whose "equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations," the greater part will be found to have no claims to respect from intellectual worth, or from the merit that arises from the fair pursuit of regular and honourable trade. To such men, therefore, it becomes necessary to have recourse to extraordinary means, in order to produce extraordinary effects. Conscious that their characters have no natural popularity, they have recourse to that species of quackery by which a kind of artificial reputation is raised, and, for a time, may be supported. Among other schemes, the ostentatious display of wealth in entertainments readily presents itself; their ignorance of such matters is easily supplied by the skill of a public cook and purveyor; and numerous guests are called together, to contemplate the elegant furniture, plate, and apparatus of a dinner or supper, while the host can boast of little else than the walls of the house; and knows that almost every article which attracted their curiosity or provoked their envy must be next day removed to furnish the house of another candidate for artificial popularity.

But this, however frequently practised, will not answer every purpose. Certain offices and honours are within reach, because in the gift of men whose suffrages may be purchased by money, or gained by delusion. The usual tricks of quackery are here employed to some advantage: the decent part of the publick is insulted by puffing which would disgrace the bills of a strolling company—but the purpose is answered, and the offices once held by men of reputation and talents, and the honours once bestowed upon faithful and long-tried services, are brought within the reach of needy adventurers, who are content to be well known to some, if they can conceal themselves from others whom it is of more importance to deceive.

If amidst this attempt to overthrow the bounds which have hitherto kept the ranks of society distinct, and to confound and mix all that ought to have been kept separate, we find the causes of Suicide, our wonder ought, in some measure,

measure, to cease, although there are inconsistencies in the system of ostentation which will still want explanation. Character is of so much importance to the existence of men in society, to their advancement, to their comfort, and their happiness, that life itself is not thought to be a superior object. When we hear, therefore, of men who have precipitated themselves into the grave, because shame made them weary of the present life, we are naturally inclined to wonder that the shame which did not prevent crimes should be so extremely averse to suffer for them. Yet such is the inconsistency into which men are led, when they have once determined to go through the scenes of human life without the proper foundation for their conduct; and such are the consequences of those lax systems of morality which Infidelity has introduced, and which are propagated, not so much by written theories on the subject of morals, as by an imitation of what is practised by others without enquiry or examination. The only check given to those lax moralists, whose object is their own interest, arises from the laws; and it is wonderful with what nicety they will "drive to a hair," as the sportsmen express it, to avoid the clause of an Act of Parliament. Yet as the laws only are permitted to set limits to their ambition, it is needless to say, that notwithstanding this restraint, their range is, in general, sufficiently extensive for their purpose; or if perchance they have been obliged to make free with a written statute, they have still their favourite *exit* in view; and if we may credit the verdict of the jury, however *mad*, are always *wise* enough to escape the hands of the public executioner.

As some have proposed of late remedies for the increasing crime of Suicide, it may be thought that the Projector ought not to close his Paper without offering *his* remedy. But I have already hinted that I consider this as no proper subject for the Legislature, and it may be deemed presumption to put any inferior power in the place of our Lords and Commons. All that I shall therefore add is, that whoever considers the artificial manners, the useless amusements, and the unprincipled

ostentation, which prevail in the Metropolis, and with this the increase, not only of gaming, properly so called, but of those speculations which are equally liable to the laws of chance, will not be much surprised if Suicide, which has lately been increasing, should still continue to increase. They will at least find that the causes now assigned have rather a better foundation in experience than what some writers on the subject have been pleased to assign. So very desirous are we to find fault with every thing but ourselves, that Suicide has been gravely ascribed to the variability of our climate, the use of animal food, and even to the exhalations of the coals used as fuel. But if my Readers will seriously cultivate the principles of industry, morals, and contentment, founded upon what they find recorded in the Scriptures of eternal truth—if they will carefully avoid ambition, avarice, and ostentation—if they will consider riches as more dangerous than useful to human happiness, and remember that coaches and equipages, lace and diamonds, are not essential even to the temporal felicity of a rational creature: if they suffer no passion to gain the ascendancy, and avoid the common means by which the intellect is disturbed and disease promoted, I will venture to assure them, that the variations in the climate will produce no inconveniencies but what are within the power of remedy; that they may enjoy their roast-beef and pudding with cheerfulness and thankfulness, and dispel the cold of a Winter's evening with the best produce of Newcastle, without the least apprehension from any exhalations but those which vanity and ostentation produce.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

N^o. CXXI.

(*Tour concluded from p. 317.*)

STEYNING.

THE portion of the Church left us is the Nave; the Transepts and Choir destroyed. The style Saxon, and in the finest taste: the work on the exterior may be called rather rich; but that in the interior exuberant and magnificent to a degree. This assertion may be credited when I say, that this is one of those excellent

lent Saxon remains among us, which, if not of the most extensive dimensions, is at least abounding in all that is beautiful in design and perfect in execution.

Plan. In width, centre (or nave) and side aisles; the length, four divisions on each side the nave, of circular columns and arches; at the Eastern extremity, right and left, are clusters of columns and arches for the piers once supporting a centre tower. On the South side of the Church, a porch.

Elevations. A Church like this having gone through the operation of curtailment, and, of course, much consequent alteration on the exterior, the North and South sides are only noticeable for retaining the original uprights, shewing each on the basement story (side aisles) breaks with columns, and long, narrow, plain, circular-headed windows, with parapets supported with heads, blockings, &c.; and on the second stories lofty, just-proportioned windows; those to the North with plain architraves, those to the South giving columns with enriched capitals, and suitable architraves. The parapets to these upper stories supported by heads and blockings. The doorway in the porch has a square head within a semicircular head, leaving a plain ground between them; this ground is usually filled in other instances with basso-relievos. The architrave to the doorway has the diagonals. The door itself is plain, but has rich ornamented hinges.

Internal parts. Grand and splendid: the minute parts are sharp cut, and continue perfect, affording a spectacle full of the highest interest, and calculated to make impressions on those who are of a liberal turn of mind, and who are ever ready to allow that Englishmen centuries back had not only capability to construct edifices, but taste to embellish them; and surely never were they in such proof as in this interior. I shall select one division for illustration, which is the third on the North side the Nave. The height two stories. First story: columns large, 3 feet 7 inches diameter, height of the shaft 10 feet 6 inches. A surbase rises from the pavement, on which is the regular base to the column, bearing the strongest resemblance to that of the Doric. The bell of the capital on the left filled with leaves, and the abacus

filled likewise with small diamonds and diagonals. The bell of the capital on the right has small perpendicular rounds supporting semicircular inverted compartments. The abacus shews diagonals. The architrave to the arch is in three great parts; first, or outer part, contains patera; second part diamonds, third part diagonals. At the intersection of the outer lines of this architrave, as well as to all the others about the Church, are heads full of curious costume. The windows in the side aisle, viewed through the arch, small and plain, as of those on the exterior. The string or cornice to the story run with semicircular compartments.

Second story. The window stands over the centre of the arch below; it has double columns on each side, the capitals enriched, the ornaments of which continue along the piers between the windows. The mouldings to the architrave of the windows not enriched. In the centre of these piers are united columns.

Among the ornaments in the various capitals to this interior, which our ancestors from their inexhaustible stores of invention so delightfully varied in the smallest parts, are lions with foliated tails, honeysuckle compartments, and other traits of sportive fancy, guided at the same time by pure judgment. Among the enrichments of the series of architraves, is seen the characteristic diagonal, worked into all possible varied shapes, and which when viewed anglewise (each shape being doubled in the returns) the most agreeable and charming sensations take place, sensations which are so admirably confirmed by S. in his unanswerable observation, p. 312: "Variety in decoration is the very spirit of the ancient Architects; and to destroy their productions because they do not possess the dull uniformity of a modern builder's ideas, is to betray consummate ignorance of their principles and practice."

Thus ends my Tour; not, I confess, to be much over-rated for the abundance of matter therein contained; but of that little met with, something may be found to entertain, as well as to instruct: such, however, has been my intent. Perchance this summer may afford numberless opportunities to collect many a dear relic in this way,

way, either while under the destroyer's hands, or previous to the hastening hour which begins their utter annihilation. Surely it will be some satisfaction, at least a melancholy one, for future Readers in this ever-enduring Miscellany to be told, here once stood, before Folly and Novelty leveled it with the ground, such a proud majestic pile; — this shewed such an holy exterior before the mad rage of *interested, disguised, puritanical zeal*, scraped off all the original enrichments, to substitute wretched distorted "*restorations*," such as hostile Architectural Innovators can alone conceive and alone execute. And if Leland's Itinerary, done at the command and charges of his Sovereign, telling the story of our Antiquities as they then beamed before him, even before the moment of devastation arrived, is now so highly and generally esteemed, surely efforts of the like nature, though circumscribed within the bounds of a limited patronisation, may have also their value, though far, very far, below the interest created by the above Explorer of our Antiquities.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Harwich, May 13.*
I BEG leave to request the favour of you to insert the following remarks on the return of Migratory Birds to this neighbourhood.

April 30. A fine day; wind North-east. One House Martin made its appearance.

May 3. A fine warm day; wind South-east. Several Chimney Swallows appeared.

The wind had been chiefly Northerly, and the weather unusually cold for the season for some time previous to their appearance.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

MR. URBAN, *St. Helen's Place, London, May 16.*

PERHAPS you may not deem the following notices of the first appearance of Migratory Birds this spring unworthy of insertion in your useful and entertaining Magazine, as they may prove interesting to some of your Readers.

April 18. I saw several Chimney Swallows, *Hirundines Rustica*, for the first time this year, flying about.

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a field between Little Ilford and Barking in Essex.

April 20. The Cuckoo, *Cuculus Canorus*, first heard this morning.

May 1. The Martinet or Martlet, *Hirundo urbica*, made its first appearance; also the wryneck, *Jynx Torquilla*, was first seen on a tree by the Lea-bridge Road, between Walthamstow and Hackney.

May 13. Swifts, *Hirundines Apodes*, made their first appearance at Hackney; they appeared in great numbers on the evening of the 14th, flying round and round Hackney old Tower, their usual summer-residence.

A Correspondent of mine in Cornwall informs me, that the Cuckoo was first heard by him April 28th. He adds, that Swallows, which are generally very numerous in that county, had not made their appearance on the 13th of May.

P. S. A friend of mine, lately returned from the East Indies, says, that he has frequently met with vast flights of Swallows many hundred miles out at sea in his voyages to Bengal.

T. F.

MR. URBAN,

May 22.

YOUR pages being alike open to record the passing events of the day, to discuss subjects connected with Literature and Science, and to detect error, where such detection may be beneficial to your readers; I make no apology for requesting your insertion of this letter, containing an exposition of a growing delusion with respect to the Law, as a profession by the means of which an honourable and creditable maintenance may be obtained.

It has become now almost an invariable practice in every family of a certain station in society, to select one of its members for this profession. The natural consequence of this is, that the Bar is greatly overstocked. Hence, a large majority (incredible to people who have not considered the subject) never can be employed. The number of Lawyers now candidates for business exceeds six hundred—a number sufficient to transact the forensic concerns of all Europe! The fact is, that of this number one in ten, that is to say, about sixty, pay their expenses; and of these happy few about thirty gain

from five to twelve hundred pounds; about twenty, from twelve to five and twenty hundred; and the remaining ten from three to ten thousand *per annum*! Thus, upwards of five hundred, it appears, gain nothing whatever; for I do not enumerate in the above estimate those who, getting something, do not pay their expences: of this class there may be also about sixty; therefore, about four hundred and eighty are actually without any employment at all.

If, Sir, the mortification of never being called into employment, and the total disappointment of all their views, were the only evils these briefless Barristers suffer, great as they are, they might be endured; because it is an ambitious profession, and they know, at the time they enter upon it, that there are many chances against success. But the misfortune is, that many a father brings a son to the Bar upon an erroneous calculation of the expences which must be incurred through life (for there is no retreat from them), to the great embarrassment of himself, and the injury of his other children. The general expences of every man who enters into competition for business at the Bar, upon the cheapest circuits, are not under five hundred pounds a-year; and on the Northern, Western, and Oxford Circuits, considerably more. Notwithstanding, however, all this, there is no profession to which such numbers flock as to this of the Law. The prodigious success of two or three individuals has occasioned this influx. The individuals in question having attained prodigious emoluments without the advantage of superior education, success is deemed certain by those fond parents whose sons possessing bright parts have embellished them by a perfect education. This is an abundant source of delusion; for neither education nor abilities certainly increase the chances of success. This may appear paradoxical, but is verified by the fact. In vain, among the successful Lawyers, do we look for Wranglers, Medallists, and the fortunate competitors for academical honours; for the greater part of them never saw an University, and those who have owe their rise to accomplishments gained in a

Special Pleader's office and a Spouting-club, rather than on the banks of Isis or of Cam. In truth, the qualities for a Lawyer are, a clear understanding; a retentive memory; strength of nerves; and natural eloquence—but a man possessing all these requisites must, in the present crowded state of the Bar, have a powerful connexion among attorneys or merchants, to give him a *chance* only of succeeding. The avenues to business are also become greatly narrowed to competitors in general, by the practice of *pleading under the Bar* previously to the call; for in this course of business, which is more (from the manner in which it is conducted) a low trade than a liberal profession, many inferior men acquire an useful sort of knowledge, and what is more important, gain a numerous connexion, and thus outstrip in the race their superiors in learning, general proficiency in the science, and natural abilities. This business below the Bar is attainable by very few, who must possess a very particular connexion. A man, crowned with Academic laurel, but without a certain recommendation or interest, may sit in solitude in his chambers till Doomsday, without one Client in this department. It requires little or no talent, but merely a constitution that can bear excessive confinement, and a disposition *not to throw obstacles in the way of the Attorney's profits*. The progress made by this description of men is not only highly injurious to the regular candidates for business, but is matter of very public concern. The evils that must result from it are most forcibly deprecated by Mr. Justice Blackstone, 1 Comm. 32.

I am aware that it may be said, the members of all the learned professions have increased. I believe they have, notwithstanding Adam Smith so clearly shewed their great disadvantages in comparison with other lines of life. It may not strike every one, that in this profession what *one* loses or *expends* is not gained by another: for instance, the Law is followed at an expence of £250,000 *per annum*, and it pays in its profit but £100,000. This is so in a lower proportion in Physic.

The *honours* of the profession I have not considered; though doubtless

less they are a great lure; but still they are so few in number, that no man who did not brave a statute of lunacy, would confess that they operated upon him in making his selection of it.

SCRUTATOR,

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

I DO not recollect when I have been more pleased than in perusing the Rev. James Dallaway's *Observations on English Architecture*. So entertaining and comprehensive a work will be acknowledged by "men of leisure and liberal pursuit," as a valuable acquisition. The classification in the second section is very ingenious; yet, permit me to observe, there appear but two examples of the Saxon style, and those Parochial Churches only.

I am aware of the difficulty in determining the age of many of our ancient structures; but there is a part of one, which a competent judge has given almost incontestable proof of belonging to the *Saxon Class*. I mean the Undercroft, and a considerable portion of the superstructure, of the Eastern part of Canterbury Cathedral; and, indeed, a careful examination seems to warrant the opinion of the late venerable Author of the *Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*, to be just. The opportunities which Mr. Gostling had, in consequence of his residing so many years on the spot, must naturally give that opinion greater weight. Captain Grose's sentiments, I believe, accorded with those of his old acquaintance; and the authorities of Gostling and Grose may, in this instance, be preferred to Leland and Willis. One feels embarrassed when acknowledged Antiquaries differ. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Dallaway, I hope he will not think I take too great a freedom, in requesting, through the channel of a Magazine peculiarly adapted to subjects of this nature, some explanatory reply; which, as the object is to clear the path of architectural science, I trust he will favour me with when his leisure permits. Give me leave, in conclusion, to point out, that in the miscellaneous notes added to the measurement of the Cathedral in question, we read, that "the original Anglo-Saxon structure of Archbishop Lanfranc was rebuilt after the

canonization of Thomas à Becket;" but Mr. Gostling's remarks, as well as his description of the additional fine Chapel of the Holy Trinity, evidently refute this account.

Yours, &c.

G. W. L.

MR. URBAN,

May 24.

IN vol. LVI. p. 131, "An Humble Enquirer" makes mention of *Ground Ice*, or ice which forms at the bottom of the River Avon in Hants; and wishes to know whether it is peculiar to that river, and to have its formation accounted for on rational and philosophical principles. In looking over your subsequent volumes, I do not find that any answer was produced. Soon after the commencement of a severe frost, I observe a quantity of floating ice in the river Severn, which the country people call *frod*; and the same idea prevails among them, that it is congealed at the bottom of the river, and rises to the surface. I was, at first, rather incredulous on that point, till I was assured that particles of gravel had frequently been found in it. Having said all I know as to the fact, I shall leave those who are qualified to account for it. The following extract from the *Reflections of Professor Sturm* seem to discourage the popular notion altogether. He says, "Ice is commonly formed at the surface of the water; it is an error to suppose it is formed at the bottom, and that it afterwards swims; for the cold, by which it is formed, coming from the atmosphere, the cause cannot operate at the bottom of the water without having previously congealed all that was above."

The sign of Whipping the Cat at Albrighton in Shropshire, (LXXXVII. 1192.) I think sufficiently explained by the following extract from Grose's *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, which I did not notice till lately:—"Whipping the Cat, a trick often practised on ignorant country fellows, vain of their strength, by laying a wager with them that they may be pulled through a pond by a cat; the bet being made, a rope is fixed round the waist of the party to be *catled*, and the cord thrown across the pond, to which the cat is also fastened by a packthread, and three or four sturdy fellows are appointed

appointed to lead and whip the cat; these, on a signal given, seize the end of the cord, and pretending to whip the cat, haul the astonished booby through the water."

That excellent letter of good Bp. Hough's, copied p. 3, gave me full as much pleasure in the perusal as it did more than twenty years ago, when I first read it in your valuable Miscellany. W. SPONSAR.

LETTER L. ON PRISONS.

Here let the Charities unite,
And human feelings weep delight!

BROCKE.

MR. URBAN,

Sambrook-court,
May 21.

THE pleasing information conveyed in the conclusion of the following history of the High Gaol of Exeter, will afford true gratification to the humane reader of these essays, and doubtless to the persevering Friend of the prisoner; whose mind is occasionally solaced in contemplating the amelioration of their condition, in no inconsiderable degree effected by his undeviating attention to the state and management of prisons, and well corresponding with the apostolic admonition, "*Bonam autem facientes non deficiamus.*"

J. C. LETTSON.

EXETER, the HIGH GAOL, for FELLOWS. Gaoler, *James Brown*; salary, 200l. together with two fields for his use, of about six acres of ground; fees, and garnish, abolished.—Chaplain, Rev. *William Bowness*; duty, at the Gaol, prayers every morning, on Sunday prayers and sermon; at the *Bridewell*, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Thursday; salary, for the Gaol 90l. with 10l. each Quarter Session; for the *Bridewell* 36l. and holds no other cure.—Surgeon, Mr. *Walker*; salary, 42l. for the *High Gaol* and *Bridewell*. Number of prisoners September 26, 1806, 31. Allowance, twenty-two ounces of bread per day, in loaves from the baker. I think it but justice to mention, that I found many of the loaves weighing 23 ounces. Convicts under sentence of transportation (see *Remarks*) have not the County bread; but the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. per week for their support.

REMARKS. This Gaol is very conspicuously placed, in a fine situation,

elevated and healthy. The boundary wall incloses nearly two acres of land, and being sixteen feet from the several court-yards, the Keeper has thrown round within that limit a convenient garden.

The Turnkey's lodge, which is in front, has, on the right hand, his sitting-room; and on the left hand are two baths and a copper. Above stairs is his sleeping-room, and four reception-rooms for prisoners either unhealthy, uncleanly, or who are sent in by night; and likewise a room in which some prisoners' cloaths are deposited, and the Gaol uniform put on them instead.

Above this building is a leaded flat roof, upon which criminals are executed.

The Gaoler's house is in the centre of the building, and the approach to it lies through a small garden.

On the ground floor are thirty sleeping-cells, which open into a lobby or passage five feet wide; and also twelve other cells of the like description, that open into two court-yards, six cells in each; these last, however, being damp in winter, are prudentially never used, unless the gaol is crowded.

There are two day-rooms for men on the ground floor, nearly octagon, and about 22 feet diameter, with glazed windows, and two fire-places in each, to which the County liberally allows coals, seats, tables, and shelves for putting by provisions.

To this very exemplary prison, there are no less than fourteen court-yards. Two of them, 28 yards by 20, are for men felons, both before trial and after conviction, inclosed by a brick wall, and each having in it a pump, and arcades for accommodation in wet weather.

One court for the women felons has open wood palisades, surrounding a grass-plat. Several of the other court-yards, since their first laying out, have been temporarily converted into gardens, there being at the time of their construction no prisoners of the class for which they were originally intended.

The first story has forty-eight sleeping cells, which open into passages five feet wide, leading (24 on each side) to the Chapel; and also two day-rooms, similar to those below.

The second story has fifty cells, which,

which, 25 on each side, are separated by a passage of the same width as the former, and opening toward the Chapel in the same manner as those below. Two day-rooms also, of similar construction with the foregoing.

The *third story* has fifty sleeping-cells and two day-rooms, like those on the second story.

The Chapel, a very neat structure, is properly partitioned off to separate the different classes of prisoners; and in the gallery there are six cells made occasionally to open—these are for prisoners under sentence of death, and generally kept in utter darkness, but during divine service the inner door (a wooden one) is thrown open, so that they can hear very well; they are each eight feet six inches by seven feet, and ten feet high; and the Turnkey's sleeping-room is close adjoining.

The common sleeping-cells are eight feet six by six feet six, and ten feet high, with arched roofs and double doors, the outward iron-grated, the inner of wood, with glazed windows, well ventilated, and fitted up, some with wooden crib bedsteads, others with those of cast-iron, straw in sacking beds, two blankets, a coarse sheet, pillow, and rug.

On the attic story of the Keeper's house, are two neat rooms, with conveniences for the sick; and communicating to the Chapel by a Lobby.

Every prisoner is required to attend divine service, unless prevented by sickness; and only one prisoner was absent when I was there.

Religious books are distributed amongst them at the Chaplain's discretion. Forty Bibles, with the Common-prayer and Psalms, were sent by an unknown Lady, just before my visit in September 1806.

Those criminal prisoners who wish to be better accommodated than the rest can afford to be, have feather-beds and bedding furnished by the Keeper, at 2s. 6d. *per week*.

The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up, and excellent Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Gaol, signed by the Justices in Session, and confirmed by the Judges of Assize, are printed and published.

Previous to the appointment of the present Keeper, a singular custom had prevailed, for a party of the pri-

soners doubly ironed, to be escorted, and to beg charity every Christmas throughout the city. The custom now is very judiciously discontinued.

The only permanent donation to this Gaol of which I could get information, is the sum of ten shillings *per annum* from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Mr. Bowness, the respectable Chaplain, every year since his appointment to the office, has given one guinea to the poorest of the prisoners at Christmas. Mr. Cornish also, the Surveyor, gives five shillings at the same season: the worthy Gaoler himself adds a Christmas dinner and a pint of beer or cider, to every prisoner whose good conduct has entitled him, or her, to so exemplary a kindness: at Christmas 1806 Lady Rolle sent two guineas, and nine bags of potatoes, for the most necessitous; and there are casual donations likewise, contributed by ladies and gentlemen who occasionally visit the Gaol.

Here, as in many other County Gaols, *Lunatics* are received: of this description were four, when I was here; who failed not very much to disturb the quiet of the prison, as well as to endanger the safety both of the Gaoler and his Turnkeys. It appears a very desirable object, that persons so peculiarly pitiable should be admitted to the blessings of an *Hospital*; where, by medical aid, tranquillity, and judicious treatment, they might be restored to usefulness in life, or rendered at least more comfortable, both to themselves and others, than the circumstances of a *Gaol* can possibly afford.

This prison is very frequently visited by the considerate Magistrates of the County; and every comfort supplied its inhabitants, consistent with the privation of liberty.

Although the situation of the building is excellent, the original plan of it is extremely defective. The Gaoler's house is so placed, as to command a view of but a small part of the whole concern. The twelve cells which open into the court-yards are unfit for any human being to sleep in. It would be a great improvement if most of those cells built on the ground-floor were converted into workshops; the local situation of this city affording an inexhaustible supply of resources, in the picking of oakum,

oakum, making of nets, mops, and various other articles for shipping; and in which the most flagrant criminals might very usefully be employed, without availing themselves of any means to facilitate an escape.

Every prisoner on being discharged receives money to carry him home, and thus prevent the danger of an immediate recurrence to those practices which brought him hither.

The Gaoler is active and intelligent, and the whole prison very clean.

I cannot close this narrative without expressing my very grateful acknowledgments to the Magistrates of this highly - respectable County of Devon, for the honour which they have done me, in so conspicuous a manner, by noticing the faithful remarks I had presumed to make in my several visits to Exeter. The result is truly pleasing: where the prisoners heretofore had but loose straw to sleep on, they have now comfortable beds and bedding. Their day-rooms are supplied with every requisite for decency and cleanliness in a prison. The impediments to health, and the consequent hazards of disease, have been removed; and I am happy to learn that a new *Bridewell* is soon to be judiciously constructed, and a manufactory to be established in the Gaols of this county, which were much wanted.

EXETER. THE COUNTY BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *William Ford*; salary 70l. Chaplain, Surgeon, see *High Gaol*. Number of prisoners, September 26, 1806, 55. Allowance, at my former visits, 22 ounces of bread, in loaves of that weight, sent from the baker's; but since changed to 11 ounces of bread, and a quart of soup, made of bullocks' heads, oatmeal, rice, and vegetables.

REMARKS. This very ancient prison, situate in the parish of St. Thomas, is ill constructed, and much out of repair. The Keeper's house commands no part of it.

Here are two court-yards, each having a pump and sewer; but at my last visit, in 1806, the pumps were dry.

Men criminals have a day-room adjoining the Chapel, and two long upper rooms to sleep in. The women have a large apartment, called the *Hall*, for their day-room; it has

two fire-places; and above it are two large sleeping-rooms. To each prisoner a bundle of straw only is allowed *per week* to sleep upon; but there are two other rooms, to which the Keeper furnishes beds, at 1s. *per week*, on barrack bedsteads, which hold six prisoners.

Here are likewise three spacious Infirmarys, with fire - places and glazed windows, to which the County allows coals, and better diet, at the discretion of the Surgeon. These are supplied with wooden bedsteads, straw in sacking beds, two blankets, and a rug.

At Chapel, the men sit together on one side, and the women on the other, both in sight of the Minister, whose desk is placed above.

The employment here is chopping and scraping bark, for which are assigned two large rooms or sheds. I have ever found the greatest part of the prisoners thus occupied; and by it some of them have earned eighteen pence a day. In general, however, the men can earn, upon an average, four-pence, and the women two-pence halfpenny *per day*. The whole of their earnings are the Keeper's; who told me, that he rewarded them according to their respective industry.

Mops, brooms, pails, and kettles, are allowed to keep the prison clean, but neither soap nor towels to the prisoners. The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, not hung up.

I understand that a new *Bridewell*, on a very good plan, adjoining to the *High Gaol*, is now in building; so that this miserable place of confinement is likely to be soon discontinued.

JAMES NEILD.

MR. URBAN, *Great St. Helen's, London, March 30.*

AS I was walking up Cornhill about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, I observed a double half-moon, or rather one half-moon placed over the other, but not reversed (as I have sometimes seen it); the extremities of each Moon pointing the same way. I observed this to a gentleman who was walking with me, who also saw it. The upper Moon was nearly as bright as the under one. This unusual appearance does not appear to have been seen by any body, except myself

myself and the gentleman who was with me at the time I saw it. If any of your Correspondent, who may happen to have seen it, and have made observations upon it, will communicate the same, they will much oblige,
Yours, &c. T. F.

MR. URBAN,

May 25.

AFTER the opportunity once afforded to me by your indulgence, of addressing Mr. J. Carter, it was not my intention to intrude farther upon your kindness; but, as he has dropped his haughty tone of challenge, and moderated his language, I am in some hopes of reducing him to a better temper; for, though his Strictures still proceed with the same severity, his tone is now rather that of complaint than insult.

I wish it then to be fully understood, that no reflections are meant to be cast on Mr. Carter's integrity; no detraction made from his merit as an Artist; or the correctness of his drawing; or his knowledge of Antient Architecture.—But the object of this correspondence is, to correct the petulance of his remarks, and wean him, if possible, from his darling passion of condemning every thing that is modern without distinction.

Voltaire's Venetian Pococurantè was disgusted with every thing that gives pleasure to mankind. Italian musick, Homer, Virgil, Milton, Horace, Tasso, Ariosto, and the Theatre, were to him all objects of ridicule or contempt.—“What a superior being!” says Candid, “nothing pleases him! Surely, he must be the most happy of mankind!”—“I doubt it,” replied Martin; “the best stomachs are not those which reject every kind of nourishment.” Full brother to the Pococurantè of Venice was the Smel-fungus of Sterne. In his Travels through Europe, he never found a City, Town, Village, Man, Woman, or Child, that could please him.

But to be serious: Mr. Carter returns again to the charge in your Magazine, p. 299, and proceeds to support his Strictures on the situation of the scholars in Westminster Abbey; but in doing this he commences with a gross deviation from the truth; for he says, “that previous to the conflagration in 1803,

the Scholars sat with their backs to the Skreen.” The alteration is much older—it was made when the Choir was new-built in 1774. Mr. Carter certainly did not mean to assert a falsehood; but before he gave way to censure, it certainly was his duty to be correct. The advisers of that alteration are now all dead; and, what Mr. Carter will be sorry for, his Strictures do not attach to the living. But the ground of their advice was, that the alteration brought the Scholars into the view of the Masters;—and if Mr. Carter is old enough to remember the former disposition, he must remember also, that one half of the Scholars were perfectly skreened from that inspection; and that consequently the mischief of boys was one of the most conspicuous disfigurements of the Church. Mr. Carter complains that the boys do not turn to the East when the Belief is rehearsed. The fact is otherwise; and this is a second assertion contrary to truth. But if they did not conform in this instance, there is no injunction in the Rubrick to enforce this position—it is a voluntary compliance with a laudable custom, but not a duty of compulsion. Mr. Carter complains likewise, that between the Altar and the Communion-table his talents lie fallow and unemployed. I am sorry for it—his talents are unquestionable; and I sincerely wish they were better employed than they are at present. If we had a single fabrick of his construction, every artist whose works he has criticised, would be a critic in return.

EYE SLIP.

Too much has been said on this folly already; but be the tradition what it may, the symbol does not relate to an accident which happened to the good Abbot; as is proved by the double attempt to reconcile it to the name. In one instance, it is an eye with a slip of a tree; in the other, it is a man slipped to the ground, with an eye before him. Tradition, therefore, must squint two ways at once; and this is an internal proof that the emblem is a vile rebus, quaintly alluding to *Islip*, the origin of his name from the village where he was born; just of equal value, and no more, than the *A Bell-Dee-Rugg-Er* of “The Alchemist.” But “the Skreen was removed as well

well as the Emblem;"—doubtless, it was, and the cause will justify the removal. Of two evils it was the least. The space received a monument, which, whatever was the merit of the sculpture, was out of harmony with the whole building. Had the work been from the hand of Praxiteles, nothing could have atoned for its situation. It is now fixed where it is no disfigurement to the Fabric, and where all its merits are equally conspicuous.

With the demolition of the rebus, the removal of obscenities was connected.—That term had a general reference, and was not confined to St. Peter's only; it is, however, accepted in that sense by Mr. Carter, and he spent an afternoon in searching for obscenity, in vain. The next time he visits Henry the Seventh's Chapel, let him inquire for the Monkeys; and if he finds no obscenity there, he will at least discover beastliness; but this, he says, is not so bad as a *naked Neptune* or a *brawny Hercules*. It were devoutly to be wished, that no symbol of Heathen Mythology or fanciful allegory were to be found in a Christian Church:—So far I agree with Mr. Carter—but that is not now the point at issue; it is, whether they excite ideas of indecency?—This they do not. And Mr. Carter is not ignorant that a naked figure is not indecent, unless its object and design be indecent. In a Gallery, the Venus and Apollo are not indecent—their object is not indecency, but beauty; and if they excite loose ideas, it is not imputable to the artist, but resolvable into the prurience of imagination. The Hercules, however, and the Neptune are not naked—they are clothed where they ought to be. On the score of impropriety, they may be reprobated; and on this ground, if they were to share the same fate as the Rebus and the Monkeys, it would be a fortunate event.

RUBBLE WALL.

It was not supposed possible that a man of Mr. Carter's knowledge of the science he professes, was so deficient as to be ignorant of the term; but, as his ignorance on this subject is confessed, I will tell him, that a Rubble Wall is built of stones not squared by the tool, the middle part of which is filled up with gross materials, indiscriminately thrown in;

and in old buildings, usually cemented by mortar in a hot and fluid state. Such I aver is the wall in dispute. And though the tenacity of such a construction will resist demolition in some of its parts, that there was a general disposition to ruin is a fact; for the repair was paid for within these five years, and the bill is still in the proper office. At Richborough Castle in Kent, one angle of the building has fallen, and the mass remains unbroken—still I call it a ruin; and a ruin of this sort, I maintain, was this same Rubble Wall. I am glad to see a good house rise instead of this ruin—it is ornamental, it is useful. These, if the science has any meaning, are the objects of all Architecture. The wall had no object, but for an Antiquary.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

Mr. Carter was pleased to call a part of the Deanery by this name. He persists in it still—not because he is ignorant what is meant by the Jerusalem Chamber—but because it intimates an idea of injury committed upon a building connected with our national History. This, therefore, amplified the sacrilege, in proportion to the importance of the building: but even at the Deanery, where the scaffold was erected, such were the precautions taken, or such was the attention of the masons, no injury was received; not a single pane of glass was broken.

But if Mr. Carter was really uninformed, and meant nothing invidious by his application of the term, I will, though I am neither an Antiquary nor an Architect, for his information, produce the most probable conjecture relative to this subject. It was originally a room belonging to the Abbot's house; and, as the siege of Antioch was represented on the walls of the Antioch Chamber in the King's Palace adjoining, it may be presumed, that the Jerusalem Chamber was decorated with hangings* representing the siege of Jerusalem by Baldwin and the Crusaders. This is the room in which Henry IV. died; and the rooms adjoining are no more entitled to the name, than an antichamber has a right to be called a drawing-room.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

(To be concluded in our next.) —

* There are, apparently, some remnants of this tapestry in being.

65. *A few Observations on the present State of the Nation, in a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.* By the Rev. F. Randolph, D.D. Crutwell, Bath; Wilkie, Robinson, and Hatchard, London. 99 pp. 2s. 6d.

IT has frequently been our duty to review publications which questioned the policy of the present war, and disputed the purity of our public motives in conducting it. We have often had occasion to censure the attempts of those who endeavoured to reconcile us to the crimes of the French Revolution, and described with cold indifference the calamities which have resulted from the triumph of our Enemy in every country where their example has been imitated, or their arms have prevailed. The pamphlet immediately before us is silent upon these subjects; but it represents the fall of those States which France has subdued in the present war as a consequence of the Divine Judgment for their own corruption and guilt. Having stated "that the finger of God has written on their monuments, *thou wert weighed in the balance and art found wanting*," the Reverend Author declaims against the corruption and guilt of his own Country, and infers that similar judgments are impending over us.

We will not dispute his pious conviction of the magnitude of such danger; and although we widely differ from him as to the morality and religion of the English Nation, yet we cannot withhold our commendation from any effort calculated to render our Country more moral or more religious. But we think that a work published with such a view should be wholly untinctured with the spirit of party, and free from all allusion to those questions which give rise to our political divisions. So awful a duty as that of passing judgment upon our Country by the application of the Holy Scripture (the correctness of which, in the present instance, we cannot admit) ought not to be intermixed with haughty matter. Compliment to the Duke of Bedford, and to his Administration in Ireland, the censure of our present Government, and the operations of its policy, are inconsistent with such an examination, and must naturally weaken the effect which it was intended to produce.

Some parts of this letter have no connexion with the main subject, but

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contain trite remarks upon political economy, and other matters, upon which we were already sufficiently informed. But we are, nevertheless, of opinion, that many parts may be of public utility, by awakening the attention of the thoughtless and unprincipled; who, if they do not call down upon their Country the vindictive judgment of Heaven, may yet be assured that the guilty ought to tremble for their own fate, and that piety and virtue are not less public than individual duties.

66. *Reflections on some Questions relative to the present State of the Nation; occasioned by a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, lately published by Dr. Randolph, and by some other recent Publications.* By John Fern Tinney. Collins, Salisbury; Cadell and Davies, London; Archer, Dublin; Parker, Oxford; Meyler, Bath. 117 pp. 2s. 6d.

THIS pamphlet is intended as a reply to several publications which have lately questioned the policy and principles of the British Nation in the conduct of the present war. The Author has addressed it to Dr. Randolph, whose Letter to the Duke of Bedford we have just noticed.

We think that the remarks upon the character of the Duke of Bedford, with which this pamphlet opens, are superfluous; and do not naturally form a part of the subject, as announced in the title.

The Author proceeds by disputing a principle advanced by Dr. Randolph, that the various remedies to which we have applied during the last 15 years have been so unsuccessful "that our disorder is in no wise abated." He describes, in forcible language, the almost hopeless situation of the Country at the commencement of the French Revolution. He recapitulates the misfortunes which have marked the progress of the War. He shews that, notwithstanding the unhappy circumstances "which have rased so many Nations from the rank and character of independent States," yet that, as to ourselves, our various remedies have not been inefficient; because "all the virulence of domestic disaffection is at an end, and the very root of that disemper eradicated from the body politic." He concludes by enumerating the splendid triumphs which have established the superiority of our Naval Force, and have distinguished our Arms in every quarter of the world.

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The Author next argues that we have no just ground "in charity, or in our pious confidence in the Divine Mercy," to conclude that the calamities of Europe are the awful visitations of Divine Justice. But if the fall of those Nations was a punishment for offence, then it was occasioned by one offence not imputable to us. "While as yet the public mind of Europe was faithful to the principles of Order and Religion, they gave asylum and protection to those Men of Letters and Philosophers whose writings were a denial of all Religion and a subversion of all Order. Those Nations (it was their folly if not their crime) sought *their* safety, not in manly resistance to the overwhelming flood of regicide and treason, but in disastrous conciliation with its bold and resolute projectors. They took the scorpion to their bosom, which has stung them to the heart. They played in amorous dalliance with the tiger, who glut himself with their mangled carcases. Great in courage, and formidable in arms above all other military usurpations, the Government of France has laid the Continent prostrate at its feet, at least as effectually by the dagger which was concealed in her olive-branch of peace, as by the sword which she entwined with the laurels of her victory."

Many motives for hope are drawn from the firmness and dignity of the English character. An allusion is made to the effect of similar magnanimity at the memorable period of the Spanish Armada, and at subsequent times; and encouragement is deduced from Sacred History, in the remarkable triumph of Hezekiah over the King of Assyria; and by shewing that texts of Scripture, which have been quoted against us, may have "a juster application to the Enemy than to ourselves."

The Author exposes, with just severity, some part of Mr. Roscoe's late pamphlet; and demonstrates that no circumstances of the French Revolution can justify or palliate the atrocious crimes in which it originated and has continued to triumph.

He also reprobates the application of the famous prophecy of Ezekiel, respecting the fall of the people and the Prince of Tyre, made by Dr. Randolph, to our present circumstances; and has taken that occasion to give a character of our Country and its Sovereign, which we are sorry our limits will not allow us to quote.

He proceeds by enumerating the great dangers of any peace with France which shall not give us ample security against her future aggressions and her insidious policy, never relaxed in peace or in war. In this part he has derived much argument from the history of former times, the only source from which such arguments can be derived; and has applied it successfully to those important questions which call forth the public attention.

He has portrayed in strong colours the dangers which may be apprehended from the Catholics in Ireland and the Sectaries of this Country; and he has forcibly recommended these important matters to the attention of Government and of the People.

We are unable to examine particularly the many matters of high importance which the Author has ably discussed. But we recommend the whole pamphlet to an attentive perusal, as a means of preventing a factious clamour for peace, and of promoting, at this important conjuncture of affairs, that public spirit, sound morality, and rational piety, which we entirely approve.

67. *Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, and Amusements, of the Citizens of London during that Period; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, A Sketch of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by Fifty Engravings.* By James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A. Author of "*Londinium Redivivum*," &c. &c.

THE Author submits the present work as a necessary Supplement to his History of London; in which purpose he has followed no previous example, as all our writers on the same subject seem to have thought the characteristics of the people of less importance than tracing the progress of their buildings and trading propensities. Considering it in this light, we fully agree with him as to the necessity of adding an account of the manner in which the Citizens have employed their time and property during the last century.

Mr. Malcolm appears to have met with some difficulties in arranging the materials of his volume. Those he has completely conquered; and we transcribe

scribe with pleasure and conviction the following Introduction prefixed to the work :

“Left the Critick should incline to censure the arrangement of this work, it may be proper to introduce an antidote for his objections at the very commencement. Almost all the following historical anecdotes are in themselves distinct; but, as each tends to one point, or the delineation of the human character as it has appeared in London during the last century, their object must be viewed as a whole, incomplete, It is true, in the progress, but, in the aggregate nearly a perfect picture. Not a single substance in nature, or in the imitative circle of art, blazes forth at once complete; time and assiduity alone produce perfection; hence it is clearly proved that the history of all things should be in chronological order. I shall therefore endeavour to arrange my matter in the way which appears to me most connected, beginning with the general outline of the person of the native of London; tracing what it has been; why it degenerated; and the methods adopted to preserve it in its original purity; thence passing to the charities which contribute to that end; and the depravity which defeats the intentions of benevolence: manners and customs will then be detailed as they tend to shew the character of the Citizens—but it is unnecessary to enter into farther explanation, as I should imagine sufficient reasons have been urged for the necessity of proceeding in the way I have adopted. Not a fact rests upon oral testimony; on the contrary, all are gleaned from the best authorities; and I shall frequently let the Authors of them speak in their own words. By separating each anecdote, and placing it under the date of the year in which the occurrence happened, I afford the Reader an opportunity of observing the exact progressive state of Society in the period I have selected, without interrupting his ideas with those flourishes and long-polished sentences which are too common in historical works, though very proper in an essay. It must be recollected throughout the perusal of this work, that my intention is a *History of Society in the aggregate*, not a single charitable institution, an act of depravity, or a single custom or amusement; had it been otherwise, I should certainly have placed every circumstance relative to each under one distinct title. Numerous prints are added, as illustrations of those minute particulars which would require volumes of description. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge I have been indebted to my worthy friend Mr. Nichols for the inspection of

his matchless collection of periodical publications, from which great part of my materials have been selected.”

The above extract so fully explains the nature of Mr. Malcolm's labours, that we need do no more than give the heads of his chapters :

“Chap. I. Persons of the Aborigines of London—Reasons why their Descendants degenerated, and afterwards recovered their pristine Beauty—Causes of Diseases and Distortion in Parish Children—Sketch of the History of the Foundling Hospital—Welsh Charity School—Miscellaneous Anecdotes of numerous Acts of Charity. Chap. II. Anecdotes of Depravity, from 1700 to 1800. Chap. III. Manners and Customs, including many Descriptions of Folly, which may be considered as Ramifications of Depravity; and others that rather excite Mirth than Reprehension. Chap. IV. Eccentricity proved to be sometimes injurious, though often inoffensive. Chap. V. Public Methods of raising Money, exemplified in Notices relating to Lotteries, Benefit Societies, &c. Chap. VI. The Religious and Political Passions of the Community illustrated by Anecdotes of popular Tumults. Chap. VII. Amusement—Detail of all its Varieties. Chap. VIII. Anecdotes of Dress, and of the Caprices of Fashion. Chap. IX. Domestic Architecture, traced from its Origin to its present improved State in London—lighting and improving of Streets—Obstructions in them—Ornaments, &c. Chap. X. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of London. Chap. XI. Sculpture and Painting. Chap. XII. Sketch of the present State of Society in London.”

We shall dismiss this article with expressing our sincere wishes that the Author of the Anecdotes may be far more fortunate in the present instance than he has been in his “*Londinium*” and “*Excursions*,” of the former of which, all but about 20 copies of those remaining unfolld of the second and third volumes, were burnt in Mr. Nichols's warehouse, and 60 of the fourth volume. Of the “*Excursions*,” about 500 were destroyed; and of the “*Anecdotes of London*,” 50 copies, the remainder of the impression having been removed only in the morning previous to the conflagration.

68. *A Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and of Insurance against Fire; in which the Mode of calculating Averages is defined, and illustrated by Examples.* By Alexander Annesley, of the Inner

Inner Temple, Solicitor. Butterworth.
8s. 8vo.

THE Reader who, from the title of this interesting Manual of Laws, may consider it to be merely a Compilation, will be agreeably disappointed on finding it to be the result, not merely of laborious and attentive reading, but of great practical skill, and of experience to be derived only from a long attendance on the pleadings and judicial determinations in Courts of Judicature.

"The present excellent System of Maritime Jurisprudence, so enlarged in principle and liberal in practice, is detailed in works too voluminous to afford a ready and practicable reference to the Merchant, the Broker, or the Underwriter. The Compiler, therefore, has abridged the law and the *dicta* on adjudged cases of Insurance, arranging the whole under distinct heads, to serve as a *vade mecum* to every class of readers, who may comprehend with facility and decide with confidence. Such an arrangement, forming an epitome of the existing laws and adjudged cases on this important and complicated branch of British Jurisprudence, in which a systematic distribution is framed of the general principles of each title, supported by references of the authorities establishing those principles, adapted to general use, and of a size sufficiently portable to assist the Merchant, Broker, and Underwriter, as a repertory on all occasions, will (the Compiler flatters himself) be found a work of some utility. Drawing from the purest sources and most authentic materials, abridging rather than copying, arranging rather than illustrating principles, the Compiler's chief merit (should any attach) consists in compressing the variety of matter which forms the fruitful subject on which he treats."

A copious List of the Cases cited is prefixed; and, in an Introductory Essay, which sets the erudition of the Author in a pleasing point of view, the progress of Navigation and Commerce is briefly but distinctly traced from the earliest ages to the present hour.

"The first who surmounted difficulties were the Egyptians, who opened a trade from the Red Sea to the Western Coast of India. The commodities brought from India were conveyed from the Arabian Gulph to the Banks of the Nile, and from thence down that river to the Mediterranean. Their policy, however, long militated against a liberal system of commerce; and it was only in the decline of their power that they opened their ports

to foreigners.—The Phœnicians were of a very opposite character: circumscribed in territory, and undistinguished by unsocial peculiarities in their manners and institutions, they looked to commerce as the only source from which they could derive opulence or power; and the trade of Sidon and Tyre accordingly became more extensive and enterprising than any state in the ancient world; the genius, policy, and laws, of the Phœnicians were entirely commercial. They were a nation of merchants, who aimed at the Empire of the Sea, and actually possessed it. Their ships not only visited every port of the Mediterranean; but they were the first who ventured beyond the ancient boundaries of Navigation, and, passing the Straights of Gades, visited the Western Coasts of Spain and Africa. These transmitted their commercial spirit with facility to the Carthaginians. They applied to trade and commercial affairs with no less ardour, ingenuity, and success, than their parent State.—Carthage early rivaled and soon surpassed Tyre in power and opulence; but they extended their navigation chiefly towards the West and North, visiting not only all the coasts of Spain, but those of Gaul, penetrating at length to Britain; they discovered the fortunate islands now known by the name of the Canaries. The voyages of Hanno and Himilco, as well as that of Eudoxus of Cyzicus, excite our surprise; but the authorities are too doubtful to dwell on in a summary account of this nature."

"The navigation of the Greeks and Romans, though less splendid, is better ascertained than that of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. Though Greece is almost encompassed by the sea, which forms many spacious bays and commodious harbours, and is surrounded by innumerable fertile islands, yet it was long before this art attained any degree of perfection among them. The object of their voyages was piracy rather than commerce, and were so inconsiderable that the expedition of the Argonauts appeared such an amazing effort of courage and skill as entitled its conductors to the rank of demigods, and their vessels to be placed among the heavenly constellations.—The progress of the Romans in navigation and discovery was still more inconsiderable than that of the Greeks. Their military education, and the spirit of their laws, concurred in estranging them from commerce and naval affairs. The necessity of opposing a formidable rival, not the desire of extending trade, first prompted them to aim at maritime power. Its advantages soon became apparent; though, after they had rendered themselves masters of the sea, they still considered the
naval

naval service as a subordinate station, and never imbibed the commercial spirit of the conquered Nations. They abandoned the mechanical arts, commerce, and navigation, to slaves, to freedmen, to provincials, and to citizens of the lowest class. Yet the spirit of the Roman Government, no less intelligent than active, gave such additional security to commerce as animated it with new vigour."

"The invasion of the Roman Empire by the hordes of Barbarians soon changed the face of affairs; commerce became languid and feeble; nor did any important revolution happen in trade, excepting that Constantinople, by its advantageous situation, and the encouragement of the Eastern Emperors, became a commercial city of the first note. In that city the knowledge of the ancient arts and discoveries was preserved, a taste for the productions of foreign countries prevailed, and commerce continued to flourish there, when it was almost extinct in every other part of Europe. When Egypt was torn from the Roman Empire by the Arabians, the industry of the Greeks discovered a new channel by which the productions of India could be conveyed to Constantinople. They were carried up the Indus, as far as that great river is navigable; thence they were transported by land to the banks of the river Oxus, and proceeded down its stream to the Caspian Sea, where vessels from Constantinople waited their arrival. This extraordinary and tedious mode of conveyance merits attention, as it affords a specimen of the ardour and ingenuity with which the inhabitants of Constantinople carried on commerce, and demonstrates their extensive knowledge of remote countries, at a period when ignorance reigned in the rest of Europe. It is not the object of the Compiler to trace the wonderful progress of the Arabians in those sciences on which Navigation is founded; suffice it to say, they employed experiments and operations which Europe, in more enlightened times, has been proud to adopt and to imitate. Commerce with them flourished to a great degree, and to an amazing extent, but too remote to reach, to benefit, or to enlighten Europe at that period. The knowledge of their discoveries, however, was reserved for ages capable of comprehending and of perfecting them."

The revival of commerce in Italy; the trade of Egypt with India; the various expeditions of the Crusaders, by which the English in particular were great gainers; and the conquests made by Spain and Portugal in the New World; are successively detailed, and form instructive and entertaining articles.

The introduction of the Walloons into this country, "who, in seeking a place of refuge, where they might worship their Maker agreeably to the tenets of their faith, and follow their industrious vocations in safety, brought over with them into England many of those arts which greatly tended to the increase of wealth in this country," is an important epoch in the English Annals; as is also "the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, by Louis XIV. by which the Protestants had been protected throughout the whole of his extensive dominions."

"On this occasion, another influx of industrious manufacturers arrived and settled in this country, which felt, in a most astonishing manner, the beneficial effects that resulted from a measure in itself unjust and impolitic. The woollen manufacture was so little known in this country in the fourteenth century, that Edward III. wrote a letter with his own hand to John Kemp, a woollen manufacturer in Flanders, offering to take him, and his servants, apprentices, goods and chattels, under his Royal protection, and promising the same to all others of his occupation, as well as to all dyers and fullers, who should incline to come and settle in England. No less than seventy Walloon families in the woollen manufacture availed themselves of this politic offer, and came over to settle here. Only four years after the introduction of the first woollen manufacturers from Flanders, an Act of Parliament was passed, to prevent the exportation of wool, and holding forth protection and encouragement to all cloth-workers who should come from foreign parts.—A Society of Merchants, under the denomination of "The Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becker," branched out of that of the Merchant Adventurers at that time, which considerably extended the exports as well as imports, obtaining, in the year 1358, ample privileges from Lewis Count of Flanders for fixing their staple at Bruges, who greatly increased the manufacture and exportation of woollen cloth from England*. About the same period the most favourable regulations for the promotion of the herring fishery and fair at Yarmouth were made; and to the encouragement which Edward III. afforded the

* Mr. Annesley here enumerates 33 several Acts which were passed between 11 Edw. III. and 43 Eliz. inclusive, "for improving and regulating the woollen manufactures of England, admeasurement of clothes, &c."

fisheries in general may be ascribed the present naval power and maritime pre-eminence of this Kingdom. Commerce and navigation, however, owe much to the Hanseatic League, which flourished about this time in the North of Europe.

"This commercial phenomenon enjoyed its power and resources for more than seventy years; but was at length humbled and reduced by the Dutch, who could not brook a rival, although they were members of the Association. But the Hanseatic League is not wholly dissolved at this day, as the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, retain sufficient marks of that splendour and dignity with which this Confederacy was antiently distinguished. The facilitating remittances by bills of exchange was another great commercial improvement of the age we speak of, and was so little known or practised in England, that, early in the fifteenth century, Henry IV. granted leave to Philip d'Albertis, a rich Lombard merchant then residing in London, to give a bill of exchange (*litteram cambii*) on his partners abroad, for two thousand five hundred marks sterling, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or his attorneys, on consideration that neither the said gold received for the bill of exchange, nor any other gold or silver, either in coin or bullion, be transported beyond sea under colour of that licence, upon pain of forfeiting all the money so transported. Commerce, as well as arts, however, sometimes encouraged, at others oppressed by our Monarchs, advanced but slowly in England; and during the contentions between the Houses of York and Lancaster, dwindled almost into nothing.

"The advantages of commerce began to be felt and understood when Elizabeth ascended the throne, who, treading in the steps of her sagacious predecessor, Edward III. no sooner began to reign than it principally engaged her attention, and by a single charter she confirmed all the former charters which had been granted by the Kings her predecessors to the Merchant Adventurers of England. The true principles of commerce were promulgated and put in practice in the very beginning of her reign; and various acts were passed, laying a solid foundation for that degree of commercial prosperity which has astonished the world; while we owe the perfection of our manufactures to the causes already enumerated, which compelled thousands of the most skilful manufacturers of France and Flanders to seek an asylum in this kingdom, who, diffusing their knowledge of arts and manufactures among their protectors, made ample amends for the protection afforded them. But to our System of Navigation Laws

are we principally indebted for our commercial pre-eminence. These laws are penned with great clearness, and are happily exempt from those ambiguities which, in some degree, cloud the construction of other laws, framed by persons of the best learning and experience. The origin of our Navigation Code may, however, be traced much higher than the reign of Charles the Second; for the first provision that can be classed under the denomination of a Navigation Act was made in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. The next material law relative thereto was framed in the reign of Henry VIII. But a law of Elizabeth's reign, in 1563, intitled, *An Act touching politic Constitutions for the Maintenance of the Navy, &c.* may be considered as the grand outline of the system matured by the wisdom and experience of after-ages. By this law, herrings, and other fish caught on our coasts, are permitted to be exported duty-free. No foreign ships are to be allowed to carry goods coastwise from one port to another; and wines and wood were only permitted to be imported from France in English ships. It was impossible to devise better laws for encouraging fisheries and manufactures than those framed in the reigns of Edward III. and Elizabeth; although such restrictions may be considered prejudicial in a more advanced state of commerce, they nevertheless formed the foundation for raising that stupendous superstructure which has rendered the British capital the emporium of the world, and elevated her Monarch to the uncontrolled sovereignty of the seas! Monopolies and exclusive privileges, which existed from the earliest times, originated in a desire of the Sovereign to participate in the profits of trade. But it was reserved for the auspicious reign of Elizabeth to grant patents on the principle of public utility only; a principle that has never been lost sight of by the ablest of her successors. The attention of Elizabeth was not confined to internal regulations alone; beacons and sea-marks, for the safety of navigation, were judiciously placed along our coasts, to direct the adventurous mariner. Nor was her resolute opposition to the Hanseatic encroachments less praiseworthy. The German factors at the Steel-yard had, till her brother's reign, enjoyed privileges and exemptions from duties superior to the English merchants on exporting our cloths. These factors traded principally to Antwerp and Hamburg, and generally set what price they pleased on exports as well as imports; and having the command of all the markets, by trading on a joint-stock, they rendered all competition impracticable. These grievances led

to an investigation, when it appeared, that, while the whole body of English merchants exported only eleven hundred cloths, the German merchants of the Steel-yard alone had exported *forty-four thousand* in the preceding year. Their immunities were therefore abolished; and such were the beneficial effects of this salutary measure, that the very next year the English merchants exported *forty thousand cloths to Flanders alone*. Elizabeth underflood the elements of commerce too well to permit a privileged Society of Foreign Merchants to deprive her own subjects of the benefit of the export trade. That her exertions were crowned with success, we need only advert to the circumstance of the Customs having been farmed, at the commencement of her reign, by Sir Thomas Smith, at fourteen thousand pounds; for which, towards its close, he paid fifty thousand pounds *per annum*; and such was the wisdom of her laws and regulations, that they infused a spirit of enterprize in her subjects, which produced wonderful effects. The passage to Archangel was discovered, and a very profitable trade opened with Russia, till then scarce known in this kingdom. The Czar John Basilowitz granted extraordinary privileges to the English throughout his dominions; and an attempt was made to open a trade with India by the rivers Duina, Wologda, and the Caspian Sea; which, although tedious and expensive, would have had its advantages, had not the English navigators followed the route of the Portuguese, round the Cape of Good Hope. The Guinea Company, established about the same period, diffused a degree of knowledge of the interior of Africa till then scarce known in England; and the return of some English merchants from an expedition to India by way of Aleppo and Bagdad, down the river Tigris to Ormus in the Persian Gulph, and to Goa on the Malabar coast, who had visited Agra, Lahore, Bengal, Pegu, and Malacca, in their progress, contributed to form more adequate ideas of the facility of opening a direct trade with that region of wealth; which was not a little aided by the communications of the Spanish prisoners captured in the large East India carracks by Sir Walter Raleigh, off the Azores, in 1593, one of which was of sixteen hundred tons burthen, carrying thirty-six brass guns and seven hundred men, laden with silks, drugs, spices, calicoes, gold, pearls, ebony, and other precious commodities, of the value of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling! These rich captures inspired the people with such a degree of ardour for opening a direct trade with India, that an

East India Company was established in the year 1600, consisting of fifty pounds shares only, whose capital amounted to no more than *seventy-two thousand pounds*, with *five ships*, measuring only 1330 tons, altogether valued at twenty-seven thousand pounds, and navigated by 480 men. Such was the origin of this commercial phenomenon! Such the incipient establishment of a Company possessing at this moment an unlimited sovereignty over the hither peninsula of India, extending two thousand miles East and West, and nearly as many North and South, with a population of thirty millions of souls, and a revenue of fifteen million pounds sterling! All which was achieved by the civil and military servants of a Company unversed in diplomatic forms, and still less skilled in the science of Government, as taught and practised by the *jus-publicists* of Europe! Every other branch of British commerce has kept pace with this extraordinary increase; our exports to the West Indies from Great Britain and Ireland amounting, in the last year, to near six millions; while our imports from thence (including the conquered Colonies) exceeded seventeen millions sterling, employing in the transit of those valuable commodities no less than eight hundred and thirty-seven ships, containing two hundred thirty-six thousand five hundred and ten tons, and navigated by eighteen thousand seamen. But it is not the intention of the Compiler to enter into the detail of the various branches of our export and import trade. Suffice it to say, that the estimated value of British manufactures exported in 1806 exceeded the sum of forty millions; while our imports amounted to more than thirty millions; to which we may add upwards of ten millions of foreign goods which were exported from this country, making an aggregate sum of more than eighty millions of property exported and imported into and from Great Britain in a single year; affording employment to two millions two hundred thousand tons of merchants shipping, and upwards of one hundred and fifty-six thousand seamen, protected by a Navy of nine hundred ships of war!—To guard this vast and unparalleled commerce against every peril of the seas and possibility of capture; to screen those engaged therein from the ordinary casualties attending a traffick of such extraordinary magnitude; the ingenuity of man devised the salutary plan of Insurance, which the wisdom of our Tribunals has matured into a System of Maritime Jurisprudence, embracing its almost endless ramifications, affording protection to the *assured*, and indemnity to the *assured*.

Having

Having dwelt thus long on the very excellent preliminary Article, as the portion most likely to gratify the general Reader; we shall only add, that the whole work is equally entitled to attention, and carries with it abundant proofs of Mr. Annesley's professional abilities.

An *Index* is subjoined, in which the "*Compendium*" is so judiciously epitomized that he who runs may read.

69. Douce's *Illustrations of Shakspeare*. (Continued from p. 329; and see p. 385.)

THE work commences with the *Tempest*; in scene II. of which, and p. 28, Mr. Douce comments on the following line.

"*Ari.* From the still vext Bermoothes."

This gentleman seems to think, and with great probability, that Shakspeare had read, and partly adopted the outline of the *Tempest* from, the Voyage of Sir George Sommers to the Bermudas, and his consequent shipwreck; the time (1609) had been noticed before; but the shipwreck, the most important particular, was strangely overlooked. "In 1610, Silvester Jourdan, an eye-witness, published "*A Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils*." By Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers, and Captayne Newport, with divers others." Next followed Strachey's "*Proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia, 1612*," 4to; and some other pamphlets of less moment. From these accounts it appears that the Bermudas had never been inhabited, but regarded as under the influence of *inchantment*; though an addition to a subsequent edition of Jourdan's work gravely states that they are *not enchanted*; that Sommers's ship had *split* between two rocks; that, during his stay on the island, several *conspiracies* had taken place; and that a *sea-monster, in shape like a man*, had been seen, who had been so called after the *monstrous tempests* that often happen at Bermuda. In Stowe's *Annals* we have also an account of Sommers's shipwreck; in which this important passage occurs: "Sir George Sommers, sitting at the *stearne*, seeing the ship desperate of relief, looking every minute when the ship would sinke, he espied land, which, according to his and Captaine Newport's opinion, they judged it

should be that dreadfull coast of the Bermodes; which island were of all nations said and supposed to bee *incharnted and inhabited with witches and devills*, which grew by reason of accustomed monstrous thunder, storm, and *tempest*, noere unto those islands, also for that the whole coast is so wonderous dangerous of rocks, that few can approach them but with unspeakable hazard of *shipcrack*." Now, if some of these circumstances in the shipwreck of Sir George Sommers be considered, it may possibly turn out that they are "the particular and recent events which determined Shakspeare to call his play *The Tempest*," instead of "*The great Tempest of 1612*," which has already been supposed to have suggested its name, and which might have happened after its composition. If this be the fact, the play was written between 1609 and 1614, when it was so illiberally and invidiously alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*."

To such conjectures as the above, founded on evidence almost conclusive, we heartily assent; and can readily imagine the horror which the first witnessing of Tropical storms must have occasioned on minds so prone to superstition as those of Englishmen were in the reign of James I. when every phenomenon of Nature became the result of diabolical intervention in the opinions of every rank of persons, from the peasant to the monarch, who wrote in favour of the credibility of witchcraft!

P. 19. (Scene II. p. 97):

"*Cal.* What a py'd ninny's this? thou scurvy patch!"

Mr. Douce says, Dr. Johnson was inclined to transfer this speech to Stephano, as Caliban could not be supposed to know any thing of the costume of the Royal Jester. Mr. Malone obviates the objection; and Mr. D. remarks, that the Monster specifically calls Trinculo a fool at the end of the play, adding the following observation in p. 30:

"The character of Trinculo, who in the *Dramatis Personæ* is called a *Jester*, is not very well discriminated in the course of the play itself. As he is only associated with Caliban and the drunken Butler, there was no opportunity of exhibiting

* See Malone's *Shakspeare*, vol. I. part I. p. 379.

him in the legitimate character of a professed Fool; but at the conclusion of the play it appears that he was in the service of the King of Naples as well as Stephano. On this account, therefore, and for the reasons already offered in p. 20, he must be regarded as an allowed domestic buffoon, and should be habited on the Stage in the usual manner."

Two Gentlemen of Verona, Scene I. p. 171:

"Pro. Over the boots? Nay, give me not the boots."

The Author illustrates the above line by supposing that the last six words allude to the horrid torture of the boot, which James I. had the barbarity to order and see inflicted on Dr. Fian, who was charged with the practice of diabolical acts, and suspected of causing the storms he had met with on his return from Denmark. As Shakspeare evidently thought of this dreadful mode of punishment, it is to be regretted that he did not reprobate its use, which must have had some effect in his energetic language. We are obliged to Mr. Douce, in this instance, for an engraving in wood representing a person suffering in the boots, which was copied from Millæus's *Præcis criminis persequendi*, Paris, 1541, fol. and serves to make us detest the character of a Monarch who could believe he was punishing a supernatural agent when the poor offender's legs "were crushed and beaten together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised that the blood and marrow spouted forth in great abundance, whereby they were made unserviceable for ever." The boots were used in Scotland so lately as the close of the seventeenth century, and are said to have been imported there from Russia by a native of the former country. That they were one of the engines of torture in France is demonstrated by the above book.

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV. Scene II. p. 448:

"Mrs. Ford. — and her muffler too."

There are nine specimens of the muffler given in the 76th and 77th pages; the first and third of which are from Amman's *Theatrum Mulierum*, 1586; the second is an English female peasant, from Speed's Map of England; the fourth is from an old German print; and the others from Wergel's *Gen. Mag.* May, 1808.

Habitus præcipuorum Populorum, 1577. The disgusting and unwholesome *chincloth*, still used by the Turkish and Moorish women, was thought necessary or fashionable in the time of Charles I.; but those, and all the variety of masks, were greatly disapproved of by most of the Authors who wrote on dress. Holme says, the Devil invented them, in his "Academy of Armory."

P. 91. "The late 'Dr. Boucher,' should be Mr. Boucher.

(To be concluded in our next.)

70. *The Godmother's Tales. By the Author of "Short Stories," "Summer Rambles," "Cup of Sweets," &c. &c.* Harris. 12mo.

THIS little volume contains Ten beautiful Tales, which, though not beyond the comprehension of Children, may be read with satisfaction by the most enlightened.—These are the sort of publications which may be safely recommended to the Heads of Families.—O, *si sic omnia!*

71. *Some Account of New Zealand; particularly the Bay of Islands, and surrounding Country; with a Description of the Religion and Government, Language, Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Customs, of the Natives, &c. &c.* By John Savage, Esq. Surgeon, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Jennerian Society. Murray. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

"DURING Mr. Savage's stay at New Zealand he made some observations respecting the country and its inhabitants, which were committed to paper; he also brought a Native of the Island to England, who supplied him with much information upon those subjects. He found that many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean had been described by successive Navigators; but New Zealand, an island, as to extent and population, far superior to any of them, had not been spoken of by a voyager since the time of Captain Cook; and that justly-celebrated Character had visited parts of New Zealand very remote from those which he has attempted to describe. These circumstances induced him to arrange his materials for the press. That part of the work in which he has given directions for sailing into the Bay of Islands, with delineations of head-lands, will, he hopes, be deemed of some importance, as it may be of use to persons whose pursuits lead them to visit this excellent harbour. The country, the religion, and government, the

arts, manners, and customs, of the inhabitants, are faithfully described, and will, he flatters himself, prove interesting to the curious and intelligent reader."

After some useful cautions respecting the entrance into the Bay, the natives and the country are thus introduced:

"In a country that has been described as being peopled by a race of Canibals, you are agreeably surprised by the appearance of the natives, who betray no symptom of savage ferocity, and by the patches of cultivated ground in the neighbourhood of the bay; on each of which is seen a well-thatched hut, and a shed at a little distance. These are the appearances observable from the ship; which, together with the abundant supply of fish and potatoes brought on-board by the natives, tend forcibly to remove the prejudices you have imbibed from former accounts of this country and its inhabitants. It is to be understood, that my remarks have been confined to the Bay of Islands, and the shores immediately surrounding it: a general account of New Zealand is therefore not to be expected.—It is advisable not to suffer any natives to come on-board until the ship is brought to an anchor, as the novelty of their appearance is likely to take off the attention of the seamen from their duty, independently of their being much in the way during the working the ship. When the ship is brought to an anchor it would be unfriendly to prevent their coming on-board in moderate numbers; but it would be always prudent to be provided with fire-arms, and other means of defence, as at least one instance has occurred of their attempting to take a ship. Indeed, if appearances induced them to believe that there was a probability of their attempt succeeding, it is scarcely to be expected that they would not make it. The means of supplying themselves with an article they covet above all others might prove an irresistible temptation: I allude to iron, a metal of which they are so well acquainted with the value, that they will barter almost any thing they possess to obtain it.—The country in the immediate vicinity of the bay is almost destitute of wood, though there are immense forests at fifteen or twenty miles distance. The soil is a light vegetable mould, but rich, as it would appear by the vegetation it produces. There are several villages in the neighbourhood, and a great number of straggling huts: at the head of almost every small inlet, where canoes can be conveniently drawn on shore, a family, or sometimes two, are settled.—The timber of which we have the most knowledge at present is the fir, which grows here to an

amazing height, and of such dimensions as to admit of being formed into a canoe capable of containing thirty persons, or, in other words, five and six feet diameter. Their weapons of war prove the existence of a hard wood, somewhat similar to lignum vitae, growing in this country. This tree is more than a foot in diameter. The flax is of a very superior quality in its native state; but there can be no doubt but that it might be improved by cultivation. Its texture is beautifully silky, the fibres of great strength, and four or five feet long.

"The natives have a great aversion from spirits; and I do not find that they have any mode of intoxication among them; they are consequently robust, cheerful, and active, and probably, in many instances, live to a great age. I observed, that in a few persons the appearances of longevity were very strongly marked, though it is impossible to speak with certainty upon the subject, there being no positive criterion for determining the age of man. In some instances we observe all the characteristics of old age at a very early period of life; while in others juvenility is protracted to an advanced stage. Returning from this digression, I must say something of the fair part of the creation of the Bay of Islands; and there is really no great impropriety in the term, for many of the women were scarcely to be denominated brunettes. Their features in general are regular and pleasing, with long black hair, and dark penetrating eyes. The tattooing of their lips, and the quantity of oil and red earth with which they anoint their persons and hair, would not be agreeable to the taste of a refined European; but I can conceive to a New Zealand lover their well-formed figure, the interesting cast of their countenance, and the sweet tone of their voice, must render them extremely desirable companions, to soothe his cares, and strew his path through life with flowers: for savage life has its cares and perplexities as well as that of the polished native of the most enlightened country.

"But little is known of the religion of these people; the chief objects of their adoration are the sun and moon; with the stars they are well acquainted, and have names for a great many of them; the moon, however, is their favourite deity. They believe it to be the abode of a man, who, at some distant period, paid a visit to New Zealand, and who, they believe, is still very anxious for its welfare, and that of its inhabitants. When paying their adoration to the rising sun, the arms are spread and the head bowed, with the appearance of much joy in their countenances;

countenances, accompanied with a degree of elegant and reverential solemnity. The song used upon this occasion is cheerful, and not destitute of harmony; while that made use of upon the going-down of the sun is mournful, and accompanied by such actions as evidently denote sorrow for his departure. The song upon these occasions is usually sung by one person, to which there is a chorus, in which the whole company join: and I believe that they not only unite their voices for the purpose of adoration, but that their hearts are also filled with the same sentiment. The song used to the moon is mournful, and their accompanying actions denote a mixture of adoration and apprehension.

"When war is determined upon, the conflict must be dreadful. They have no idea of any thing short of conquest or death; and they engage in the battle with a firm reliance upon the former, though they are prepared for the latter by having no dread of it.

"The natives of this island have hitherto been considered Canibals of the worst description; but I apprehend their character, in this respect, is not so horrible as represented; for, although they acknowledge that they have been driven to the dire necessity of eating human flesh, in times of great scarcity of food, yet it does not appear that they have any predilection for the practice: the motive which impels them to this inhuman deed, as customary at present, is vengeance; but even this passion is not pursued without limitation. Thus, after a conquest, the victors do not devour the whole of their prisoners, but are content with shewing their power to do so, by dividing the chief of the vanquished tribe among them: he is eaten, it is true; but I do not believe that food is the inducement. It is probable that an European, who should act with hostility toward them, would be treated in the same way; but if cast defenceless upon their shores, I have reasons for believing he would meet with far different treatment.

"The inhabitants of this part of the world are by no means unskilled in arts and manufactures; among the former is their cultivation of the ground. This, it is true, is confined to the growth of one vegetable, but in which they are remarkably successful: I allude to potatoes; and indeed I never met with that root of a better quality; they keep remarkably well, and we provided a stock of them sufficient to supply the whole ship's company for several months. And here it may not be improper to remark, that, in my opinion, no kind of food taken to sea has a greater tendency to preserve the health of a ship's company, or to recover

it from the effects of a long voyage. I think I have observed more benefit derived, in cases of scurvy, from eating the root raw with vinegar, than from any other remedy; it appears to be most efficacious if taken in the morning fasting. I could not learn when they first became possessed of this invaluable root; they have, however, had some opportunities of changing their seed, which has been of great advantage to them. Cutting is not in practice, the smaller potatoes being always preserved for seed. Their cultivation has hitherto been attended with considerable disadvantages, owing to the want of proper implements; the only mode of turning the soil being with a wooden spade; but as the soil is light, this impediment is not so great as might be imagined. Their potatoe inclosures are not planted with European regularity; but they are productive, and do no discredit to their owners. Though the natives are exceedingly fond of this root, they eat them but sparingly, on account of their great value in procuring iron by barter from European ships that touch at this part of the coast.

"The language of these people, I have reason to believe, is copious; and it is by no means wanting in harmony. From the vociferation in the canoes which came alongside the ship, an inattentive person would conceive that their language was discord itself; but, from attending to their softer conversations, and their affectionate greetings, independently of their songs, I think I am warranted in saying, that the language of New Zealand possesses a considerable degree of softness. The natives reckon by scores, marking each score by their fingers, or by pieces of stick."

A Vocabulary of their language accompanies this chapter.

The Reader will perceive, by the above extracts, that New Zealand is a country highly interesting; and that Mr. Savage is an accurate observer of men and manners.

"The part," he says, "which I have attempted to describe is of greater importance to Europeans than any other, on account of the ocean in its vicinity being very much frequented by spermaceti whales, and the ample supply of refreshment it affords. The harbours are safe and capacious, the country beautiful, the soil favourable to cultivation; and the natives are in all respects a superior race of Indians. These advantages hold out great inducements for colonization, which may hereafter deserve the attention of some European power. The exorbitant price of European labour in new colonies, it is extremely probable, would be obviated

obviated by the assistance of the natives ; their intelligence is such as to render them capable of instruction ; and I have no doubt but they would prove as essentially useful to a colony established in their country as the natives of India prove to our Asiatic dominions."

A Native of New Zealand was brought by Mr. Savage into this kingdom ; and an amusing account is given of the departure from his own country, and subsequent conduct.

"When he arrives in his own country, he will be a very superior man in point of riches and useful knowledge. The use of carpenters and coopers tools he is tolerably well acquainted with ; and I have no doubt, if he remains in New Zealand, that he will remember his visit to Europe with peculiar satisfaction for the remainder of his life."

72. Poetic Sketches. By T. Gent. 12mo.

THE first of these Sketches is an Address to the Reviewers, who are represented as "enthron'd in presidential awe," as armed with a goosequill, and ornamented with a wig.

"The wig, with Wisdom's sombrous seal
impress'd,

Mysterious terrors, grim portents, invest,
And shame and honour on the goosequill
perch,

Like doves and ravens on a country

Again :

"Sirs, if you damn me, you'll resemble
those

That slay'd the trav'ler who had lost his
Are there not foes enough to do my books?
Relentless trunk-makers and pastry-cooks?"

No doubt there are ; but this Poet, who shall for the present be excused on account of his youth, ought to know that the Trunk-makers dare not touch a page until sentence has been passed by the Reviewers, who are not, after all, the merciless beings which his timid fancy has conjured up. The Author, indeed, of the *Sonnets* interspersed among these Sketches, can have little to fear from candour ; and we shall exhibit two of them, to justify our hopes that, when Mr. Gent has learned to be a little more correct, he will be enabled to hold no mean rank among his contemporaries.

"When the rough storm roars round the
peasant's cot,
And bursting thunders roll their awful
While shrieks the frightened night-bird o'er
the spot,

Oh ! what serenity remains within !

For there Contentment, Health, and Peace,
abide,

And pillow'd Age, with calm eye fix'd
Labour's bold Son, his blithe and blooming
Bride,

And liping Innocence, and filial Love.
To such a scene let proud Ambition turn,

Whose aching breast conceals its secret
woe ;

Then shall his fireful spirit melt, and
The mild enjoyments it can never know ;

Then shall he feel the littleness of State,
And sigh that Fortune e'er had made him
great."

"On seeing a young Lady, I had previously
known, confined in a Mad-house.

"Sweet wreck of Loveliness ! alas, how
soon

The sad brief Summer of thy joys hath
How sorrows Friendship for thy hapless
doom,

Thy beauty faded, and thy hopes all
Oh ! 'twas that beauty's power which first
destroy'd

Thy mind's serenity ; its charms but led
The faithless friend that thy pure love en-
joy'd

To tear the blooming blossom from its
How Reason shudders at thy frenzied air !

To see the madd'ning laugh within thy
breast ;

Turn to the shivering grasp of cold De-
Or Love enraptur'd, chaunt thy griefs
to rest.—

Oh ! cease that mournful voice, poor suf-
My heart but bleeds to hear thy musings
wild !"

There is a pathos in this last which
might atone for much worse poetry ;
but, lest Mr. Gent should presume too
much on the indulgence shewn from
our "throne of presidential awe," we
must advise him to burn such trash as
the "Lines to a Fly," in p. 46 ; and
every line or lines in which he feels
any inclination to debase his Muse by
an association with indelicacy.

73. Anthologia. A Collection of Epigrams,
Ludicrous Epitaphs, Sonnets, Tales, Mis-
cellaneous Anecdotes, &c. &c. Inter-
sprersed with Originals. 12mo.

OF this collection some are good,
some bad, and some indifferent. The
Editor, however, has been careful to
exclude indelicacies, and would have
been entitled to more full praise had
he been equally careful with regard to
jokes which border on profaneness.—

The following extracts will, we think,
form a fair specimen of the entertain-
ment the Reader may expect from this
Anthology.

90. On

"On Mr. MASON'S *Abuse of the late Dr. JOHNSON, in his Memoirs of W. WHITEHEAD.*

"When Johnson spake, poor Mason's wrath was dumb;

But, Johnson silenc'd, prattles o'er his tomb:
Thus, at some eagle slain, once frighten'd crows,

With dastard vengeance, aim their puny Mason!
what wreath shall grace that Crittick's head,

Who fear'd the living, but insults the

"Dr. JOHNSON'S *Ghost* and Mrs. PLOZZI.

"When this lady published a volume of Dr. Johnson's private and confidential letters, she was supposed to have been actuated more by vanity and interest than a regard to the literary reputation of the Doctor; whose Ghost, offended at the liberty she had taken, is supposed to address her in the following epigrammatic lines:

"Where Streatham spread its plenteous board,

I open'd Learning's valued hoard,

And, as I feasted, pros'd:

Good things I said, good things I eat,

I gave you knowledge for your meat,

And thought th' account was clos'd.

"If obligations still I ow'd,

You sold each item to the crowd;

I suffer'd by the tale:

For God's sake, Madam, let me rest,

Nor longer vex your quondam guest—

I'll pay you for your ale."

"EPITAPH in Curry Church-yard, near Edinburgh, on a School-majier.

"Beneath these stones lie Mackie's bones:
O Satan! if you take him,
Appoint him tutor to your sons,
And clever de'ils he'll make them."

"EPITAPH on a Mr. JOHN.

"Death came to John,
And whisper'd in his ear,

"You must die, John,
D'ye hear?"

"Quoth John to Death,
'The news is bad.'

"No matter," quoth Death,
"I've said."

"EPIGRAM.

"Adam alone could not be easy,
So he must have a wife, an't please ye.
But how did he procure this wife,
To cheer his solitary life?
Why, from a rib cut off his side
Was form'd this necessary bride.
But how did he the pain beguile?
Pho! he slept sweetly all the while.
But when the rib was re-applied,
In woman's form, to Adam's side,
How then, I pray you, did it answer?
He never slept so sweet again, Sir."

"EPIGRAM.

"Abaddon, they say, is a name for the Devil;

I dare say he'd thank 'em being so civil:
But there's no need of this name, which
in truth is a sad one; [bad one?]

For who does not know that the Devil's a

Some of these appear to be new;
and perhaps, to readers not very conversant in works of humour, many more may appear in the same light.

74. *Repertorio Musicale, ossia Raccolta di Varia Poesia composta ad uso de' Professori di Musica, e Dilettanti.* Da G. B. Boschini Romano. 12mo.

THIS collection of Italian Lyrics, which is introduced with an elegant dedicatory Sonnet to the Rev. Mr. Dutens, includes some of the most pathetic as well as sprightly specimens of the modern School, and cannot fail to be an acceptable addition to the libraries of our Dilettanti. The Opera is so high a favourite with people of fashion that they are to be praised for endeavouring to render their pleasure more rational by studying the language in which it is written. To such, the airs, duets, canzonets, and cantatas, of this elegant little volume will form a profitable exercise; although it must be confessed that the greater part of them require the aid of music to make them the vehicles of pleasure.

75. *The Ratiad, a Seri-Comic [Seri-Comic] Poem. In Eight Cantos.* By an Anti-Hudibrasian. 12mo.

IN the Preface to this poem the Author says, that, "could he be well assured that this trifle, with all its faults, would ever, in a single instance, prove effectual to check the spirit of party zeal, and cement the bonds of unanimity among Christian Professors, he should think himself amply rewarded for the trouble it has cost him, and rest fully satisfied with the reflection, that, though he has spent his time in the pursuit of a Rat, he has not had the mortification of spending it in vain." But in what manner there is the smallest probability of such a poem contributing to this purpose we have not been able to discover, after a very attentive perusal. There is a story about rats who got into a church, and ate the loaves intended for the poor; dogs and cats were called in to destroy the rats, and fell to fighting with one another; and the moral is, that we ought

ought to let rats live in peace as well as man. By rats, if the Author means any thing, he means the Methodists; but what resemblance is there? or why, if we are obliged to let the Methodists live in their own way, we must also permit rats to live, our Author has not informed us; any more than why, after writing in the manner of Butler, he styles himself an Anti-Hudibrasian. We regret this jumble of inconsistencies, however, because the Author has vivacity and humour for this species of composition, if he could have employed his talents on a more perspicuous and fertile subject.

76. *A brief Outline of the Plan of Mr. Robinson's School, No. 53, Lincoln's Inn Fields.* 12mo.

THIS outline contains many shrewd remarks on improvements in education, and on the means of recovering it where neglected. In other respects, advertisements for schools are not *co-rum notis*; and all that we can say is, that he who knows so well what ought to be done may be presumed so far qualified to carry his plan into execution.

77. *Words of Eternal Life; or, Catechism explained, on a new and familiar Plan. With Notes.* By B. N. Turner, M. A. Rector of Denton, in Lincolnshire, and Wing, in Rutland, and some Time Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

THE worthy Clergy of our Church have provided many Explanations of the Catechism for the use of the young, and of parents who take upon them the delightful task of instructing their children in matters of sacred duty. How far all or any of these can be superfluous by the present attempt, we are not prepared to decide. The explanations are indeed perspicuous, and well adapted to impress a deep sense of "The Words of Eternal Life;" and the notes will be found particularly useful: but perhaps allusions to the practices or opinions of Sectaries might as well have been omitted in a work which is purely initiatory. We do not, however, mean to withhold from this cheap and well-printed Manual of Christian Faith any part of the recommendation which such efforts for the benefit of the rising generation justly deserve. There can be no doubt that it will prove serviceable, "as an Epitome of Religious Knowledge, for the use of private families."

78. *Gleanings from Zimmerman's "Solitude." To which are added, Occasional Observations, and an Ode to Retirement.* By Mrs. Bayfield, Author of "Fugitive Pieces." 12mo. (Continued from vol. LXXVI. p. 747.)

ZIMMERMAN'S *Treatise on Solitude* is a well-known work in this country, and has passed through many editions. Mrs. Bayfield, however, is of opinion that it is rather too prolix; that there are many fatiguing repetitions and digressions; and that the omission of these, with some of its quotations, would reduce it to a desirable pocket-companion; and by that means increase the number of its readers, and extend those beneficial effects which a review of its merits will not fail to produce. In all this, although in general unreservedly to be bridged, we concur with our fair Authoress, who has executed her plan with elegance and fidelity. Her "Occasional Observations" are few, but sensible. Of the "Ode to Retirement" we have less to say. It bears more resemblance to a Prologue than to an Ode.

79. *A Letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. in Consequence of the unqualified Approbation expressed by him, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Lancaster's System of Education, &c.* Second Edition.

FOR our opinion of this tract we may refer our Readers to p. 340 of our last volume. We are happy to find it has arrived at a second edition, which the Author (Mr. Bowles) has very considerably enlarged. There are arguments in favour of religious education here, which the friends of Mr. Lancaster will find some difficulty in controverting; and if, as that gentleman says, "it cannot be reasonably expected that conscientious men should promote a religious opinion directly contrary to their own," we hope that the guardians of youth, and especially of parish youth, will take care under what conscientious man they place them.

80. *SIMONIDES.* 12mo.

THIS Collection of Poems, we are told, is called *Simonides* because the first of them commemorates the dead, a species of composition in which *Simonides* excelled. The collection is very miscellaneous, and its merits as various as its subjects. The Author appears to have studied the old English Poets

Poets with much attention, and to be ambitious of their quaintness. When we read such lines as the following, we are naturally reminded of the School of Quarles, or perhaps of Cowley:

"Flow, precious tears! thus shall my rival know

For me, not him, ye flow.

Stay, precious tears! ah stay: this jealous heart

Would bid you flow apart:

Left he should see you rising o'er the brim,
And think you rise for him.

Your secret cells, while he is present, keep,
Nor, though I'm absent, weep."

We select this as the shortest; but the whole collection is affected by the same imitative taste. Some Latin verses conclude the volume, of which we cannot give a very favourable opinion. By the preface to them we learn that the Author published a poem called "Gebir," and, if we mistake not, about the year 1800. From what we remember of that poem, we have no hesitation in saying that he is very considerably improved; and, if he will consult the bent of his own genius, he may produce what will be far more worthy of a name. As he has put a very curious question to his Readers, "Is not Paradise Regained the heaviest and dullest poem that ever out-lived its century, not excepting the *Christiad* of Vida?" We answer, NO.

91. POEMS. By Robertus. 12mo.

"THESE Poems now offered to the Publick are the first productions of a young man, who will be gratified if the Literary Censors will allow them that merit which some few friends have already given them. As Poetry is not my *trade*, beyond this approbation my wishes are few." What merit the Author's friends may have allowed them, we have no opportunity of knowing; the approbation of *friends* is a species of secret influence which must not be supposed to affect the decisions of "Literary Censors." Justice, however, requires us to say, that we have seldom seen a miscellany of first attempts in which there is so little to blame. The greater parts are translations from Anacreon, inferior, perhaps, to those of Moore, but expressive of the Author's meaning, and the Translator's taste and spirit. The originals are amatory, or Anacreontic; in the former, the ardency of youth occasionally appears; but, as the Author

has obtained the fair object of his wishes, this failing of young Poets may gradually abate, although, we hope, without impelling him to exchange

"The myrtle of Venus for Bacchus's vine."

92. *Essays on Moral and Religious Subjects, calculated to increase the Love of God and the Growth of Virtue in the Youthful Mind.* By M. Pelham.

THESE Essays are admirably calculated, both with respect to matter and manner, to promote the object intended by the benevolent Author. They are written in a style familiar yet correct; and the principles inculcated are such as cannot fail to induce right habits of thinking, and of conduct, in the various relations of life and dispensations of Providence. The Juvenile Library in St. Paul's Church-yard affords to many works of this description that we are sometimes at a loss for distinctive praise; yet we can have little scruple in ranking these Essays among the most useful presents that can be offered to a young person.

93. *A Description of Ceylon; containing an Account of the Country, Inhabitants, and Natural Productions; with Narratives of a Tour round the Island in 1800, the Campaign in Candy in 1803, and a Journey to Ramisseram in 1804. Illustrated by Twenty-five Engravings from original Drawings.* By the Rev. James Cordiner, A. M. late Chaplain to the Garrison of Columbo. In Two Volumes, 4to. Longman and Co. 1807.

MR. CORDINER dedicates his work to the Honourable Frederick North, late Governor of the British settlements in the island of Ceylon; and observes, in the Preface, that he resided there from 1799 to 1804, as chaplain to the garrison of Columbo, "and principal of all the schools in the island; during which time he was the only clergyman of the Church of England in any of its settlements." During this residence the Author obtained the manner of enlarding the wild elephant, and the mode of taming that enormous animal; the stripping of the cinnamon bark; the process of collecting natural salt; and the diving for pearl-oysters, from actual observation and authentic information; and the plates which illustrate the work were engraved from accurate drawings made by Mr. C. on the spot.

Ramisseram

Ramisseram is a small island under the government of the East India Company, and being out of the usual route of travellers, and consequently little known and never described, has induced the Author to give an account of it.

"The Narrative of the Campaign of the British Forces in the Candian Territories, in 1803, was compiled at Columbo, from the information of the principal Civil Servants of Government, and an extensive correspondence with respectable Officers in the field. To it is added a Medical Report concerning the Health of the Troops in the Month of April of the same Year, by the Superintendent of Hospitals in Ceylon; whose observations throw a clear light on the nature of the climate, and the diseases to which it is subject.

"An embassy to Candia, in 1800, illustrates the curious ceremonies practised at that Court; and extracts from the old History written by Captain Robert Knox, in 1681, exhibit a faithful picture of that country in its present state. But, after all the advantages which the Writer has enjoyed, his work will not appear without errors and imperfections. Any information, therefore, which may be conveyed to the Publishers will be gratefully acknowledged; and, if the Description of Ceylon should undergo a second edition, every mistake which is pointed out will be carefully corrected."

This candid admission appears to be the honest dictate of modest merit, rather than a consciousness of neglect and carelessness. Under this impression, we heartily wish that Mr. C. may have an opportunity of amending whatever errors may be discovered, in another edition. Facing the first chapter is a remarkably neat sketch or map of the island of Ceylon, which exhibits the Author's route in 1800, and the marches of the Army in 1803. This recent acquisition is situated in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, and is said by Strabo to be as large as Britain; who adds, from Onesicritus, that its extent was above 5000 stadia, without mentioning the length or breadth; whence it may be supposed that the former was more correctly acquainted with its shape than the latter, which resembles a pear. According to Pliny, Onesicritus, commander of the fleet of Alexander the Great, was the first who discovered it to be an island. The same Author says, Eratosthenes estimated it

to be 5000 stadia in length, and 7000 in breadth. Mr. Cordiner observes, it "is singular that Pomponius Mela, who wrote in the reign of Claudius, should express a doubt whether Taprobane* was an island, or the beginning of a new world, as it was not known to have been circumnavigated." Pliny relates that Annius Placamus, having sent a freedman to collect the rents of his farms on the borders of the Red Sea, the latter was driven by adverse winds into the Indian Ocean, and having visited the port of Hippuri, he was thus enabled to convey a more perfect account of the island to Rome than Mela had been able to procure, as he had in all probability finished his work before the freedman's return. This man "declared that the *Septentrio*, or Great Bear, was not visible on the island; which, if true, would prove that he was farther to the South than any part of Ceylon now existing. Indeed, it is a tradition of the natives (supported, as it is said, by astronomical observations), that the island is much diminished in size from what it was formerly; which tradition is particularly mentioned by Marco Paolo, a Venetian, who visited the East in the thirteenth century."

Sir John Maundeville, an Englishman, and a contemporary traveller with Paolo, accurately asserts that it is 800 miles in circumference. "Its general direction is nearly North and South - the length, from Dondra Head to Point Pedro, is 280 miles; the greatest breadth, from Columbo to Komary, 150. On the South and East sides it is washed by the great Indian Ocean; on the West it is bounded by the Gulph of Manaar, which separates it from the coast of Coromandel; the North point stretches into the Bay of Bengal; and the Southern extremity extends nearly two degrees beyond Cape Comorin. The nearest passage to the Indian peninsula is by the small islands of Manaar and Ramisseram, commonly called Rama's or Adam's Bridge, and measures nearly 30 miles."

Ceylon is the Taprobane of the Greeks and Romans; but those people have given widely different descriptions of it; indeed, there is little information extant relating to its history and origi-

* On this subject see the Letter of our learned Correspondent T. R. in p. 30 of our present volume. EDIT.

nal state. The name was unknown in Europe before the time in which Alexander the Great flourished; and from that period till 1505, when the Portuguese landed, the accounts of it are confused and contradictory; one of those represents it as extending several degrees on each side of the Equator; which rather applies to Sumatra: but every thing relating to Ceylon has been well described by Markden. The Sanscrit name of the island is *Tapobon*, signifying the holy wilderness, or groves for prayer, where pilgrims assemble, from the remotest parts of India, to pay their devotions to the unknown God; which word seems, in some measure, to remove the doubts entertained whether *Taprobane* implied the name of one island, or the boundaries of ancient discovery. Mr. Duncan derives it, in the *Asiatic Researches*, "from *Tapoo Rawan*, the Island of Rawan the Giant, who, according to the Indian Mythology, fought with Rama on this very spot."

The natives call it *Lanca*, or the Holy Land; and it still bears this name, in the Cingalese and Malabar languages, on the paper currency. Several other derivations are given by Mr. C.; who proceeds to inform us, that the Portuguese maintained possession, though accompanied by continual hostilities, for 153 years; but were finally expelled by the Dutch in 1658, who were dispossessed by the English in 1795 and 1796; and by the Treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the full property and sovereignty of all the establishments in the island belonging to the Batavian Republic and the Dutch East India Company were ceded to his Britannic Majesty.

"The territory which now belongs to Great Britain forms a belt round the island, extending, in some places, not more than six, in others thirty, and on the Northern side even sixty miles into the interior country. The inland provinces, cut off from all communication with the sea, and occupying the greater part of the island, are still retained by the King of Candy, whose capital is situated in the centre of his dominions." Part of the country is very mountainous; and some of the mountains bear the romantic shapes of castles and vast pyramids; but the Northern parts of the island are flat; and almost the whole circuit of the

coast is bordered by a sandy beach, within which is a broad range of coconut-trees. The Candian territories contain numerous mountains and extensive plains, and many of each are highly cultivated; the situation of the capital is extremely picturesque; and the vicinity of huge piles of rocks, fringed by extensive woods, render it very beautiful; but the natural barriers and constant hostilities of every possessor with the natives, till the present moment, exclusive of the infalubility of the climate, has prevented the Europeans from having a perfect knowledge of the interior of the country, which is in truth confined to what may be observed from three or four rugged paths leading to Candy. Adam's Peak is conical, and the highest mountain in the island, and may be seen distinctly 150 miles in extent, when sailing along the South-west coast; and, though but 60 miles East by South from Columbo, has never been visited by an English European subject. It is said that the summit supports "a carved stone, called an impression of a foot of Buddha, in some respects similar to those in the kingdoms of Ava and Siam."

The art of husbandry is, but little practised, owing to the deficiency of population and the quantity of fruits. There are numerous lakes and rivers; four of the principal of the latter spring from Adam's Peak and the adjacent hills; and some are navigable for small boats a considerable distance from the sea. The harbours are those of Trincomalee and Point de Galle; the former is one of the best in the world. The climate is generally more uniform and temperate than in any part of the peninsula, and the heat less intense than might be expected; the medium on parts of the coast is about 81 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, where frequent rains and the land and sea breezes prevail; but others and the interior are far different, the temperature there often varying, in the course of nine hours, from 69 to 90 degrees. This violent change between the day and night produces the jungle or hill fever, after the slightest exposure; besides, dense fogs arise between the mountains, and from the forests, where an uniform stagnation exists for a long time together. Lightning and slight earthquakes are frequent, but

never attended with injurious consequences. The North-east monsoon blows from November to April or May; and from that period the South-west wind prevails. As the island is bisected by a ridge of lofty mountains, the periodical rains fall in torrents on one side, while the other enjoys a perfectly clear atmosphere; and on the change of the wind the case is reversed; with the exception of the setting-in of the monsoons, when the wind rages for a short time with great violence, regular land and sea breezes take place: the latter follows a long calm, and begins about 11 o'clock in the morning; the former commences about 7 in the evening, and gradually ceases at eight in the morning.

There is a peculiarity in the foundation of the soil, which consists of a deep stratum of reddish clay, sand, and seruginous matter, which the natives call *Catoor* stone. This, when first removed, is soft, but exposure to the sun renders it hard and brittle, and fit for building; above, is a black mould; and the surface is a white sand. The fertility of the soil produces a vivid and perpetual verdure in the grass. The only considerable cliffs are at Point de Galle and Trincomalee; but the whole of the beach abounds with various species of white coral, which lies in ledges under water. The similarity of the Indian peninsula, and the numerous shoals between that and the island, have induced a general opinion that they were originally joined. Useful fossils, iron ore, mica, plumbago, crystallized pyrites, containing a little copper and quicksilver, are amongst the natural products of Ceylon. The iron ore is very plentiful; and the Candian territories are said to contain gold; but the working of mines, or gathering of dust, is forbid by the King, through motives of policy. Twenty different species of precious stones are found, but no real diamonds; those of the greatest value are the emerald and the cat's eye.

(To be continued.)

64. *A Letter to the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations, in the British West India Islands. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London. Cadell and Davies. 8vo. 2s. 1808.*

THE pious and useful labours of this venerable Prelate are only to terminate with his life. His career has been long

and honourable; may it yet be extended, that he may enjoy the complacency arising from his conscious exertions in the cause of Religion and of Virtue! It is observable with respect to the Bishop of London, what does not always happen to those who have written so much, that his productions have all been popular, from the very first Charges that he published in his Episcopal Character to his more extended Works. The reason is, that their object has invariably been the good of the Community; that in his compositions he has always preferred sound sense to fancy, simplicity to ornament.

The thing proposed by this last publication is so amiable, and promises, in its operation, to be so extensively beneficial, that it can only be necessary to mention it, to secure universal approbation. It is, to establish Parochial Schools in the British West India Islands, for the Purpose of bringing-up the Children of Negro Slaves in the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion. That they should receive encouragement from those more immediately concerned, is clearly and forcibly pointed out by the Bishop to be not only their duty, but their real interest. It tends to promote the increase of the Negroes, by restraining that licentiousness which is invariably found to counteract population. The plan proposed for adoption is that so successfully introduced by Dr. Bell at Madras, which is detailed at length in the Appendix to a Letter from Dr. Bell himself to the Bishop of London.

The Writer thus explains his wishes:

"It is, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN EVERY PARISH OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, one or more in every parish, as the extent of the parish and the number of Negroes in it may require; these schools to be formed on the plan originally sketched out by Dr. Bell, first established by him at Madras, and since transferred by him, in an improved state, to this country, where they are beginning to produce the most salutary effects. The peculiar nature, the super-eminent advantages, and the extensive and beneficial effects, which have been already produced by them, both in the East Indies and in this country, you will find fully explained in the Appendix or Postscript to this Letter. After reading that, which I earnestly recommend to your most serious consideration, you will not, I trust, have any hesitation in applying

ing it to the use of your own Negroes. And if, for the reasons above adduced, you should be of opinion (and I do not see how it is possible for you not to entertain that opinion), that the religious education and instruction of your young Negroes is essentially necessary to restrain them from the most fatal excesses in the indulgence of their sensual appetites; and that such restraint is equally necessary to keep up a constant supply of home-born Slaves for the cultivation of your lands; you will perceive that these important purposes can in no other way be so easily, so effectually, and so expeditiously obtained, as by the adoption of the schools here proposed.—Assuming then that you are resolved upon the measure, the next consideration is, how are sufficient funds to be provided for carrying it into effect? Now I apprehend that in this there will be very little difficulty, as one great excellence of Dr. Bell's plan is, that it is attended with but a very trifling expence. To defray this expence, I would propose, 1. That a general subscription should be set on foot in this country, which I am persuaded would be an extensive and a liberal one. In my own diocese, and particularly in the opulent cities of London and Westminster, I would exert my utmost influence to promote it, and would myself begin it with the sum of 500l.; and, if the occasion called for it, would at any time be ready to double that sum. 2. I can entertain no doubt but that the British Legislature, which has already manifested so laudable a concern for the temporal happiness of the Negroes, will not be indifferent to their *spiritual* welfare, nor refuse their assistance in promoting it, by encouraging the Establishment of these Parochial Schools. 3. *The Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands* (of which I have the honour to be President) have, I think, the power, and would not, I am confident, want the inclination, to contribute some share of their moderate revenue towards forwarding the plan proposed; as one part of their institution is the education of the young Negroes; and they are allowed by their charter to send out *schoolmasters* to the islands, as well as missionaries. 4. Lastly, if these funds should not prove sufficient, a very small parochial rate might be raised on the proprietors of lands in every island; to which (as they are to reap all the benefits of the institution, in the increase of their native Negroes, and will consequently save all the enormous sums formerly expended in the importation of fresh Slaves from Africa) they cannot, I think, reasonably object."

The Bishop condescends to state and to reply to the obstacles which may impede the accomplishment of his benevolent proposition; and this he does with great force and effect, and with an eloquence the most impressive; as for example:

"By that very large share which the British Nation and the British Islands have, for several centuries, taken in the importation of Slaves from Africa, many thousands, many millions of innocent, unoffending human beings have been torn from their native land, from every blessing that was valuable, every connexion that was dear to them; have been conveyed, against their will, to a country and to a people unknown to them; and, without any offence or fault of theirs, have been doomed to PERPETUAL SERVITUDE; a servitude too which at their death they leave (the only inheritance they have to leave) entailed upon their latest posterity. These, surely, are sufferings which call for some compensation; and what better, what more proper compensation can there be, than that of communicating to them the blessings of the Gospel, and opening to them the revising prospect of eternal felicity in another life, since their fate has been so unfortunate in this? This will be an act of kindness, of benevolence, of charity, in its highest and sublimest form, and productive of the most extensive and substantial good. It is a boon which, comparatively speaking, will cost you nothing, but to the objects of it will be invaluable. It will be a cordial to their hearts, and a support under their toils; it will soothe their minds with all the consolations of Religion; it will make even servitude itself sit light upon them; and cheer their souls with the hope of eternal freedom and felicity in another world. Instead of lessening their inclination to labour, it will increase their industry, and their desire (in conformity to the commands of the Religion they have embraced) to please their masters in all things. It will redouble their attachment to those masters, and bind them down to the performance of all their duties by the strongest ties of affection and gratitude. Nor will you, Gentlemen, be without your reward, and that the highest and most gratifying that a human being can receive, the approbation of God, and the applause of the whole World. You will have the immortal honour of founding a new School for Piety and Virtue in the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean; of erecting a noble Structure of Religion and Morality in the Western World; of exhibiting to mankind the interesting spectacle of a very large

large community of truly *Christian Negroes*; and of leading the way to the salvation of more than 500,000 human beings (immersed before in the grossest ignorance, superstition, wickedness, and idolatry), with all their countless descendants, to the end of time."

At the conclusion the Author makes honourable mention of the efforts of the Bible Society, by whom the Holy Scriptures have been dispersed and circulated from Iceland to the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Diemen's Land, from Hindostan and the shores of the Caspian to Buenos Ayres, and the Lakes of North America.

It is with the truest satisfaction we learn, that some of the Proprietors have already expressed themselves so favourable to the undertaking as to order the experiment to be immediately made on their own estates. It is our sincere hope that the Bishop may live to see it effectual, which we know will be the only reward he desires for his continued labours in the vineyard of Christian Charity.

85. *Observations on the proposed Stipendiary Curates' Bill.* Ward, Printer, Hinckley.

"THE leading principle of this Bill is just, humane, and pious. It is to be lamented that circumstances do not admit the extension of its operation to the most numerous class of the Parochial Clergy, poor Vicars, and perpetual Curates, who have a much inferior provision than is made for their Stipendiary Brethren."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In our list of the works of the late Dr. Gregory, p. 277, we have inadvertently attributed to him "Letters astronomical and philosophical, for the Instruction of British Youth, 1797," 18mo. But that excellent little elementary treatise, we since perceive, is the work of Mr. Olinthus Gregory (of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich), well known as the author of a Treatise on Mechanics, Astronomy, &c.; a third edition, much enlarged, has been recently published.

We are desired to observe, that Mr. Thomas Twining, and not Mr. Twining, was the Author of the Letter to the Chairman of the East India Company, reviewed last month, p. 334.

Mr. MAYNE, author of the Poem of "Glasgow," has in the press, and will publish in the course of the month, "The Siller Gun," a Poem in four cantos, founded on an ancient custom of stouting for a silver gun, first given

as a prize to the best marksman among the Corporations of Dumfries. The Poem will be illustrated by Notes and a Glossary.

Mr. REEVE, author of the work intitled "A Demonstration of the Necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies," has now in the press another performance on the State of the East India Company, which will speedily be published.

Mr. HAYLEY has nearly finished his Life of Romney, which will doubtless be an interesting work, and tend to make more universally known the "eminent Painter" to whom the Muse of Mr. Hayley has already paid so classical a tribute of affection.—Mr. Isaac Peach, one of his Pupils, has lately gained the first Prize given by the English School.

Mr. T. E. WILLIAMS, of Reading, an ingenious Chemist, is printing, at his own private press, a Catalogue of British Plants, and particularly pointing out their medical and æconomical uses.

A Translation of the Satires of Boileau, with some Account of his Life and Writings, may shortly be expected.

Miss CARTER's Correspondence with Miss TALBOT and Mrs. VASEY will soon be published in two quarto volumes.

Mr. JOHNES has almost completed an English Version of Montfretet,

The Royal College of Surgeons, on the 9th instant, adjudged the Jacksonian prize for 1807 to John Hyslop, Esq. of Renchurch-street, for the best Dissertation "On Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages, and the Treatment of them." The same Gentleman obtained the prize from the Royal College in 1805, for the best Treatise "On Injuries of the Head from External Violence."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The blunder announced about Sutton Coldfield, in p. 193, is in the word *inhabitants*. That parish contained, in 1696, 310 houses; and in 1791, 360 houses; and in 1768, 1800 inhabitants. W. P.

A. Z. recommends THE VICAR, p. 29, to make enquiry respecting the reform of an abuse very similar to the one he complains of, which was, a very few years back, brought about in the parish of Hampton, Middlesex; where the original endowment, he believes, is now on a footing every way answering its institution, and was at the time an individual took up the business very badly attended to.

We should be sorry to discourage A YOUNG BEGINNER. He may improve in due time,

POEMS

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
LITERARY FUND,

AT FREEMASONS' HALL, MAY 3, 1808.

I.—ADDRESS * WRITTEN AND RECITED BY
WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

AS the revolving Sun, and genial
showers,
Inleaf the trees, and renovate the flowers;
To plants long torpid vegetation yield,
And cloath in Nature's mantle all the field!
So this auspicious day returns to bless,
Neglected talents pining in distress.
Genius, above the Hypocrite's disguise,
Who, scorns by sycophantic arts to rise;
Who ne'er to servile Flattery descends,
To gain a Patron, or promote his ends;
Oft sees his brilliant prospects fade away,
Like glitter'g ice-drops in the beams of
day!

Age steals upon him with augmented care,
Till Death at last relieves him from Des-
pair.

Here letter'd Indigence, Disease and Pain,
May hope relief, nor find that hope is vain,
For the worst evils gifted minds endure,
'Tis yours to mitigate, if not to cure;
And when, restrain'd, you have not to
bestow, [woe.

Your hearts in sympathy weep tears of
In ev'ry age, it is the Poet's fate,
To have his worth acknowledg'd when too
late—

And who a happier lot can hope to find;
Than Homer, mendicant; or Milton, blind!
Thro' Greece the Prince of Poets begg'd
his bread, [head!

And barren Laurels crown'd our Milton's
While Camoens, Lusitania's pride and
shame! [through his fame:
Starv'd in that land which lives but
Spenser, whom Great Eliza could com-
mend, [friend,

And all-accomplish'd Sidney † call his
His golden dreams, and fairy visions past,
His Country left to die in want at last.
Urg'd by Distress to write the servile
rhyme, [lime!

The Muse of Dryden, nervous and sub-
In Epic Verse had soar'd a loftier height—
But chilling Poverty forbade her flight:
Butler and Otway fill the mournful page,
And Chatterton—the victim of our age.
Thus Nations, to their Ornaments unjust,
Neglect them living, then enshrine their
Dust;

Cruel, unwise, capricious in their plan,
They make an Idol, whom they starv'd a
Man!

But slighted Genius shall repine no more;
Nor turn disgusted from the Miser's door;

* Being the 19th Anniversary Poem
written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Lite-
rary Fund.

† Sir Philip Sidney.

For England's Heir a bright example shows,
Of power and will to mitigate his woes.
Perhaps some praise, some merit may
be due,

To that firm Band, that persevering few,
Who to an honourable purpose just,
Will ne'er betray their delegated trust;
In Public Life this points the road to fame,
And well deserves the real Patriot's name,
Name still rever'd! though often mis-
apply'd,

That Traitors fear, and Hypocrites deride!
The Muse, with ardent zeal, invokes thy
power,

To warm each bosom, at this awful hour,
When Europe's Tyrant, Europe's strength
unites, [Rights;
Against our Monarch, and his People's
Against the Noble Swede, who still remains,
Free from the vile dishonour of his chains.

Britons united may the World withstand!
'Tis only Faction can subdue this land;
There, in the thoughts of all the Good and
Wise, [lies!

Our Foe's sole hope, and all our danger
When the winds whistle, and the billows
roar,

To drive the lab'ring Vessel on the shore;
Do seamen then in private feuds engage,
And waste their time in enmity and rage?
Do little jealousies the Crew divide,
When Death rides ghastly on the foaming
tide! [spire,

When round the Ship the elements con-
To sink in whirlpools, or to whelm in fire?
No—

The Ship in danger, all contention ends,
One common peril makes them common
friends;

A gen'rous warmth and emulation glows,
And false ambition cannot make them foes:
Unaw'd by tempests, unsubdu'd by fears,
Through raging seas the watchful Pilot
steers;

The Crew united every danger brave,
And the proud Vessel nobly stems the
wave!

True Patriots will forego, at such an hour,
The love of Rule, and quenchless Thirst of
Power:

For Rival Parties have this truth confess'd,
That England is above all Nations bless'd!
Where can man call, but near the British
Throne *, [own?

His House his Castle, and his Mind his
Let us survey each prostrate Country
round, [be found?

Where else can Freedom's sacred tree
France drench'd in blood, its shadow
sought in vain, [Spain!
Holland 's enslav'd, and trebly shackled

* The Author has taken some of the lines
that follow from 'his Appeal to the Spirit
of the Land,

The gallant Swiss for ever must deplore
Those happy scenes that bless'd their vales
before; [hour,
While poor Germania, France, in fatal
Seduc'd by Treason, or oppress'd by Power!
And left to plunder'd Italy alone,
Her Scorpion Sceptre, and her Iron Throne!
But could the Corsican this Land subdue,
Their chains are light to those he'd forge
for you; [envied State,
For England's Freedom, Wealth, and
Are the great objects of his deadliest hate.

Then let the Spirit of the Isle appear,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and sharpen ev'ry spear;
Let civil feuds—disgraceful discord!—
end,

And ev'ry Briton be Britannia's friend!
To Public Love let private Interests yield,
And Rich and Poor be ready for the field!
In strong fraternal Bands when marshal'd
there;

Can any Man of England's cause despair?
If such there be, let fear his tongue with-
hold,

Nor damp the Patriot ardour of the Bold;
Let him remember, to his lasting shame,
The hour of Danger is the hour of Fame.
Our native freeborn spirit is not broke—
Britons will never bear the Gallic Yoke;
Like subject slaves endure the Tyrant's rod,
Betray their Country, and offend their
God!

Perish the thought! for England still shall
be [Sea!

Queen of the Isles! and Empress of the
And though degraded Kingdoms round her
fall,

Her fame shall rise superior to them all;
Till Gallia's Tyrant shall with anguish own,
That Freedom makes impregnable her
Throne!

Tuere Britons serve the Monarch they
revere; [they fear—

While Nations crouch beneath the scourge
Let him then trample on a World of Slaves,
That Land defies him which commands
the Waves!

II.—By J. H. PYS, Esq. POST LAUREAT.

A S from wild Winter's rude tempestuous
reign, [plain,
The snow-clad mountain, and the dreary
Tempests that o'er the ravag'd forest
sweep,

Or swell the booming surges of the deep;
The swains delighted turn the joyful eye,
Where Zephyr wantons in the vernal sky;
Hail of returning Spring the genial ray,
And bless thy golden reign, ambrosial May:
So from the storms of war, whose thunders
hurl'd [world;

Shake, with tremendous peal, th' astonish'd
To this blest scene of social love, the sight
Turns with warm sentiments of pure de-
light;

And the Muse bids the song of battle cease,
To hail the strains of Charity and Pounce.

Yet 'mid the din of arms, the battle's
tide,

That spread its fatal deluge far and wide,
Did Science mourn her wonted trophies
lost, [cross'd?

Her glories tarnish'd, or her progress
No—still she flourish'd 'mid the threaten-
ing gloom; [bloom.

Still blush'd her honours with unfading
Though the dread thunderbolt, with fatal
stroke,

Lay prostrate on the earth the giant Oak!
The sacred Laurel, with unjur'd form,
Spreads her green foliage, and defies the
storm.

Yet, not to stoic apathy resign'd,
Does Science view the sorrows of Mankind;
Active and firm her powers around she
draws,

Proud to assert her injur'd Country's cause.
Mathesis now her potent arts combines,
Bids the long phalanx stretch its glittering
lines;

Teaches the chief to form the hostile plan,
Flame in the rear, or thunder in the van;
Aim 'gainst th' embattled wall the fiery
blow, [foc.

Or guard the leaguer'd fortress from the
Now through th' extent of Ocean's pathless
tide, [guide.

Britannia's floating bulwarks knows to
Wafting to certain Victory the brave,
By every shore his briny billows lave.

While History, on her adamantine page,
The lasting record of each passing age,
Blazons in deathless characters his deeds,
In Albion's cause, who conquers, or who
bleeds.

And round the victor's brow, or o'er his
tomb, [bloom;
The Muses bid their freshest garlands
And swelling loud the choral notes of Fame,
To distant ages consecrate his name.

O Science! whether now thy genial
beam [stream,

Pours o'er enlighten'd worlds its copious
Or, more confin'd, with milder lustre
shows

The lenient solace of domestic woes;
Now on a people sheds Truth's sacred
ray; [way;

Now charms one vagrant foot to Virtue's
Happy thy sons! whose piercing eyes ex-
plore [store;

Each deep recess of Nature's bounteous
Whether pale Study urge them to reveal
The wondrous scenes her forms minute
conceal;

Or with superior zeal, and bolder toil,
Which danger cannot awe, or labour foil,
They trace her giant form, and march
sublime

Through each vicissitude of soil and clime;
Following

Following the track, by saints and sages
trod, [God;
Through Nature's wonders up to Nature's
While Morals, Manners, Truth, Religion,
Law, [tions draw;
New light, new strength, from their exer-
These who unite to mitigate the woes,
Which oft, too oft! the Man of Science
knows;

Who on the general weal intent alone,
Seeks public good, regardless of his own;
Shall, while a nation, with approving
voice,

Owne of benevolence this happiest choice;
Feel one still voice a purer joy impart,
The silent praises of the conscious heart.

* * Dr. Charles Synnons's very elegant
and classical Verses on the same occasion
will be inserted in our next.

HYMN,

WRITTEN AT SEA, A FEW YEARS PAST.

THOU God of grandeur! when I view
The wonders of thine hand,
Which spreads thy glories all abroad,
Through air, through sea, and land;

The scene astonishes my soul
And overpowers my mind;
I see that God is every where
All-powerful and kind.

At one volition of thy mind
Nature, and Nature's laws,
Sprung into being, and confess'd
The universal cause.

Nature and Nature's laws still stand
Obedient to thy nod;
And Light itself, which brightens all,
Is but the shade of God.

Here, whilst by winds I'm toss'd abroad,
O'er Ocean's rough domain;
I'll sing the wonders of thy love,
In joy's unceasing strain.

Surrounded though with various deaths,
Where'er my bark may move,
No deaths I fear; I feel myself
Encircled by thy love.

Let seas, let winds, let raging storms,
Their fury all expand;
I feel secure; for Nature's bed
Is th' hollow of thy hand.

Although on billows' raging heights
My bark is rudely tost;
And, with the wonders of my God,
I'm in amazement lost;

Yet, let imagination rove,
And search the depths profound;
Thine essence, still pervading all,
Encircles me around.

Although the fathomless Abyss
Excludes all human sight;
Yet Ocean's bed is big with life,
E'en there God beams his light.

Green pastures there are spread abroad,
'Tis there the finny race
Disport and rove; they there are fed,
And there they muse thy praise.

The shelly race there live and grow,
Buried beneath the sand;
'Tis thence their nourishment they draw,
Fed by thy bounteous hand.

The vegetable tribe there thrive,
Firm rooted in the ground;
From thence they rise to life, and spread
Their branches all around.

Short-sighted man! to think that Heaven
Makes him its only care;
Look, all around, above, below,
He'll find God every where.

Do thou, my soul! then ever praise
This God of wondrous power;
Adore that love which still sustains
Thy every fleeting hour.

And when that final hour expires,
Let me, unceasing, rove
In the celestial realms of joy,
There sing thy wondrous love.

To Him, this source of love, my soul,
Thy notes of rapture raise;
Thou 't find eternity is short,
Too short to sing his praise.

DORMITOR.

THE NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR ANALYSED.

YE Preceptors, no longer perplex Pu-
pil's senses, [and Tenses—
With old systems of Cases, Moods, Gender,
Napoleon's Construction is now the new
book, [ously look;
On which Master and Pupil should studi-
For if they neglect it, in spite of their rules,
Europe's Masters and Scholars will find
themselves fools—

Europe's Masters and Scholars will go to
their graves,
The dullest of Dunces, the vilest of Slaves!

Napoleon's a Noun that can vary his Case
With an unprecedented assurance of face—
'Tis Dative or Ablative, just as he likes—
But Vocative caret whenever he strikes.
Altho' in the Genitive none have him seen,
Since his fond Conjugation with fair Jose-
phine,

Yet few can excel him in arts of seduction,
Notwithstanding this Case may not suit his
construction. [boast,

In the Nominative none can such energy
As many a Potentate knows to his cost!
In the gloomy Accusative, too, he displays
A promptness that puzzles, destroys, and
dismays.

A lofty Pronoun, indeclinable He,
Whose Imperial I supercedes Royal We!
For He, among Kings, consultation im-
plies,
But who dares an absolute Tyrant advise?

An

An *Irregular Verb*, but by few understood,
Save when he is in the *Imperative Mood*;
Then, *presto!* his will must be done in a
wink, [strate, or think.
There 's no time left to loiter, remon-
His *Indicative* some new aggression fore-
shews— [and to foes—

His *Potential* means plunder to friends
His *Subjunctive* denotes turning *Saints* into
Cash—

His *Optative* aims at these Islands a dash :
But his cloudy *Infinitive* mocks specula-
tion— [jugation!

Ambition ne'er form'd such a strange Con-
Of *Adverbs* about him still strut a vain
crowd, [proudi

Submissive as Spaniels, as Turkey-cocks
Prepositions unnumber'd his mandate can
muster, [cluster.

And curious *Conjunctions*, like bees in a
But dull *Interjections* are kept at a distance,
Except on occasions that need their assist-
ance :

They then must take care, as their silence
they burst, [leon the First.
That their *Notes* sound the praise of Napo-
Ye *Linguists* of Britain ! then keep a strict
watch, [catch.

Lest he in his *Syntax* you napping should
Entrapp'd, all your logic will thenceforth
be vain—

Your *Pens* and your *Tongues* he at once
will enchain. HAFIZ.

POOR BARLEY CORN.

(From Farley's Bristol Journal.)

THE following beautiful tribute to the
genial virtues of our old English be-
verage, likely soon to be known by memory
more than *taste*, was written in the days
of Charles II. and has probably remained
in MS. to this day.

ALE.

When the chill nor-east blows,
And winter tells a heavy tale,
When pyes and daws, and doobes and
crows,

Do sit and curse the frost and snows,
Then give me Ale.

Ale, that the absent battle fights,
And forms the march o' the Swedish
drum,

Disputes the Prince's laws and rights,
What's gone and past tells mortal
wights,

And what's to come.

Ale, that the plowman's heart upleeps,
And equalls it to tyrant's thrones,
That wipes the eye, that ever weeps,
And lulls in soft and easy sleeps

The tyred bones.

Ale, that securely clymes the topps
Of cedars tall and lofty towers,
When giddy grapes and creeping hopps
Are holden up with poles and propps
For lack of powers.

When the Septentrian seas are froze
By Boreas his biting gale,
To keep unpinch'd the Russian's nose,
And save unrot the Vandal's toes,
O ! give them Ale.

Grandchilde to Ceres, Barley's daughter,
Wine's emulous neighbour, if but stale,
Ennobling all the nymphes of water,
And filling each man's heart with laugh-
ter,

Hah ! give me Ale.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

WHSOEVER has stopped at the excel-
lent Inn at Ivy-bridge in Devon, to
look at the beauty of the river and the ad-
joining woods, must grieve that the walks,
if they may be so called, are in so rude a
state as to take off very much from the
pleasure of the views. A Traveller in
1805 had thoughts of proposing to the
Master of the Inn to put up a Box, with
this inscription :

ONE who the waterfalls of Wales
Has seen, with all its hills and dales,
For the first time sees Ivy-bridge,
Its rocky stream, its woody ridge ;
Sees it with pleasure all must feel,
If *Paths* its beauties would reveal ;
But grieves that here the roughen'd road,
With dirt and rugged stones bestrow'd,
Forbids the *Fair* to find the way
To scenes which Nature would display.
Ye then, to Ivy-bridge who come,
Nor keep yourselves within the room,
Put but one shilling in this box,
Our landlord will remove the rocks,
Will cut the brambles, drain the bogs,
Which now require our boots or clogs,
And shew the Vale, which, all will own,
Ought to the curious to be shewn.

SONNET

OF COMMISERATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF
PORTUGAL.

FOR a charm to soothe the poignant
grief [groan !
Of those that under fell Oppression
O for the power to render them relief,
And overturn Ambition's guilty throne !

Ye hapless Lusitanians ! left to moan
Your banish'd Prince, and feel the gall-
ing chain

Of Gallic Tyranny, and bear the tone
Of haughty insult, if ye dare complain !

To rescue you from slavery, and from
pain, [exact :

That charm would I employ—that power
But ah ! the philanthropic wish is vain—
Nothing can now the dreadful doom
avert !

That cruel Fate has destin'd you to bear ;
And Hope's last gleam is sunk in black
despair. HAFIZ-Y

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 22.*

Lord *Auckland*, having reverted to the propriety of devising some means for hearing the Petitioners against the Orders in Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamshire*, with this view, moved to refer the Orders in Council to a Committee of the whole House.

The Lord Chancellor objected, on the ground that this was the same motion which had been already negatived, and that notice ought to be given of any intention to renew it.

There were at this time few Members on the Ministerial side of the House.

The Earl of *Westmoreland* rose, and made a long speech, principally on the conduct of the late Administration. Several Noble Lords in the mean time came in, and the Earl of *Buckinghamshire* at length withdrew his motion.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* brought forward his promised motion on the commercial policy of the Orders in Council. He was wholly at a loss to conceive what benefit could possibly be derived from them. Neutral Trade might ultimately be destroyed, but still our own Commerce must be deeply and seriously injured, if not totally ruined. His Lordship moved a number of Resolutions declaratory of the commercial impolicy of the measure.

In this opinion he was supported by Lords *King*, *Auckland*, *Holland*, and *Greenville*; and opposed by Earl *Bathurst* and Lord *Hawkebury*; who vindicated the Orders in Council, on the ground that they were rendered necessary on a principle of retaliation.

On the question being put on the first Resolution, it was negatived by a majority of 35, the numbers being—Contents 21, Non-contents 56.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir C. *Pile*, after stating the Commission of King *William* in favour of Greenwich Hospital, and the Clause in the Charter granted by his present Majesty, stipulating that no Officers should be employed about the Hospital, unless they were seafaring men, or men who had been disabled in the service, moved an Address to his Majesty, declaratory of the Stipulations in the Charter, and of the system of deviation from the rule there laid down; and beseeching his Majesty, to order that the Charter should, in future, be acted up to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer approved of the intention of the Hon. Member, but doubted of the adequacy of the proposition now made to secure the end in view. He had no objection to the first Resolution, declaratory of the fact; but thought that

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the specifying the Offices which might be excepted from the general rule, instead of diminishing the utility of the measure proposed, would prevent too great a laxity, (as in times past) from taking place. He therefore moved that the Offices of Surveyor, Auditor, Organist, and Brewer, be excepted from the general rule; that with these exceptions no landmen be competent to hold a situation in Greenwich Hospital; unless, after previous advertisement, no seamen properly qualified should offer; and that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to alter the Charter accordingly. This was unanimously agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill reviving the Act of the 33d of the King as to the importation of East India Goods into Ireland from any Port except that of London.

On the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was agreed that the evidence of the witnesses as to the Orders in Council should be taken before a Committee of the whole House, rather than before the House itself. The House having gone into this Committee, several witnesses were examined, the House resumed, and the Chairman had leave to sit again.

March 23.

In a Committee of Supply, there were granted for the Barrack Department 579,000*l.* For the same, for arrears of former years, 26,000*l.* Commissariat, 625,000*l.* For sums issued from the Civil List and not made good by Parliament, 27,838*l.*

Col. *Longfield* presented a Petition from Cork against the Orders in Council.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Farther evidence was adduced in the Petitions against the Orders in Council.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 24.*

A motion of the Earl of *Suffolk* for production of certain papers that passed between Mr. *Garlicke* and his Majesty's Ministers, relating to Denmark, was, after some discussion, negatived without a division. The Orders in Council Bill went through a Committee.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented from E. *Cartwright*, D. D. praying remuneration for some improvement in the Cotton Spinning Machinery.

Evidence was heard on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, which being concluded so far as the Petitioners are concerned, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the 29th instant.

House

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 25.*

On the motion for the third reading of the Orders in Council Bill, a number of Amendments were proposed and negatived. The Bill passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Brougham complained of certain Statements in the public prints as to the proceedings of the Sugar Committee; whereas at this moment no Member of that Committee could judge what the ultimate decision might be. If such circumstances again occurred, he should bring it before the House.

The Attorney-General brought in a Bill to amend the Act of the 20th of the King, touching informations and indictments filed in England against persons resident in Scotland, &c.; also concerning the transfer of Bail Bonds.

March 26.

Mr. Banks moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent, for a time to be limited, the granting of Offices in Reversion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested certain clauses, which, in his opinion, would remove the objections to the measure.

A number of Members supported Mr. Banks's idea; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. S. Bernard, a Committee was appointed to consider of the evils arising from Lotteries.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 29.*

Lord Holland, agreeably to notice, called the attention of the House to the line of policy adopted by Ministers, under the Orders in Council, towards Neutral Powers—a term, in fact, which now meant the United States of America. After pointing out the advantages to arise from conciliatory measures towards that country, he showed that those adopted by Ministers utterly forbade this pleasing prospect, and threatened us with a war with that power, from whose increasing prosperity we might otherwise derive the most solid benefits. His Lordship concluded by moving a string of Resolutions on this subject, in which he was supported by Lords Auckland, Darnley, Lauderdale, and Grenville; and opposed by Lords Westmoreland, Mulgrave, and Haveresbury.—On a division, the numbers were, Contents 25, Non-Contents 53.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Falkstone, after professing himself to have been one of those who originally approved of the expedition against Copenhagen, but whose opinion had been since greatly shaken by the frivolous manner in which Ministers defended their conduct on that occasion, concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, the principal purport of

which was to beseech his Majesty to give directions for keeping the Danish Fleet in such repair as to render its restoration possible, when it could take place consistently with the security of these Kingdoms; and to declare his intention of doing so.

Messrs. Brand, Wilberforce, H. Browne, Tracy, Babington, Bathurst, and Sir J. Hall, supported the Address on general principles of justice; while, on the other hand, it was opposed by Messrs. Thornton, Simeon, Stevens, and Sir T. Turtton, as unnecessary.—On a division, the numbers were—Ayes 44, Noes 105.

March 31.

Lord A. Hamilton brought forward his promised motion for compensation to the Nabob of Oude. After pointing out the exactions, privations, frauds, and injustice, practiced on that Prince, his Lordship concluded by moving Resolutions, the purport of which was, that the British Government was bound in honour to reconsider and revise the Treaty of 1801, with the view to arrangement more favourable to the Nabob.

The Resolutions were supported by Messrs. Martin, Thornton, and Hozorth; and opposed by Mr. R. Dundas, chiefly on the ground that the question had been already decided. The House divided, Ayes 20, Noes 80.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 1.*

The Duke of Norfolk presented the Petition from the Corporation of London against the granting of Offices in Reversion; observing that the Petition had been agreed to unanimously at one of the fullest meetings of the Common Council ever known. Ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, the Sheriff of London presented Petitions against the Vauxhall Bridge Bill, and against the granting of Offices in Reversion.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed resolutions for taking the Game Duties out of the Stamp Office department, and collecting them along with the Assessed Taxes; and that snipes and woodcocks should in future be considered as Game: also for consolidating the 10 per cent. duty on Assessed Taxes imposed in the year 1806 with the rest of the Assessed Taxes, and adding two per cent. to the whole, which by dropping the fractional part when low, and talking it when it approached the integer, would produce 107,000*l.* Agreed to.—A variety of sums were voted for the Military Canal and Civil List Expenses.

In a Committee on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, Mr. Brougham summed up the evidence in an able and elegant speech of three hours; when the

Chan-

Chancellor of the Exchequer wishing farther evidence, the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.

April 4.

Mr. C. W. Wynne moved that the minutes of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Sussex Election Petition, be laid before the House, it being his intention to ground on them a motion for altering the standing order of the House as to the exchanging of lists. In this motion he was supported by Mr. Tierney, Lord Temple, and Mr. Ponsonby; and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir T. Barton, Mr. Graham, &c. On a division, Ayes 29, Noes 56.

Mr. Biddulph moved that Mr. Wharton having been appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, should be excused from farther attendance as a Member of the Committee of Finance; and that the name of the Hon. R. W. Ward be added to that Committee in his stead.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. H. Browne, opposed the motion; and Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Ponsonby supported it. On a division the motion was negatived, Ayes 21, Noes 70.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated it to be his intention, that not snipes and woodcocks alone, but likewise rabbits out of warren, should be subject to the Game Laws.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 5.

Lord Redesdale brought in a Bill for the better preservation of the money arising from the sale of Bankrupt Estates, and for amending the Bankrupt Laws.

On the motion of Lord Grenville, the Lord President and the two Senior Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland were directed to deliver in their answers in writing to the Lord Chancellor, to the questions put to them last year, in relation to the proposed Bill for the better administration of justice in Scotland.

April 6.

In a Committee on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, Mr. Brougham summed up the evidence in a masterly speech of upwards of two hours. The House having resumed, Lord Grenville gave notice of his intention to move on an early day, between the 5th and 10th May, an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to revoke the Orders in Council.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Huskinson stated, that the surplus on the Consolidated Fund for the former year had been 3,500,000*l.* which was thought a great increase. The surplus for the last year, however, was no less than four mil-

lions and a half, and the surplus for the quarter now ending exceeded that of the corresponding quarter for the former year by 600,000*l.* He then moved for an account of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 5th April, 1808. Ordered.

Mr. C. W. Wynne obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better care and maintenance of Pauper and Criminal Lunatics.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 7.

Counsel and evidence were heard for Mr. De Testat against the Jesuit's Bark Prohibition Bill. It appeared that the Petitioner had in his possession 1,000,000 pounds of this article, sufficient for 10 years consumption of this country.

A long discussion, which lasted till two in the morning, then took place on the question for the third reading of the Bill, which was supported by Lords Bathurst, Boringdon, Westmorland, Mulgrave, Redesdale, Hawkesbury, and the Lord Chancellor; and opposed by Lords Erskine, Albemarle, Lauderdale, Holland, Grenville, and Roslyn. On a division the numbers were, Contents 56, Proxies 54—110. Non-Contents 22, Proxies 22—41. Majority 66.

Previous to passing the Bill, Lord Grenville moved a clause for indemnifying those who might suffer by the Bill, which was negatived without a division; when the Bill was passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Biddulph and Mr. Tierney objected to the Assessed Taxes Bill, on the ground that no New Taxes had been voted, but that this Bill imposed them, while it professed only to be a Bill of Regulation. The Bill was read a second time.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion, when several Amendments were made.

The Pauper and Criminal Lunatics' Bill was brought in, read a first and second time, committed, reported, and the report ordered to be farther considered on Tuesday the 10th May, and to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 8.

After a few words from the Lord Chancellor, Lords Grenville, Melville, and Lauderdale, the Bill touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland was read a second time, and committed.

A long debate took place on the question for the third reading of the Cotton Wool Prohibition Bill; Lords Bathurst, Redesdale, and Hawkesbury, supported the measure; and Lords St. John, Auckland, Lauderdale, Darnley, and Grenville, opposed it; when the House divided, Contents 44, Non-contents 13. The Bill passed.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* informed the House, that he had received a Letter from Admiral Stirling, acknowledging the Thanks of that House for the capture of *Monte Video*.

In a Committee of Supply, a variety of sums were voted; and amongst others, 30,000*l.* for buildings connected with the Naval Asylum, was restricted to 5000*l.*

Mr. *Whitbread* moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House a copy of the Declaration delivered to his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, notifying that his Imperial Majesty would instruct his Plenipotentiary, at a General Congress, to endeavour to procure a modification of such regulations in our Maritime Code as might be found to be inconsistent with justice; and likewise of a copy or abstract of a Letter or Dispatch transmitted by his Majesty's Ambassador to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, between June and November, 1807; in so far as the same referred to an expression used on a former night by Lord G. L. Gower,—*Il faut ménager l'Angleterre pour le moment*.

Lord G. L. Gower resisted the latter part of the motion, but agreed to the former, with the addition of all the accompanying Correspondence.

On this Amendment a debate ensued; the original motion being supported by Messrs. *Windham*, *Herbert*, *Whitbread*, and Dr. *Lawrence*; and the Amendment by Messrs. *Canning*, *S. Bowne*, and Sir T. *Turton*. On a division the Amendment was carried—Ayes 114, Noes 50.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 11.

Lord *Grenville* presented a Petition from the body of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the disabilities under which they laboured, and to be admitted to a full participation of the privileges enjoyed by their Protestant fellow-subjects.

The Earl of *Mora*, while he professed himself to have always been a zealous and anxious friend to the object of the Petition, could not forbear regretting that the Petitioners should have come forward at present, after the recent discussion which their case had undergone.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir C. *Abel* moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to prevent persons who had not served at sea, from holding Offices in the Naval Asylum. This was opposed by Messrs. *Rose*, *Lockhart*, and *Perceval*; and supported by Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Bubbled*, and *Windham*; and was negatived on a division, 46 to 71.

Sir A. *Wells* lay brought in Bills for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, and for erecting churches and building glebe houses in Ireland.

In a Committee of Supply, the usual sums were voted for the service of the year in Ireland.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Perceval* moved certain regulations as to Stamps, by which he purposed to raise part of the Ways and Means of the year. He recapitulated the different items of Supply already voted. The interest of the four Millions of Exchequer Bills, and of about eight millions as the Loan for the year, would amount to 750,000*l.* This would be provided for as follows: Short Annuities had fallen in to the amount of 380,000*l.*; saving by improvements in the management of the Revenue, 65,000*l.*; by the new arrangement in the collection of the assessed taxes, and additions thereto, 125,000*l.*; and by a similar arrangement in the collection of the Stamp duties, he expected that a farther sum might be gained, to the amount of 20,000*l.* These together would make a total of 770,000*l.* which exceeded by 20,000*l.* the sum necessary to cover the interest of the Loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer Bills. The Stamp duties he had to propose consisted of an equalization of the duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. Admissions into Offices, also according to their value; an increase on the duty of Indentures of Attornies, Solicitors, Writers to the Signet, &c. An increase of the Duty on feoffments; a small duty on promissory Notes re-issued, principally affecting Country Bank Notes; a duty of one shilling on every Summons from a Master in Chancery; and an equalization of the duties on Conveyances of Land.—The several Resolutions were then agreed to; as was a Resolution, moved by Mr. *Huskisson*, for granting the sum of 726,000*l.* being the amount of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 12.

The Duke of Cumberland presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of Dublin against the Claims of the Roman Catholics.

After a few words from Lord *Auckland*, who regretted that the question was again brought forward, after it had so recently been disposed of, and from Lord *Holland* in support of the right, and Lord *Hawkesbury* against it, the Petition was laid on the table.

The Reversion Bill being brought up from the Commons, the Earl of *Mora* repeated his objections to it. He admitted that the exercise of the right of granting Reversions was originally improper, but having existed for three hundred years, and so many offices being at present held in reversion, to tie up the hands of his Majesty all at once from the exercise of this right, would be to deprive him entirely, and for many years to come, of the power of rewarding meritorious services.

ANSWER OF SWEDEN TO THE DANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Court of Denmark had made an alliance with France; was prepared to receive French troops in its country; collected transport vessels in its ports; fitted out all its ships in the road to Copenhagen, to cover a French expedition against Sweden, and then issues a declaration of war: Denmark accuses Sweden of being the cause of this rupture, because she did not make her compliments of condolence on the loss of the fleet; because she would not co-operate, to avenge that humiliation; and especially because she sought aid from England against such an aggression.—The relations of the King with his neighbouring power were those of a simple peace. There was neither alliance, nor any Convention whatever, which traced out for the two Courts any common course for their political conduct. Therefore, when Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, fought in conjunction against France, Denmark, under the shade of her neutrality, appeared the friend of all. The King witnessing this system, and convinced by some explanations, demanded in the course of the year 1806, of the impossibility of obtaining a change favourable to Sweden, could not entertain a hope that the naval force of Denmark could ever be useful to him; on the contrary, after the Peace of Tilsit he had every reason to fear, that, by the suggestions of Russia and France, it might be turned against him. His Majesty, therefore, thought it proper to preserve a profound silence relative to the events which passed in his vicinity last autumn, leaving to England and futurity to justify them. It is due to truth, however, to declare, that the Court of London did not invite Sweden to take part in this expedition, nor confided it to her till the moment of its being carried into execution; therefore not the least movement was made in Sweden on this occasion; the English fleet arrived and departed without entering into any port of Sweden, and the auxiliary troops, embarked in Pomerania, were restored in virtue of a separate article in the Convention concluded at London, relative to this object, on the 17th of June 1807, when certainly there was as yet no reference to the expedition. The following is the article:

“ It is fully understood, that in case unforeseen circumstances should render impracticable the object of this Convention, or that his Britannic Majesty should find it necessary to withdraw the said troops (the German Legion) from Swedish Pomerania, the stipulation of this Convention shall in no manner prevent his Britannic Majesty from giving such orders as he may judge proper with respect to the ulterior disposition of these troops,

which are now placed under the orders of his Swedish Majesty.”

The Court of London has since fully justified this enterprise, and the experience of every day justifies it. Numerous French armies remained in Lower Saxony and over-awed the North: there were still nations to subjugate, ports to shut, and forces to direct against England: these were to penetrate thither at any rate: they would have acted in any case, and under any pretence that might have offered. At present, it is the expedition against the Danish fleet which is the rallying word of the whole league. What is remarkable is, that the Danish Government, already beset by French troops, overpowered, impelled, and even paid by France, issues a Declaration of War against Sweden, without daring even to name the power which forces it to act. It seeks, with embarrassments, grievances, and reasons, to appear to have had in this determination a will of its own. It cites the remonstrances of Sweden against the arrest of the Swedish mails as vexatious, while in its severity against English correspondence it would not suffer it to pass according to treaty, and declares that it is imperiously obliged to take these measures. It pretends to know the thoughts of the King, and imagines them hostile, though for some months it has concerted an aggression upon Sweden. It pretends to reason on the interests of the country, though it has abandoned its own interests, and even its existence, to a foreign influence. In fine, it reproaches Sweden with having provided for her defence by a subsidiary treaty, though itself is paid for an aggression; and then it pronounces, though indeed with a kind of timidity, the word *mercenary*, which the Government that pays it had probably cruelly dictated to it.

It is proper here to render to his Britannic Majesty the most authentic testimony, that in all his transactions with Sweden he never demanded offensive measures, nor required any thing that was not perfectly compatible with its tranquillity and independence.—The most recent and convincing proof of this is the promptitude with which his Majesty accedes to the proposition of the King for the pacification of the Baltic, by a formal promise not to send thither any ships of war, on conditions useful and honourable to all the North.—Let the Danish Government read in this proposition the complete refutation of the complaints of which the Manifesto against Sweden is composed; and in the moment when it shall return to itself, let it compare the state of things which the King has desired, with that which France and Russia wish.—Let all the allies of France read in this consent of England the difference between the

the connexions which unite the two Courts, and those which enchain them; and let them pronounce on which side is to be found a due regard for particular interests, a just moderation for the general good.—Denmark herself has been, during a long time, the object of his moderation, and did not cease to be so till she became absolutely dangerous. When the North was outraged by the devastation of Lower Saxony, by the oppression of the Hanseatic Towns, what did she to avenge them? Sweden, England, Prussia, and Russia, made war for that object; but no one thought of forcing Denmark to take part in it. She was the ally of Russia then as well as at present. Why did she not embrace her cause? What could she then allege for her tranquillity, which Sweden cannot now allege? All this is explained by the single fact, which she endeavours to conceal, that she is at present under the influence of the French Government. Had England followed the principles of this enemy, she would not have waited the moment of her surrender to disarm her; she would have invaded her several years

before; she would have guarded her, and all this with a view to the good of the North. Her ancient alliance with Russia is made a pretext for this aggression, though all the world knows it is only defensive, and that it remained suspended during the late wars of Russia, when, perhaps, that power might have claimed it.—The Court of Denmark, in order to justify its proceedings, hesitates not to make all kinds of assertions, dares to defend the injustice of Russia, and betrays a premeditated plot; and all this it does to conceal the chief, nay the only reason, which is, that Denmark is the ally of France. But injustice and falsehood find their end, honour and truth will triumph in their turn. His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, hopes, with conscious pride of his reigning over a brave and loyal people, so often tried by dangers, and always held up by the Almighty, that the same providence will vouchsafe to bless his army, and restore to his subjects a safe and honourable peace, to the confusion of his enemies.

Stockholm, March 21.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 12. Letter to Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth.

*Medusa, Dunmore N. W. E. W.
11 leagues, April 4.*

Sir, I have this morning captured L'Actif lugger privateer, of Dieppe, of 14 guns. There were two other French lugger privateers in sight at the time, one of which being very near to Leeward of us, I have every reason to expect we should have taken, but that it was necessary to examine four merchant vessels among which the privateers were when we first saw them: one of these, a coasting sloop, we retook; the others had not been boarded by the privateers.—The three privateers left Cherburgh together, yesterday morning: and last night took a coasting sloop, besides the abovementioned, which we have not seen. L'Actif, as appears by her log book, has made but one capture, a collier brig, during her different cruises in the channel, since her first fit out in the beginning of Dec. last. D. P. BOUVERIE.

Admiralty-office, April 19. Letter from Capt. Parker, to Vice-adm. Russell.

Stately, off Zealand's Older, March 25.

Sir, It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line Prince Christian Frederick, of 54 guns. Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two p. m. on the 22d inst. we

observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chase at four p. m. Greenall on the coast of Jutland bearing N. W. by N. distant 10 miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at 5 p. m. ascertained the chase to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the Enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past seven, p. m. Capt. Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the Enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the Enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half past nine p. m. At this moment the ships were within two cables' length of the shore of Zealand; and before my First Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore; and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger,

ger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast; and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running; the Enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up. I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling indeed, when compared with the Enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having 55 killed, and 88 wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging. The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Capt. Jayson, with a complement of 620 men, and had 576 on-board. I feel much indebted to Capt. Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and to the Officers, ship's company, and Royal Marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the Officers and seamen, and the Officers and privates of Royal Marines of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action, displaying the cool intrepidity of British seamen: The same spirit animated both ships. I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer and seaman. Herewith you will receive a return of the killed and wounded.

Yours, &c. G. D. PARKER.

Killed and Wounded.—*Stately*, 2 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 26 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded. Total 32.—*Nassau*, 1 Seaman killed; 11 Seamen, 5 Marines, wounded; 1 Seaman missing. Total 17.—*Officers*, wounded.—*Stately*, Lieut. Cole, slightly. Mr. Lemon, Boatswain, severely. Mr. Davis, Master's-mate, slightly.—*Nassau*, Mr. Edward J. Johnson, Volunteer 1st class, slightly. G. P.

[This Gazette also contains a letter transmitted by Adm. Sir R. Pellew, from Capt. Pellew, of his Majesty's ship *Psyche*, dated off Java, in the East Indies, Sept. 3, 1807, which mentions his having in the end of August, sent the boats into the Bay of Semerary, under Lieut. Kestermann; where they in a most gallant manner took possession of, and towed out from under a heavy fire from the batteries, an armed schooner of 9 guns, and a large merchant brig, which were afterwards destroyed;

to afford the ship an opportunity to pursue two armed ships and a brig that had sailed away from the Bay. The two ships were chased and taken, as was also the brig. On being boarded, they proved to be the *Resolute* armed merchant ship of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, having on-board the colours and staff of the 23d European battalion in the Dutch service; and the *Ceres*, a remarkably fine brig in the Dutch Company's service, of 12 guns and 70 men, a month from Batavia, under the convoy of the *Scipio* corvette, of 24 guns and 150 men; the latter had sustained very considerable damage. They were all got aloft the same night without injury.]

Admiralty-office, April 26. A Letter from Capt. P. Rainier, of the *Caroline*, states the capture and running on shore of the following Dutch vessels, after a sharp action, in which Lieut. Williams, of the *Marines*, eight seamen and marines, and four Dutch prisoners who were in the hold, were killed, and 12 seamen wounded.—List of Dutch ships taken and run on shore at Batavia, Oct. 18, by the *Caroline*.—*Zecrop*, 14 guns, Capt. Groot, taken. *Maria Reygersbergen*, Commodore Jager, taken. *Phoenix*, 36 guns, Capt. Vanderzander, run on shore. *Maria Wilhelmina*, 6 guns, ditto. *William*, 29 guns, Capt. Pitters, ditto. *Patriot*, 18 guns, ditto. *Zeeplong*, 14 guns, ditto; and seven merchant-ships.—A Letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood from Capt. Searle, of the *Grasshopper*, dated off Carthagena, states the capture of his Catholic Majesty's brig of war, *St. Joseph*, of twelve 24-pounders, manned with 99 men, and commanded by Don A. de T. T. de Navilo.

A Letter from Rear-adm. Purvis to Lord Collingwood, and by him transmitted, incloses the following letter:

11. M. ship Alcedo, in shore off Cadiz, April 4:

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day with his Majesty's ship *Mercury*, and *Grasshopper* brig, Saint Sebastian's Lighthouse S. E. distance three miles, wind W. S. W. a large convoy of the Enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the Northward, under the protection of about 20 gun-boats and a numerous train of flying-artillery on the beach. At 5 p. m. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota; at four the Enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going ar over us, his Majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf; compelled the gun-boats to retreat,

retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Capt. Searle, in the Grasshopper, who kept in upon the shoal to the Southward of the town so near as to drive the Enemy from the guns with grape from his 32-pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alceste and Mercury. It was a general cry in both ships, "Only look how nobly the brig behaves!"

The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every 15 minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the First Lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy, if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went accompanied with Lieut. Pipon and Lieut. Hawky of the Royal Marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship; Mr. Arcott and Mr. Jay, Master's mates; Messrs. Parker, Adair, Crocker, McCaul, and M'Lean, midshipmen; they were soon followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of the First Lieutenant, W. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieut. Gordon, and Lieut. Whylock; Mr. Duncan, and Mr. M. R. Cummings, master's mates. The boats, led by Lieut. Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tartans from under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had, by that time, joined the gun-boats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise, (who both wished to go in the boats) for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen, and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen, and marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshop-

per, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the Hull, the main-topmasts shot through, shrouds, sails, and running rigging, cut almost to pieces; she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner, and two others, wounded, but not severely. The captured vessels are all loaded on Government account for the arsenal at Cadiz; and I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber. The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of eleven sail of the line.

Yours, &c. MURRAY MAXWELL.

A Letter transmitted by Vice-adm. Dacres, from Lieut. Campbell, of his Majesty's schooner *Decouverte*, dated Blue-hole Bay, St. Domingo, Feb. 8, 1808, states the destruction of one of the enemy's schooners. The *Matilda*, of Halifax, bound to Jamaica, her prize, was destroyed, not being able to get her off.—Another Letter from Lieut. Campbell, states the capture of *La Dorade* from St. Domingo, commanded by Mons. Netly, mounting a long 18-pounder, two sixes, and 72 men, after an action in which J. Ismy, boat-swain's mate, and five seamen, were wounded.

Two letters transmitted by Vice-adm. Dacres, from Capt. Broughton, of the *Melesger*, states the capture of *Le Renard* French felucca rigged privateer, armed with one long 6-pounder, a large proportion of muskets, and 47 men, 16 of whom jumped overboard, and swam for the shore;—and of the *Antelope*, Spanish schooner letter of marque, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only one long 18-pounder in midships, and four sixes, with a complement of 62 men, from Cadiz; bound to Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods, brandy and wine.

A letter transmitted by Vice-adm. Dacres, from Capt. Coghlan, of the *Elk*, states the capture of the French schooner privateer *Harlequin*, P. Andia commander, in the Caicos Passage, on the 12th February, carrying two carriage guns and a quantity of small arms, having on-board 54 men.

Admiralty-office, May 3. Letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

Cerberus, of Marie Galante, March 3.

Sir, I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the Island of Marie Galante to his Majesty's arms.—Finding the Island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it: whereupon I gave Capt. Pigot the command of about 200 seamen and

and marines from the Cérberus, Circe, and Camilla; and, on the 2d inst. we weighed from Petit Terre, and a little after daylight, effected a landing about two miles from the town with little opposition; and, soon after, the Island surrendered at discretion, and the Commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.—I find it a very valuable Island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines, and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions.—I herewith inclose Capt. Pigott's letter to me on the occasion

(wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he speaks of Capt. Bowen, and the Officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the Island.

W. SELBY.

A Return of Ordnance found in the Island of Marie Galante.

Town of Grand Bourg, 1 6-pounder field-piece.—Fort, 2 24-pounders and 1 6-pounder.—Vieux Fort, 2 18-pounders.—St. Louis, 2 18-pounders.—Le Marchal, 2 24-pounders.—Le Bas, 1 24-pounder.—Cape Esterre, 2 12-pounders.—300 small arms.—100 barrels of powder in the Grand Magazine. H. PIOTT.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

No longer ago than last Month, (p. 357,) we announced a Revolution by which King Charles the IVth had been deposed, and his Son the Prince of Asturias had assumed the Sovereignty. So unstable, however, are political changes in our times, that we have now to give a brief abstract of popular disturbances at Madrid, and a COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. Buonaparte, it appears, has reversed the late proceedings, and restored the old King to the throne—the Prince of Asturias has resigned his short-lived sovereignty, and the military establishment of Spain has been vested in the hands of Murat. The following communications we extract from the *Moniteur*:

Bayonne, May 6.

"Ever since the events at Aranjuez, the people of Madrid had been in so disturbed a state, that offence was daily given to the French; for two days there had been numerous assemblies, which appeared to have some certain object in view. The cool and prudent part of the French and Spanish saw that a crisis was approaching, and wished to bring the multitude to reason. The Queen of Etruria and Don Francisco wished to go to Bayonne. The Grand Duke of Berg attempted to rescue them. He was surrounded on the 2d, as he was going to the palace, and defended himself long; but was on the point of falling, when ten grenadiers arrived to his relief. At the same moment a second Officer was wounded by another crowd. The great street of Alcalá, the Sun Gate, and the great Square, were crowded. The Grand Duke gave the alarm, and flew to his post; and a battalion of the French marched to the Palace, with cannon, where the disturbers had assembled.—A firing took place from both ranks, and in a short time the multitude were dispersed. Gen. Grouchy was ordered to disperse the crowds in the streets of Alcalá

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—30 pieces of cannon with grape shot, and a charge of cavalry, cleared all the streets. Yet the insurgents, though they fled from the streets into the houses, fired from them upon the French soldiers. Generals Guillot and Daubrin broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands were put to death.—Gen. Damesnel made two charges with cavalry in the square, and had two horses killed under him. The insurgents made for the arsenal, to seize the arms and cannon; they broke in, but Gen. Lefraen arrived in time to save the arms. All who were in the arsenal were put to death. The French Garrison of Madrid were closely engaged in this affair. When the firing of cannon was heard in the camps outside the city, the troops marched immediately.

When the Emperor received the tidings of the above business, he went to King Charles, and met him coming from the Empress's, where he had dined; and on telling him the news, the King said—"I have foreseen this evil—those who set the populace on, think they can restrain them." The King instantly resolved to appoint the Grand Duke of Berg Lieutenant of the Kingdom, and at the same time sent Patents to the Council of Castile and War. The King afterwards called the Prince of Asturias to him, and read the Grand Duke of Berg's Letter. He observed to him, that "he now saw the result of his criminal conduct, in flattering the prejudices of the people, and forgetting the sacred respect he owed to the Throne and the lawful Authorities.—Popular commotions were, like fire, easily excited; but it required another mind and another arm than his to extinguish them."

The *Moniteur* likewise gives a very long Letter from King Charles to the Prince of Asturias, dated the 2d May, relative to his conduct; and the following Letter from the Prince of Asturias to the Infant Don Antonio, at Madrid.

"I have

"I have sent the following Letter to my dear Father to-day:—Honoured Father and Lord.—In order to give you a proof of my love and obedience, and in fulfillment of your desire, I resign my Crown in favour of your Majesty, wishing you may enjoy it many years! I recommend to your Majesty the persons who have served me since the 19th of March. I rely on your assurances in this respect. I pray to God to preserve you many happy days. I throw myself at the feet of your Royal Majesty the humblest of your sons.

"FERDINAND."

The disturbances which took place at Madrid were preceded by popular insurrections at Toledo, and other parts of Spain; but at the date of the last advices tranquillity was generally restored.

"We are assured, that the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Etruria, the Infanta, Don Francisco, and the Prince of the Peace, are expected at the Palace of Fontainebleau by the 20th of this month. The Prince of Asturias will, in about two or three days, arrive at the estate of Valancy, which belongs to his Highness the Grand Elector.

(*Moniteur*, May 13.)

The Madrid Gazettes lately contained a public order, or requisition, for *great coats* to be provided for the French army in Spain; and an account of the presentation of the Sword of Francis I. to the Grand Duke of Berg, in order to be forwarded by him to Buonaparte; to whom, at his particular request, the new King had ordered it to be presented.—This sword was surrendered by Francis I. King of France, in the famous battle of Pavia, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. in Spain; and has been kept in due estimation in the royal armoury since the year 1525. Buonaparte, the article states, had intimated that he would "*be pleased in the possession*" of this sword; and his Majesty, "*desirous of availing himself of every opportunity to testify to his intimate Ally, the Emperor of the French, his high regard for his august person, and the admiration his unheard-of deeds inspire him with, immediately ordered the afore-mentioned sword to be remitted to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.*"

FRANCE.

The Lady of Gen. Moreau arrived in the city of Bourdeaux from America in December last. No sooner had she set her foot on her native shore, than the servile Municipality put her under arrest. This conduct proved, as these gentlemen had calculated, perfectly agreeable to Buonaparte, who immediately confirmed the arrest. His recent visit to Bourdeaux was considered a favourable opportunity, by the lady, for intreating her release. She accordingly requested an interview, but in

vain. His Imperial Majesty was inexorable, and she remains in confinement.

In one of the interviews with the merchants at Bourdeaux, Buonaparte informed them, that he did not expect that a Peace with England would take place for near three years. By that time he hoped he should have conquered India; and that event accomplished, he had no doubt of bringing England to terms, and effecting, of consequence, a general Peace.

A letter has been received from France, which states, that during the winter, not fewer than 150 prizes were made by French privateers, and carried into the French ports contiguous to the Channel, on-board of which were found not less than 5000 seamen.

Sixty battalions of marines are to be formed in the French service, who are to serve as the crews of 50 ships of 74 guns, and ten battalions for the flotilla.

Gen. Marmont, who commands the army in Dalmatia, has been created Duke of Ragusa.

The French Government has offered premiums for the culture of sugar and cotton in France. It is ascertained that those articles, as also pepper, were produced in abundance, in the Southern parts of that kingdom, during the 15th and 16th century; and it is contended that the said climates are favourable to their growth.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch papers contain new instances of the severity with which Buonaparte's anti-commercial system is carried into effect. A Decree has been issued by him at Bayonne, subjecting to confiscation all American vessels which had been in England, or were spoken at sea. The reason of the Decree, assigned in the body of the instrument, is this—That the American Government having embargoed all their vessels, and that embargo having been so long in force, any vessel now found at sea, professing to be an American, must be an impostor. This Decree reached Amsterdam on the 28th ult. and appears to have been carried generally into effect, without a moment's loss of time. Several American ships were immediately put under seizure. It is easy to conceive that the distress produced by these measures in Holland must be most grievous; yet the Government displays a style of pomp and magnificence, which would ill accord with the character of the people in the proudest days of their prosperity.

The Stadt-house at Amsterdam, which Louis Buonaparte has lately converted into a Palace, was private property, having been erected by the Magistrates of the place by individual contributions. The intention of converting it to national purposes, without compensating the Proprietors, created so much murmur at Amsterdam,

dam, that the Magistrates found it necessary to prohibit all public conversation on the subject under a severe penalty. This building has been called the Eighth Wonder of the World, and is built on more than thirty thousand trees driven into the ground.

The Hague, which was considered one of the finest towns in Europe, is now nearly deserted, in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government from thence; as it had no trade, and was dependent on the Court, and the different departments of the Administration for support. The cause assigned for the change was, the unhealthiness of the situation. A considerable expence was incurred in the temporary establishment at Utrecht; and King Louis is much blamed for the wantonness of these disbursements, at a period of such general distress. He is otherwise popular.

ITALY.

An earthquake was felt in Italy the beginning of last month. The church of La Tour has been partly destroyed, and at Lucerne scarcely a house is habitable. The famous hospice (Monastic hospital) on Mount Cenis felt the shock very strongly.

The Papal troops have been incorporated in the French army, but continue to wear the Roman uniform and cockade. Three of the gates of Rome have been shut up.

Segnior Airolo, the late Doge of Genoa, lately died in that city, and left property to a very considerable amount to the poor.

SWITZERLAND.

Important negotiations are stated to have commenced between the French Executive and the Landammann of Switzerland. The object of them is not mentioned in the German prints, but they probably relate to a new organization and disposition of that Government. It was some time since said, that Berthier was to have the greater part of the Cantons added to his principality of Neuchâtel.

GERMANY.

The French have taken an inventory of all description of vessels on the German coast of the Baltic, and hold the proprietors responsible for their production whenever they may be called for.

At Weimar, Rostock, and most other Northern towns on the Continent, no stranger is allowed to enter until the permission of the French agent, civil or military, has been obtained for his doing so.—Where there are French troops, sentinels are placed at the gates charged with this specific duty; in other places, it devolves on the herd of French spies, who are nearly as numerous and as destructive as the locusts of old in Egypt.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government, on the 1st of April, made considerable reductions in the salaries of the servants of the State.

From an annual allowance of 300 dollars, four per cent. were deducted; five per cent. from 400 dollars, six per cent. from 500, and so on to 1000 dollars, from which ten and a half per cent. is abstracted—the deduction increases from hundred to hundred, to 50 per cent. which is the maximum upon salaries of 8000 dollars; so that the Ministers of State, Governors, Officers of the Court, &c. are reduced to half their former allowances.

Berlin, March 14.—Mr. Ifland, Director of the Theatre, and Mr. Jacoby, Inspector of the Stage, who celebrated by a public festival the birth-day of the Queen of Prussia without having previously given notice thereof to General Victor, have been sentenced to two days' confinement in their own houses, for a want of respect to the French Military, who would have been happy to join in the celebration of that festival.—(*Stockholm Gazette of April 12.*)

SWEDEN.

The magnanimous King of Sweden has issued a Proclamation against Prussia, in the same spirit with his State Paper against Denmark, inserted in our page 445.

The proclamation of Gen. Armfeldt, on entering Norway, is one of the least objectionable of its species that we have lately seen. It states, that the Danish Government having declared war against Sweden, the troops of the latter kingdom enter a province of the former, according to the laws of war. It pledges the character of the Swedish military to the preservation of good discipline. "The peaceful inhabitants of the Towns and Country, if they excite no disturbance, shall enjoy tranquillity, and receive protection."

We have to announce the unpleasant intelligence, that the fortress of Sveabourg, in Finland, has been shamefully given up to the Russians. The King has dismissed Admiral Cronstedt, and all the officers who were accessaries in this affair.

Gottenburg Papers lately contained two official reports from the Swedish army in Finland; by which it appears that the Swedes continued to fall back. The Reports show, however, that they not only made a most gallant resistance against the immense superiority of the enemy's numbers, but in the last action, fought on the 18th ult. actually defeated them. The retreat is also looked upon as one of the most able that has ever been effected.

DENMARK.

A Danish paper, the *Dagen*, contains the following article, as to the result of the boasted and patriotic exertions of that country in the formation of a marine:

"The new-created Navy of Denmark begins to gain a name, and it shall soon, with bold youthful strength, frowningly face its insulters:—the squadron consists

of the *Louisa Augusta* ship of the line, four frigates (late *Indiamen*), two other armed ships, three brigs, and three large flat gun-boats. The *Louisa Augusta*, Adjutant-Gen. Krieger, who is appointed Commander in Chief of our flotilla, has gone out of port, and taken a station in the roads.—All the merchant-vessels in this harbour (Copenhagen) have been put in requisition, and numbered; and those from No. 181 to 240, have been directed to apply for a complement of men, in order to fit them for sea, and employ them against the enemy."

RUSSIA.

Letters from Russia state, that the most unremitting industry has been employed to place Cronstadt out of the danger of capture or insult. A number of hulks have been sunk in certain channels in the Gulph of Finland, to prevent the approach of a British squadron. The influence of Caulincourt continues, it is said, undiminished; and the want of certain articles of English manufacture has produced at St. Petersburg, among those who were in the habit of consuming them, no little dissatisfaction.

TURKEY.

It is reported, on the authority of letters said to have been received from the Continent, that the Porte had resolved to declare itself in favour of England. The cause of this determination is stated to be the demand of France, to be allowed to march an army through the Turkish Provinces against the British possessions in India. Couriers, with the intelligence, were sent from Constantinople to Paris and Vienna, where they must have arrived some time.—We are not disposed to place much reliance on this rumour.

ASIA.

Accounts from India, to the middle of January, state, that Rangeit Sing, Susdar of Lahore, while engaged in a petty warfare among the tributaries of those provinces, received an Embassy from the French Agent in Persia, offering assistance in money in stores, and particularly pressing the service of a number of French Officers, some of whom accompanied the Mission. The Susdar replied, that his own resources were adequate to the objects he had in view; that he did not desire to conquer the country, but to collect tribute, after which he meant to return to his own territory; and he dismissed the Embassy, but little satisfied with their reception.

Some of the partisans of the rebellious Zemindar Doondea, in the upper provinces of India, have surrendered to Col. Hawkins, having failed in their attempt to secure a retreat into the hills, and being destitute of stores and provisions. The natives whom they had lately plundered likewise fell on them in their flight, and cut many of them to pieces; others pe-

rished for want in the jungles, or fell a prey to the tigers, with which those parts of the country have been much infested.—Doondea's insurrections, which have cost us so many valuable lives, is, we hope, therefore at an end.

One of the Mysore Princes (son of the late Tippoo Saib), is confined in the common gaol of Calcutta, in consequence of the discovery of some traitorous correspondence.

Reductions, to the amount of several rupees, have recently been made in the salaries and establishment of the College at Calcutta.

The French Secretary of Embassy, Lablanche, lately arrived in Paris from Persia, via Bagdad and Constantinople, bringing the copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Amity concluded between General Gardanne and the King of Persia;—This treaty revives the intercourse which formerly subsisted, and is stated to create new and important affinities. Several French merchants at Constantinople, &c. have in consequence gone to Persia to form establishments there.—Asker Han, who has been appointed by the Persian Monarch as his Ambassador to Paris, is empowered to deliver and receive ratified copies of the Treaty.—This measure derives increased interest from its connexion with the long-threatened project of transporting a French and Russian army to attack our possessions in India.

A Madras Paper, giving an account of the dreadful hurricane of December last, speak thus of its general effect: "It is impossible to give an accurate or adequate description of the mischief this storm has occasioned; far less can we describe the feelings of individuals who witnessed this work of destruction. Trees are every where torn up by the roots. The houses of the European inhabitants have universally suffered considerable damage; many were unroofed, and some partially blown down. The mud-houses of the natives are in most places swept away, and with many also of their wretched inhabitants. It is apprehended many thousands have perished. Dead bodies of men, women, and children, were found lying in every direction when the storm abated. Of the misery in which the natives are involved, we can give no adequate idea; unless, indeed, the following circumstance which has reached us, of the horrid resolution consequent on despair, in an individual, be considered as a proof of the general sense in which they view calamities. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach-house, and, getting underneath it with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it; and thus burnt herself and infant to death."

AMERICA.

Capt. Sproule, of the *Solebay* frigate, has brought to the Admiralty Dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, at Rio Janeiro: he was also, we understand, the bearer of a Commercial Treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments. By this conveyance, Dispatches were received from Rio de Janeiro, of the date of 14th of March. The Prince is endeavouring by every means in his power to evince his gratitude toward those who have followed his fortunes, and manifested an attachment to his person. He has instituted an Order of Knighthood, entitled the "*Order of Fidelity*;" in which his Royal Highness has enrolled the names of his principal adherents. This distinction has also been conferred upon Commodore Moore, the Commander of our Naval force which accompanied his Royal Highness to the Brazils.

His Royal Highness reached Bahia on the 19th January, where he was received by his subjects with the loudest acclamations, and every possible demonstration of joy. The illuminations and fire-works were continued for several days.

The following account of the destruction of Spanish Town, in Trinidad, has been communicated in a letter dated Barbadoes, April 5.—"You will wonder at my letters being dated at this place, after my writing to you from Trinidad. The circumstance that brought me here was this: on the night of the 24th ult. a fire broke out at Port D'Espagne, about 11 o'clock, at a chemist's shop; in consequence of which the whole town was burnt to the ground. The greatest part of the inhabitants lost all their property, and were left without provisions, or any of the necessities which nature requires."

An Antigua paper communicates the following distressing accident:—While the *Cree* frigate lay in Falmouth Harbour, one of her boats upset; when Lieutenant Howes, a seaman, and a woman, were drowned. Fourteen other persons, officers, seamen, and women, had the good fortune to escape, the accident occurring near the ship. At break of day next morning, a centinel discovered two sharks devouring the bodies of the unfortunate Lieutenant and seaman; when the boats immediately put off, and with difficulty rescued their remains in a state of sad mutilation, from the voracious fish. Those of the unfortunate woman were searched for in vain. The bodies of Lieut. Howes and the seaman have been decently interred.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 4. A Court Martial was held at Hamouze, on five mutineers of the *Edgar* 74, Capt. Macnamara; viz. H. Chesterfield, J. Rowlands, G. Scarr, A. Davis,

and J. Johnson, for mutinous expressions on the 27th of March last. The Court found them guilty, and passed the following sentence. Chesterfield to receive 700 lashes round the fleet, and to be kept in solitary confinement two years; Rowland 200 lashes; Scarr 500 lashes, and one year's solitary confinement; and Davis and Johnson, 200 lashes each.

April 8. Mary Chandley, convicted of setting fire to her master's house in *Liverpool*, was executed at Lancaster. She was 19 years old, and so ignorant of religious duties as to be unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer. As the executioner was putting the cap over her face, she exclaimed, "O man, I never will forgive you!" and her shrieks were very loud and piercing.

April 9. S. Sutton, an incendiary, and Chapman and Fuller, for shooting at, and wounding Lord Cholmondeley's game-keeper, were executed at *Norwich*.

April 9. At the late *Lincoln Assizes*, a man named Barnard, was tried on a charge of burglary, but acquitted—the principal evidence against him was M. Sampson, who it since appears was the robber, and who has been committed for trial on the strongest evidence.

April 17. Lieut.-Colonel Sharp, inspecting officer of the Yeomanry Cavalry in Norfolk, met with an accident last week, in ramming down a charge in a double-barrelled gun; one of the barrels being previously charged, went off, and carried away three fingers of his right hand.

April 22. This evening, a boat belonging to the *Leopard* at Spithead, on its return from Portsmouth, with several women on-board, upset, nearly opposite *South Sea Castle*, when, owing to the roughness of the sea and violence of the wind, the boats from the different ships, were retarded until four women and one man sunk; and, we are sorry to add, that two more women died soon after they were landed.

April 25. The snow was this day so deep upon *Stammore*, in Westmoreland, as to render it necessary to cut a road through it!

Drayton, May 5. A horrid murder was committed on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Sledger, of Thaw Farm, two miles from this town, this morning at 2 o'clock. Three robbers broke into the house, and alarmed the family, at the hour stated; and the farmer and his wife were bound together in bed. There was only a maid servant, of the name of Sarah Cullum, in the house, and she fled at the alarm at four o'clock in the morning. Two hours after the servant had escaped, she procured assistance; when the poor old man and woman were found dead, and mangled in a shocking manner. Their ages amounted to 120 years, they were unable to make resistance, and

and the house had been completely plundered." One of the villains worked on the farm, according to the information of the servant; and he has decamped.

May 10. A fire broke out at *Dover* this afternoon, in the warehouse of Messrs. Fector and Co. adjoining the Ordnance storehouses and buildings, through the carelessness of some people employed in cooping some casks of turpentine throwing, the snuff of a lighted candle on the floor, which caught some oakum that had been wetted with turpentine: it was prevented blazing for some time by about 120 bags of wool in a loft over where the fire commenced; but the flames having at length reached many casks of turpentine, it burst forth with a fury which nothing could resist. The whole range of warehouses of Messrs. Fector, which fronted the York House, are entirely destroyed, with a very large quantity of prize goods taken from the Danish ships; the Ordnance storehouse at the back of the storekeeper's house is also entirely consumed, and many of the adjoining buildings materially damaged. A Greek ship at the Quay was also damaged. Some of the adjoining buildings were depositories for Congreve's rockets and other combustibles, which could not all be got out; and, several explosions took place, the last of which carried away the roof, rafters, and materials of the buildings, and caused great alarm. No further damage was however done, and the fire was got under between eight and nine in the evening. The loss is supposed to exceed 30,000*l*.

May 10. Mr. Sparks, who has a large farm near *Guilford*, had upwards of 600 sheep together, when, being affrighted by a dog, they jumped into an adjoining field, which is on a great descent, and they followed each other over the gap of the hedge so fast, that 123 of them were killed. They were carried into *Guilford* in waggons.

May 15. A few days ago a man belonging to the *Namur*, at the *Nore*, fell overboard, and was drowned; every effort was made by the boats of the ship to save him, but without effect. His wife came alongside a few hours after with intent to see him. Her distress can be better imagined than described.

May 16. At *Maidstone*, two children, one three years old, the other a year and a half, were left in a room with a fire while the mother went to market. They were both found on her return burnt in a most shocking manner; the youngest died in a few hours in the greatest agonies, and the eldest, it was supposed, could not recover.

May 18. About ten o'clock this night, as Mr. Humphrey, a wealthy farmer, who resides at *Heard Castle*, *Edenbridge*, in *Kent*, was returning home on horseback from *Westerham* market, he was stopped,

robbed, and shot, by a single footpad, within a short distance of his own residence. He was found by a neighbour, who was following him, about 100 yards off, weltering in his blood, with his head close to the edge of a pond, between seven and eight feet deep, into which, it was supposed, the robber was endeavouring to push him; but hearing somebody approaching him, ran off and made his escape. It being discovered that Mr. Humphrey was not dead, he was conveyed to a public-house near the spot, and a surgeon was sent for. The ball had entered his throat, gone out of his cheek, and had broken his jaw. Unfortunately, Mr. Humphrey had been drinking freely, and had often been heard to say he would not be robbed by one man; and it is supposed he got off his horse when stopped, and resisted, which was the cause of the robber shooting him. He had only 3*l*. in his pockets, and his watch. Mr. H. remains at the public-house, in a very dangerous state.

May 21. Yesterday, while some men who were employed to dig gravel from a pit on *Penge Common* were at dinner, a cart arrived to fetch some away; and on their return they missed the driver, whom, after some time, they found buried, as they supposed dead, under a quantity which had fallen in. He was conveyed to the Gypsy-house, where he soon recovered sufficiently to ask why they had disturbed him from such a sweet sleep; but had scarcely uttered the last word, when he gave a gasp, and expired. On searching his remains, it was found, that both legs were broken, and his body had received some tremendous bruises.

One of the twelve Engines lately erected at an expense of 2000*l*. each for draining *Spalding*, &c. *Commons*, was a short time since destroyed by fire. It was insured the day before at the *Sun Fire Office*.

In the grounds at *Ragwell*, *Yorkshire*, near the seat of D. Sykes, Esq. an elegant tribute to the memory of Mr. Fox has lately been erected. It consists of a beautifully proportioned funeral urn, made of *Igthypyr*, after a model of one found in *Herculaneum*. The urn, on which are inscribed the words—

"Oss: VENERAND:
CAROLI JACOBI FOX;"

is about two feet high, and is placed on a pedestal four feet and a half high. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

"Hunc tu, Dea, tempore in omni
Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, April 7.

Early this morning were executed at the *Surrey County Gaol*, J. Hogger, aged 20, a bricklayer; W. Sadler, 22, ditto; and A. Braco,

A. Brace, twenty-one, a labourer; all convicted for the same offences, in company. W. Shepherd (an accomplice with the above) was admitted an evidence for the Crown. Their scene of action was generally on the roads round Croydon, and their behaviour was brutal to the persons they robbed. Shepherd was sent to Newgate, to take his trial for a highway robbery near Staines; he has since been tried, and capitally convicted; but has been respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Saturday, April 9.

An inquest was held on the body of a young woman of good appearance, found early yesterday morning hanging on the iron rails of Whitechapel church yard. She remains unknown, but circumstances led the Jury to find a verdict of Lunacy.

Tuesday, May 10.

Between four and five o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Scott, a linen-draper, near St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. It continued to burn with unabated fury until near nine o'clock; and it was twelve before the flames were entirely subdued.

About eight the same morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Lambert, pawnbroker, in Portpool lane, the corner of Tash court. The fire was in the upper part of the house, where the property of a great number of poor people were deposited in pledge for trifling sums; and it is feared many of them will sustain considerable inconvenience by the loss.

Friday, May 20.

This being the day appointed for the Rev. Francis Stone to revoke certain doctrines which he had preached and published (see vol. LXXVI. p. 1046) contradictory of the Established Religion, an immense concourse of people collected in the Court-room of the Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, and hall adjoining. At half-past 9, Sir William Scott took his seat, and Mr. Stone placed himself at the bar.

Mr. Stone, on being called upon, produced a Paper, which was read, and which he offered as a revocation of the doctrine which had given offence. In substance it was, that he was unaware of having contravened any Act of Parliament relative to religion, but that he had always made the Holy Scriptures the rule of his belief. He confessed, that an early period of his life he had subscribed to the Thirty-nine Articles, and that he had uniformly since supported their spirit.

Sir John Nicholl then made a speech of considerable length, wherein he animadverted, in very severe terms, on the unaccountable conduct of the Reverend Gentleman, who, instead of apologizing for his error, after the lenient indulgence that had been granted him, still persisted in maintaining his heretical doctrine, under

the plausible pretext of a revocation. Sir John begged leave to observe, that he would not by any means wish to force opinions upon a man which he could not conscientiously believe; but, in conformity to his duty, he could not avoid pressing the present prosecution, which was founded upon a very important Act of Parliament. That Act provided, that no person in holy orders should be allowed to preach any doctrine subversive, or contrary to, the Thirty-nine Articles of Belief; and, as an offence against that Statute had been clearly proved against, and admitted by, the defendant, it became his duty, in his official capacity, to pray the sentence which the Act prescribed. The Constitution of the land had left every man the liberty of choosing his own religion; but it had wisely provided against persons professing Dissenting principles participating in the emoluments appropriated to the Ministers of the Established Church.

Dr. Lawrence followed on the same side. He observed, that the prosecutors were legally entitled to claim judgment on the last occasion when the Reverend defendant appeared before them; but that the Court, in its extraordinary lenity, was averse to subject the defendant to the penalty prescribed by law to his unpardonable offence. The Court could take no cognizance of the propriety of his tenets: all that was left for it was, to determine whether he had committed the offence wherewith he was charged? With regard to Mr. Stone's assertion, that he was not aware of having preached doctrines contrary to the Act of the 18th of Elizabeth, all that could be said was, that, instead of making suitable atonement for his error, he had actually persevered in, and endeavoured to justify it. The learned Doctor then observed, that it was not his intention to wound the personal feelings of the Reverend Gentleman, but he would furnish him with a piece of advice. The offence whereof he was found guilty subjected him to a forfeiture of his benefice; and, should he repeat his offence, the law of the land sentenced him to three years confinement in any gaol that his Majesty should appoint, and that without the benefit of bail or mainprize. The learned Doctor concluded with praying the sentence of the Court, should the Reverend Defendant not make the revocation suggested.

Mr. Stone began by saying, "I conceive the Holy Scriptures to contain all the doctrine and instruction necessary to salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus." He then proceeded to state, that the doctrine of the Church of England appeared to him to have no better authority than that of the Church of Rome; they were both erroneous;

aneous; only the Romanist's was the more absurd. They were Pope against Pope, each asserting their own infallibility. The principle of intolerance was common to both. When he was originally ordained a priest, he admitted that the Holy Scriptures were the only rule of his faith, and that he should always apply to them in the conscientious discharge of his duty. To swear a man to preach according to the spirit of the Holy Scriptures, and to make him conform his preaching to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, was a species of ecclesiastical chicanery to which he could not find a parallel.

Sir John Nicholl interrupted the Reverend Gentleman, and observed that the Court did not sit to examine the merits of his system of belief, but to determine the question which he had been called to answer. The law determined what he had preached and published to be "error;" and it was for him either to recant it, or submit to the sentence which the law had provided for such an offence.

Sir William Scott said, he had heard the defendant with great impatience. Instead of a formal recantation, as had been requested of him, he only persisted in his former error. What consolation the Reverend Gentleman would derive from his conduct, he was utterly unable to say.

Mr. Stone said, he had fulfilled the oath taken at his ordination; and, if he erred, he was answerable to God, and him alone. He conceived that he had as good right to preach the worship of one God, as the Trinitarians had to preach the Unity of Three Deities in one; or, as many other Sectaries had who preached doctrines different from that acknowledged by the Established Church. At all events, he should conform himself to God's word, and not to any Act of Parliament. He, however, requested the learned Judge would be kind enough to instruct any person, properly qualified, to draw out the form of a recantation, and give him a week to consider of it: he would be happy to sign it, if not contradictory to the dictates of his conscience. He was the more solicitous to retain his living, as he had a wife and seven children unprovided for, and entirely dependent on his support. He felt it a severe trial to throw them on the protection of the Almighty; but he should sooner submit to that, than sacrifice his duty to his Creator.

Sir William Scott said, he did not require any formal revocation, in writing, of the doctrines he had preached; but to acknowledge them verbally and openly in Court, and to declare his belief in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, as established by law.

Mr. Stone said, he would not by any means sacrifice his duty to God; nor

could he agree to the terms prescribed to him by Sir William Scott, unless with a *sacso* of conscience.

Sir William Scott observed, that the law permitted no *sacso* of conscience.

Dr. Laurence begged leave to remark, that neither he, nor his learned Friend who conducted the prosecution, meant or wished to argue the doctrine themselves. This he wished particularly to observe, lest some of the auditors should depart under an impression that they had been hearing a theological argument.

Mr. Stone said, that he believed God to be the principal Saviour of the world, and Jesus Christ to be his Agent. God condemned us all to everlasting punishment; but had reversed this judgment through the medium of Jesus Christ.

Sir William Scott interrupted him, and said, the only question which he had to determine was, whether Mr. Stone had revoked the errors which he was proved to have preached and published? The statements made by Mr. Stone were unsatisfactory: the justness of his arguments in support of his opinions was not a competent subject for him to judge upon. He thought the indulgence of another week would be productive of no good. If he did not avail himself of the present opportunity of revoking the error, no alternative was left him, but to certify his case to the Diocesan of the Bishoprick to which he belonged, who would pronounce the sentence of the law.

The Bishop of London, attended by his Dean, Chancellor, and several Prebends, was then introduced; and the case being reported by Sir William Scott, the Bishop pronounced sentence of degradation against Mr. Stone, according to the forms prescribed by the law, depriving him of the benefice of his living of Cold Norton in Essex.

Immediately after sentence was pronounced, Mr. Stone lifted up his eyes towards Heaven, and exclaimed—"God's will be done," and retired.

Tuesday, May 31.

Buonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of the Jews in all the different parts of the habitable globe; viz. in the Turkish Empire, 1,000,000; in Persia, China, India, on the East and West of the Ganges, 300,000; and in the West of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000: making, in the aggregate, a population of three millions!

The late arrival of the East India fleet has entirely destroyed the small hopes that were entertained of the safety of the Skelton Castle, which sailed from England in the summer of 1806, and was seen for the last time in the middle of December that year.

P. 366. William Northey, esq. was the last of his ancient family, who have resided in Church-street, Epsom, nearly the whole of their lives. He was a magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey; and an old and warm friend of the late Joseph Shaw, esq. and who for each other always shewed the highest respect. He has left by his will the whole of his estates to be sold, and of which there are several: the valuable farm held by William Neal, of Cheam, with the hare-warren adjoining, belonged to him; he was likewise lord of the manors of Cheam, Ewell, and Cuddington. He was rigid in the extreme in enforcing the Game Laws to their full extent; and was the sole dread of all people called Poachers, and destroyers of game of every description; for, if an information was brought against any one on the Game Laws, he well knew his doom would be nothing less than the full penalty, and he generally would come prepared accordingly; but in the higher sphere of life he was a man beloved and courted by a circle of friends, for the firmness of his friendship and courteous behaviour, and will by them be sincerely lamented. He cared little what the World said of his decisions; and having, besides, to encounter, in his professional life, with reverse opinions and little prejudices, he did not come to that promotion which, in so many years, in some instances, his conduct entitled him to expect. In the youthful part of his life he spent much of his time in hunting, being a diversion he was particularly fond of; and in the year 1778 swam through by the river Mole at Leatherhead, at that memorably long chace called the Godalming Hunt, the animal being taken in the river at Godalming, and was as singular a thing as any in the Annals of Sporting, and as long and hazardous a hunt. His hounds were supposed to be at this time the best pack in the country. Of late years he has lived more retired, chiefly by himself, keeping but little company; though, in the course of last year, he dined at the Annual Hunting Feast, at the sign of the Harrow, at Cheam, in as harmonious spirits as he had been in for many years past. His illness was very short, being taken ill only a few weeks before he died. He was interred in the church-yard of Epsom, in the family-vault. J. E.

P. 373. Henry Gally Knight, esq. had walked out in the afternoon; and was soon after found by one of his labourers dead, having, it is supposed, expired in a fit of apoplexy.

Ibid. Admiral Rainier has left property to the amount of nearly 250,000l.; and, after providing amply for his near
Genl. Mac. May, 1808.

relations, has made the following bequest: "I bequeath one tenth part of my personal property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, towards the reduction of the National Debt, in acknowledgment of the generous bounty of the National Establishment of the Royal Navy, in which I have acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretensions."

Ibid. The account of the Coroner's Inquest on Mr. B. Goldsmid has been made public; from which it appears that on the morning of the 11th of April he hung himself with the cord that was suspended from the tester of his bed, for the purpose of enabling him to turn himself round in his fits of the gout, with which he had been much afflicted. It being proved that he had laboured under great depression of spirits, the Jury found a verdict of Lunacy.—His Will was opened by his brothers, Messrs. A. and E. Goldsmid, who are appointed executors. To his widow he has bequeathed 5000l. in cash; the interest of 25,000l. for her life, which sum is to be invested in the Three per Cent. Consols.; 300l. per annum for the maintenance of each of his seven children; the use of his mansion at Roehampton, together with the estate annexed to it, until the eldest son attains the age of 25 years. He has also left her all his jewels, plate, wines, carriages, horses, live and dead stock, growing crops, &c. Mrs. G. is also allowed the privilege of disposing by will to the amount of 5000l. If she, at any time, chooses to quit Roehampton for another residence, a farther sum of 250l. per annum is bequeathed her. To each of his two daughters he has left 7500l. besides 1000l. to be paid each on the day of her marriage. To his nieces he has bequeathed 500l. each; to his brothers and other relations he has left small legacies, as a token of his remembrance. He has remembered the London Hospital, and several other charitable institutions. To his eldest son he has left a legacy of 4000l.; and he is also to share in the residue of his property with his four brothers; a moiety of which is to be paid them at the age of 21, and the other when they have attained their 25th year. His stewards, the children's tutor, and all the domesticks, have been kindly remembered by him. His Will was made in the year 1798; but the codicil, which specifies most of the legacies, was added two years ago.

P. 374, col. 2, l. 43, for "Mr." r. "Mrs."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in York-street, the lady of the Hon. Edward John Turnour, youngest

youngest son of the late Earl of Winter-ton, a son.

In Queen Anne-street West, Lady Caroline Barham, a son.

At Thorp-hall, near Louth, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. William Chaplin, a son.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Sophia Bligh, a son.

April 27. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of William Cavendish, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

The lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Capel, a daughter.

29. At Louth, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. T. H. C. Orme, a son.

May 1. The wife of Isaac Goldsmid, esq. of Spital-square, a son.

5. The wife of John Chaworth, esq. of Annesley park, co. Nottingham, a son.

At the poor-house, in Stoke-upon-Trent, Hannah Bourne, a deformed dwarf, measuring only 25 inches in height, was, after a very tedious and difficult labour, safely delivered of a female child of the ordinary size, measuring 21 inches and a half, being only three inches and a half shorter than the mother. The child was in every respect perfect, but still born: the mother, contrary to expectation, is likely to do well. This very singular instance furnishes the medical world with an extraordinary case, that will throw some additional light on the obstetric art.

9. In Sackville-street, the wife of Herbert Jenner, esq. LL. D. a daughter.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Thomas Mottley, esq. a daughter.

At Exmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Holland (wife of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Poynings, Suffex, and daughter of Lord Erskine), a daughter.

11. At Guernsey, the wife of Capt. A. C. Beaumont, of the 44th Foot, a dau.

12. The wife of J. H. Strachey, esq. of Harley-place, a son.

13. In Portman-square, the Marchioness of Winchester, a still-born child.

At Hewick, co. Northumberland, the Countess Grey, a son.

14. The wife of Thomas Bonnor, esq. of Cleveland-court, St. James's-place, a da.

20. In Park-row, Bristol, the lady of Major Sir William Walter Yeo, bart. of the first Somerset Militia, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a son.
At her house in Spring-gardens, Lady Fitzharris, a son.

21. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of the Judge Advocate, a son.

At Willingham, the wife of Capt. Powell, of Hurdcoot-house, Wilts, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in the East Indies, George Siddons, esq. son of Mrs. S. to Miss Fenshall, daughter of Judge F.

May 1. At Clairville, the seat of the lady's father, Charles John Fenshall, esq. captain in the 88th Foot, and eldest son of Sir John P. bart. to Letitia, eldest dau. of Rd. Martin, esq. M. P. for co. Galway.

2. Count De Perrin, of the French Emigrant Noblesse, to Miss Mattison, of Beggin-grange, co. York.

3. At Hampton-lodge, Surrey, by special licence, Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart. to Miss Margaret Mandeville.

At Rockingham, co. Northampton, John Henry Palmer, esq. second son of Sir John P. bart. of Carlton, to the Hon. Mary Grace Watson, eldest dau. of the late Ld. Sondes.

4. At Hagley, co. Worcester, by special licence, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, to the Hon. Caroline Anne Lytleton, daughter of Lord L.

5. Capt. Hawtayne, R.N. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George Griffin Stonestreet, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

6. At Bath, the Rev. William Hooper, rector of Carlton-cum-Cherrington, co. Bedford, to Jane, you. dau. of the Rev. Simon Adams, late of Laudon-grange, Bucks.

7. In Pall Mall, by special licence, Sir John De Burgh, bart. of Castle Connell, in Ireland, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Hall, esq. formerly in the Army, and M. P. of the Irish Parliament.

9. At Hayes, in Kent, Major Pilkington, to Miss Gibbs, da. of the Attorney-general.

At St. James's church, Lieut.-col. Byng, of the 3d Foot-guards, to the second dau. of Sir Walter James, niece to Earl Camden.

13. Richard Ahmuty, esq. of Old Windsor lodge, to Miss Barker, daughter of Richard B. esq. of Golden-square.

14. By special licence, at Crediton, Vice-admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. of Wear, Devon, to Susannah Catharine, second daughter of Dr. William Buller, late Bishop of Exeter.

15. At Belvidere-house, co. Down, Ireland, Joseph Huddart, esq. son of Capt. H. late in the East India Company's service, to Miss Eliza Durham, daughter of Andrew D. esq. of that place.

17. At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. J. W. Baugh, chancellor of Bristol, to Charlotte, second daughter of George Hibbert, esq.; and, at the same time, Samuel Hibbert, esq. to Caroline, third daughter of the said George Hibbert, esq.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. Nickson, esq. to Miss S. A. Manson.

20. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by special licence, Ld. Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Harriet, 3d daugh. of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.

21. At Bath, John Barclay Wilmet, esq. only son of John W. esq. of Bruce castle, and grandson of the late Lord Chief Justice W. to Elizabeth Emma, fourth daughter of ——— Parry, M. D. of the Circus, Bath.

DEATHS.

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1807. **A**T Sea, on-board the Royal Oct. 11. George Earl Indiaman, Mr. Mathews, one of the officers of that ship. He was shot through the head, in a duel with Lieut. J. M. Robinson, of the 14th Foot, and expired immediately.

1808. **March 6.** At Anderston, near Blandford, Dorset, James Foster Knight, esq. universally known and respected in his native county, as well as in various parts of the kingdom, where his professional abilities, as a land surveyor, engaged and well repaid the confidence of many of the first rank. Few persons, in his situation in life, stood higher in the general opinion than this amiable man, whose virtues will be long and tenderly cherished by his relatives and friends. J. B.

12. Of a fit, as it is supposed, in bed, John David Jenkin, shoe-maker, of Pontgarreg, in the parish of Llandysfyll, Cardigan-shire. He was a remarkable instance of the improvement natural genius is capable of, by application, without the assistance of education. He became a master of the English language, so far as to understand the Divines, Historians, and Politicians of the age, though he could neither ask nor answer the shortest questions in conversation in that language.

23. On her passage from Barbados, Mrs. Bedford, widow of John B. esq. late judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Barbados.

31. At Rotterdam, Mrs. Collings, wife of William C. esq. of that city, and third daughter of the late James Smith, esq. of Hammer-smith, Middlesex.

April At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, after many years lingering illness, aged 25, Missabella Langton, daughter of the Countess of Rothes; beautiful, accomplished, and amiable in disposition.

At Plymouth dock, aged 26, Mr. Alexander Rowe, surgeon, second son of Mr. George R. of Portsea.

At Norwich, Mrs. Lens, mother of Mr. Serjeant L.

At Melchet park-farm, co. Wilts, Mrs. Wolff, wife of James Weston W. esq. only son of Sir Jacob W. bart. of Mellyfont abbey, co. Somerset.

At Leominster, Miss Smith, a maiden lady, aged 74, whose mother is now living in that town, aged 95, in perfect health.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Martha, relict of James Clyde, esq. late one of the principal officers of Portsmouth dock-yard.

Aged 68, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Radcliffe, sister of the Earl of Carlisle, and widow of John Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin priory, Herts, formerly M. P. for the borough of St. Alban's, who died, without issue, Dec. 21, 1788, with whom she was buried in the chancel of Hitchin church. By her death a jointure of 2000*l.* per annum is said to devolve to *Æmilius Henry*

Delmé Radcliffe, esq. who now represents the family.

In the workhouse of St. Nicholas, Durham, aged 100, Anne Angus.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, and apparently in perfect health and good spirits, Mr. Henry Rutherford, of Bees-bank, co. Durham, farmer.

At Dunse, aged 15, Miss Aitchison, dau. of Mr. A. of Renton Barns. She was at a dancing-school; and after having led a minuet, sat down, complained of a severe giddiness in her head, and expired.

Mrs. Stevens, of Market Overton, Rutland. She was well as usual, engaged in her household affairs, when she dropped down, and expired without uttering a syllable.—Thomas Kettle, a labourer in the same parish, also died after a few minutes' sudden indisposition.

At Beverley, co. York, very suddenly, while shutting up his shop, aged 55, Mr. S. Metcalf, schoolmaster and shopkeeper.

On the arrival of part of the 96th Foot to embark at Harwich, two of the officers, Capt. Grant and Lieut. Layton, having had a dispute, proceeded to a small distance from the town to settle it; when, after firing twice, Capt. Grant was wounded in the spine, and instantly expired.

At Scupholm, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 61, Mr. Samuel Patchett, grazier.

At Gainborough, aged 63, Mr. Matthew Moody, lately of Stockwith, ship-builder.

Rev. Mr. Ray, of Shorwick, near Chester.

Rev. W. Collins, rector of Slapton, co. Bucks, and curate of Coggs and Hailey, near Witney.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Thomas Birch, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Rugby.

The wife of Stephen Bailey, of Higham. On returning from his labour, he found her suspended from an iron hook over the fire; all her cloaths in a blaze, and she burnt in a most shocking manner. He had given her money to pay some debts, which having applied to other purposes, it is supposed she took the fatal resolution of thus destroying herself.

At Coaxey, near Wells, a young man named Pridden, by trade a carpenter. Having occasion to go to a blacksmith's shop on business, some irritating language took place between him and the blacksmith's apprentice, and the carpenter struck him; when the lad immediately thrust a piece of red hot iron into the carpenter's side, and killed him on the spot. Verdict, Manslaughter.

At Hammer-smith, in his 85th year, John Rice, esq.; a character miserable and penurious. Mr. R. was born in Westminster; and having received a musical education, he resolved to try his fortune in America. He failed for New York, where he settled, and got an appointment

as an organist. In this situation, denying himself the common necessities of life, he accumulated a considerable sum of money, and returned to England. His habit was that of the most indigent beggar; and so deplorably miserable were his garb and appearance, that he was turned out of two lodgings he took. At length he obtained a room at a glazier's shop, near Marsham-street, where he was taken ill. He requested he might be decently clothed, and conveyed to Mr. Boyce, at Hammer-smith, whose father he said was his most intimate acquaintance. He was accordingly taken to the house of Mr. B. where he survived only a few days. After his death his will was opened, by which it appeared that he had bequeathed 20,000*l.* to Mr. Boyce, and 10,000*l.* to the Bishop of New York; to Mr. Boyce's servant he left 250*l.* for the kindness she had shewn him, in affording him some temporary relief, when he called on her master, soon after his return to England. His visits, however, were not encouraged by Mr. B. his appearance indicating the most abject distress and misery. When at his lodgings he slept on a heap of rags, in which were secreted a quantity of foreign gold and silver coins, to the amount of 290*l.* The inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which he lived frequently gave him alms, which he accepted with the greatest eagerness. He is said to have died worth forty thousand pounds!

At his hotel in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Mr. Gordon.

Mr. G. Fairley, of Lloyd's coffee-house.

April 1. Aged 38, Mr. Thomas Cooling, master of the Green Dragon inn at Lincoln.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the widow of William Southwell, esq. late of Frampton, co. Gloucester.

Mr. Richard Skidmore, of Bristol.

2. Of a decline, in her 15th year, Sufannah Frances, daughter of the Rev. T. Jones, of Hill-house, near Wickwar, niece to the late Mrs. Schutz, of Shotover-house, co. Oxford, and great niece to Mary late Countess of Catherlogh.

Advanced in age, Rev. Lewis Hoffman, many years vicar of Streatley, Berks.

Aged 33, Anne, wife of Mr. James Merrifshaw, late of Barnack, near Stamford, leaving nine children.

This evening, Samuel Gaskin, an old man, who travelled the country, selling garters, pins, needles, tin-ware, and other things, asked permission to sleep on the straw, in a barn at Isfield, near Lewes, in Sussex, saying, he had just eaten a hearty meal, over a fire he made by the river side, but that he was tired, and wanted to go to sleep. Permission being granted, he retired to the barn; and on being called to, some time after, by a

labourer, who occupies a contiguous cottage, answered, he was very warm, and quite comfortable. On the following morning he was, however, found to be very ill, and died about noon. The poor old man was well known to several in the neighbourhood, and was very fond of reading, as appeared by the little library that was found in his basket, amongst his articles of merchandize, consisting of the following books, viz. the Holy Bible; the New Testament; a Common Prayer, of an excellent impression, and in good preservation; A Companion for the Aged, who are disabled from attending the Public Service of God; and an Essay on the Holy Sacrament.

This day an Inquest was taken at the Half-way House at Newington, on the body of Maria-Matilda Perfect, who was killed the preceding day. It appeared, that the deceased was imprudently walking upon the leaded roof of her aunt's house, in Bowyer's-buildings, in that neighbourhood, with a child in her arms, and fell through a trap-door into a loft 15 feet from the surface. The child was unhurt; but the poor girl died upon the spot.

3. In Highbury-place, Islington, Nathan Basevi, esq. late of Billiter-square.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Rhoades, wife of Mr. R. of Portman-street, Portman-sq. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in his 69th year, René Brand, esq.

— Fisher, a labouring man, in the neighbourhood of Ash park, Herts, the feat of Sir J. N. Colleton, bart. He had ascended to the top of his cottage, in order to do something to the chimney; when the tiles giving way, he fell to the ground, and was killed on the spot.

At Brixton, after thirty years well spent in the service of his Country, R. Henderson, esq. late physician to his Majesty's Forces.

At Thetford, Norfolk, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, mother of the Rev. J. S. M. of that place.

4. Charlotte, daughter of B. Armstrong, esq. of Bath; being the third child he has lost within three weeks.

In her 35th year, Mrs. Bristow, wife of Samuel B. esq. and sixth daughter of John Jos. Bacon, esq. of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Thomas Gould, esq. one of the benchets and late treasurer of the Middle Temple, and the only surviving brother of the late Judge Gould. His corpse was interred in the Benchers vault in the Temple church.

Rev. J. Deighton, upwards of 40 years curate of Batley, near Leeds.

5. Rev. Edward Brearey, rector of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, co. York.

At Epworth, co. Lincoln, of which he had been curate 45 years, aged 66, the Rev. Joshua Gibson.

At York, aged 54, Mr. Edward Bennington, one of the lay-choristers of the cathedral there, and the oldest member of the church, he having been first admitted as a singing-boy at ten years of age. He was well known and justly admired for his fine tenor-bass voice. In early life he was a protégé of the late Precentor and Poet, Mr. Mason, who entertained a high sense of his superior talents as a singer. In him the Church of York is deprived of the main prop and pillar of its choir; and the lovers of cathedral musick in that city feel the loss of talents ably exerted in the noblest part of Divine Service. He had many opportunities, in the course of his life, of bettering his fortune by a removal to other cathedrals; but his veneration for St. Peter's of York always inclined him to remain a denizen of that much and far-famed minster.

Mr. Macormick, a farrier, at Witcham, in the Isle of Ely. Returning home from Newmarket, accompanied by a friend, he met a carriage belonging to the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Soham, near the bridge at Ely. Mr. M. riding at a great rate, and being mounted on a young horse, the animal endeavoured to cross the road; in doing which, notwithstanding every effort of the coachman, who pulled up immediately, he came in contact with the pole of the carriage, which struck Mr. M. on the right side, and broke two of his ribs. He expired in a few minutes, leaving a wife, eight small children, and a father.

6. In an advanced age, Mr. Goulding, of Stainton, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier. He was in perfect health a few minutes before his death.

Aged 71, Ferdinand Huddleston, esq. of Sawton-hall, co. Cambridge.

7. At Harwich, aged 76, Charles Cox, esq.; who had several times served the office of mayor of that borough, and was formerly agent to his Majesty's packets stationed there.

At Lower Tooting, Surrey, James Strachan, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

Nearly suddenly, at his father's house at Holloway, co. Middlesex, aged nine years, William-Richard, eldest son of William Venning, esq.

This day, during the height of the late flood, John Jennings, near 70 years of age, coachman to Thomas Bush, esq. of Bradford, co. York, went, in a brewing-cooler, to save some garden-chairs, the garden being flooded to a considerable height, and was carried into the midst of the stream; when he leaped from the cooler, thinking he might alight in the garden; but failed in his attempt, and was forced with much violence against a willow-tree, whence he was, after some time, taken up quite dead.

Shipwrecked at sea, by the stranding of the ship *Agatha*, of Lubeck, in a storm, not far from Memel, Lord Roylton, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, who would have been 24 years old had he lived till the 7th of May, and promised to become an honour to his House. He left Ireland about two years ago for the Continent, accompanied by two servants, both of whom perished with him. This amiable and accomplished young Nobleman had not been above four years from this country; and not one of those by whom he was accompanied on his departure has survived him. His tutor, private secretary, and steward, all died a natural death some time since; and his other attendants, together with the companions of his tour, sunk with him into the watery grave. His Lordship had twice, since he went to the Continent, narrowly escaped being drowned. In the course of last Winter he went down in a sledge, and was rescued by a Mr. Poole, who took him out of the ice by the hair of his head, for which Mr. P. was handsomely rewarded by Ld. Hardwicke. By his Lordship's death, the reversionary interest of the Earl of Hardwicke's family in the patent-place of Clerk of the Common Pleas in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland is reduced to the two lives of his Lordship and his son, the Hon. Ch. Yorke. There were on-board 19 passengers, of whom three were children and six were servants; and there were nine belonging to the vessel. The following were washed overboard and drowned: Lord Roylton and two servants; Col. Pollen and one servant; D. T. Barclay, from Petersburg; — Renny, from Riga; — Becker, from Hamburg; and one servant, one nurse, and five of the ship's crew. Mr. Focke, of Hamburg, and one servant-maid, died on-board the vessel during the night of the 7th and 8th. Of those who were brought on-board, and who likewise died, were one sailor and the youngest child of Mrs. Barris. The others who were rescued were, the lady of Col. Pollen; Mr. Holliday, from Petersburg; Mrs. Barris, with two children; M. Pereira, who was sent by the Portuguese Charge des Affaires from Petersburg to Portugal, and who died the next day, in consequence of his extraordinary exertions; the captain of the vessel and servant, and two sailors; in all, ten souls.—Col. Pollen, aforesaid, was the only son of the Rev. Geo. P. of Little Bookham in Surrey. He was in the 33d year of his age; and, possessing a fine and vigorous understanding, highly improved by education, and by his very extensive and interesting travels, there is no doubt, if he had returned to his native country (as he was attempting to do when this dreadful accident put a period to

to all his hopes), but he would have proved a distinguished ornament of it. His fortune would have been large, and his abilities and his experience would have amply qualified him for a seat in Parliament. In 1796, on his coming of age, he opposed the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, for the representation of the populous borough of Leominster, which he carried by a majority of one. He afterwards raised a regiment of Fencibles at his own expense, for the service of Government, and attended with it on its being ordered to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; but for several years he has been constantly travelling on the Continent. At St. Petersburg he married one of the daughters of Sir Charles Gaseigne (sister to the Countess of Hadington, now married to Mr. Dalrymple), who was with him when the wreck took place, but who was happily saved.

8. At Shaftesbury, greatly respected, the well-known Bobby Levy; whose honesty and punctuality in the execution of commissions entrusted to him, and his speed and great strength, were probably not to be equalled. He was never remembered to set a price on his journeys, but left it entirely to the generosity of his employers; with whatever was given him he was always contented; and was never known to be intoxicated. As he had no relations, those who knew him may be pleased to hear that he was properly taken care of in his short illness.

Elizabeth, infant daughter of the Rev. J. S. Sawbridge, of Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, co. Warwick.

9. As three boys, one of the name of Crowhurst, and two of Simmons, were gathering limps from the rocks near Bexhill, Sussex, the sea flowed round them, which they did not perceive till too late to regain the shore, and the whole three were drowned; the second instance of the kind that has occurred within a few weeks.

At Cottenham, co. Northampton, Mrs. Bolton, fourth wife of Henry B. esq.; to whom she had been married but eleven months; and, but a few days before her death, was delivered of a fine daughter.

At Haunchwood-house, near Nuneaton colliery, co. Warwick, in his 64th year, Alexander Donald, esq. of the city of Glasgow, formerly one of its magistrates, and many years an eminent American merchant in London. His remains were interred at Chilvers Coton church.

10. In his 47th year, Joseph Winter, esq. of Belgrave, co. Leicester, son of the late Lieut.-col. W. of the Artillery; of urbane manners, social disposition, and great liberality to the poor.

Mr. Knox, schoolmaster, of Whitson, in Scotland. He had been at Swinton on that day, in good health, with some other

teachers, on parochial business; and in going home, it is supposed, felt himself unwell; for, when found, he was in a sitting posture on the road side, quite dead.

Found hanging in an old elm-tree near the river at Wakeham, John Bare. The cause assigned for the act is the apprehension and dread he felt in consequence of having been detected stealing a piece of beef, which the extreme distress of his large family (a wife and seven children) had tempted him to seize. He had for some time been unable to get any work.

11. Mr. William Briflow, of the Freemasons Arms inn at Lincoln. He had for some time betrayed symptoms of derangement, and was found dead in a drain near Lincoln race-course.

Mr. Samuel Poston, of the Rummer tavern at Bristol.

Aged 71, William Patel, esq. of Peterborough, formerly of Cossimbazar, Bengal. At Edinburgh, much regretted, Mr. Jn. Hallion, of the Theatre Royal there.

12. After a few hours illness, Mr. Thomas Jenny, of Barton, co. Lincoln.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Jn. Hall, farmer and grazier. He was pushing his vocation in perfect health, and in the act of following his sheep, when he fell down and instantly expired.

In Queen-square, Bristol, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Langley, esq. of Pershore, in Worcestershire.

At his house on Dodworth green, near Barnsley, William Garlick, esq.

At the house of William Hyatt, esq. at Lane-end, co. Stafford, aged 80, Mrs. Jane Hyatt, his aunt. Being totally blind, and left alone in the parlour, her cloaths, by some means, caught fire; and before her alarming situation was perceived, or assistance could be procured, she was so much scorched as to survive but a few hours.

At Whatley, near Frome, co. Somerset, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly completed his 104th year. He used to relate, particularly, the circumstance of his weeding corn at the time of the total eclipse in 1725, when the darkness obliged him and his companions to leave the field. About three years since, his memory became impaired as to many of the succeeding events of his life; at the same time his eyes began to fail him; but he retained the use of all his limbs till within a few weeks of his death; and continued to milk some of his cows till within the last two years. Through his long life he possessed and maintained the character of an industrious and honest man.

A robbery, attended with such violence as to occasion the death of the person attacked, was committed this evening between Bram common, Wilts, and Romney. Mr. Satchell, a traveller to a whale-

sale house in Oxford-street, had dined at Salisbury, in company with two other persons, to whom it was known he had cash and notes about him. He was attacked at dusk by two men, supposed to have been those he was in company with, who demanded his money. Mr. S. resisted the attack, which caused his death in two days, from the bruises he had received about the head with a bludgeon. The villains escaped with a booty of 30l.

W. Duncan, esq. of Brunswick-square. While sitting in his chair, in good health, reading a news-paper, he fell back, and expired immediately.

At Moira-house, Dublin, in her 76th year, Elizabeth Countess-dowager of Moira, and Baroness Hungerford in her own right, being heiress to her brother, Francis, the late Earl of Huntingdon; by whose death, without issue, she succeeded to the eight ancient baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, Moels, Peverell, Newmarch, and De Homat. At the age of 20 she became the third wife of the late Earl of Moira, and mother to his two daughters, the late Countess of Mountcashel and Lady Catherine Henry. The Countess had a numerous family, of whom now survive Anne Countess of Aylesbury; Francis Earl of Moira; Selina Countess of Granard; and Lady Charlotte Rawdon. Some years ago Moira-house was the favourite seat of taste and splendour. The first fancy-ball in Ireland was given by the late Countess, who had rooms fitted up in the Turkish style, at great expence, for the occasion. In her ingenious Artificer and distressed Merit always found a most liberal patroness; and her great income was spent in acts of charity and unbounded liberality, that will make her Ladyship's death an irreparable loss to the poor of Dublin, as well as to those who daily participated of her splendid board. A lady of the most uncommon endowments herself, virtue and genius were always passports to her table. The Earl of Moira will receive a considerable addition to his fortune by this event. Her remains were removed to Castle Forbes, to be interred in the vault belonging to the Earl of Granard, her Ladyship's son-in-law. The prominent feature in her life, benevolence, was strikingly conspicuous in the awful moments of dissolution. She ordered, almost with her last breath, that her funeral expences should be limited as much as possible, and that the money so saved should be expended in charitable purposes. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, richly mounted. Her grandson, Joseph Henry, esq. the Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Countess's own Chaplain, were among the gentlemen who attended.

13. At Diss, in Norfolk; aged 71, of a cancerous complaint, under which she had been for a considerable time a patient sufferer, Mrs. Deborah Keller, widow of the Rev. Frederick Keller, M. A. formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge (who died Aug. 29, 1785), successively vicar of King's Langley, and St. Peter's St. Alban's, and rector of Kelsall, Herts; at which last-mentioned place she was buried, with her husband and only daughter.

At Bromesborough, co. Gloucester, aged 53, Annabella-Christiana, widow of Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, esq. and only sister to the late Sir John Honeywood, bart. M. P. for Canterbury, and to William H. esq. M. P. for the county of Kent.

In his 27th year, Mr. John Hastings, butler of Pembroke college, Oxford.

In his 63d year, Mr. Richard Maw, of Haxey, near Epworth, co. Lincoln.

14. At Turley, near Bath, Richard Attwood, esq.; a truly pious, upright, and benevolent man.

In the Sheriff's prison, Dublin, after a long confinement for a bill of costs of St. Robert M'Gregor, tailor. This truly unfortunate man worked at his trade all the Winter, on the cold flags, in the most lamentable situation, endeavouring to support a wife and helpless family, until rendered incapable by the disease which occasioned his death, and which was caused by the wretchedness of his state in prison, and the want of common necessities.

15. In her 21st year, at her father's house, Miss Mary-Anne Hill, daughter of Mr. Peter H. of Gerrans. She went to bed the preceding night apparently in perfect health; was taken ill about half-past two, and died at four, the ensuing morning.

In Great Cumberland-place, Mary-la-Bonne, after a few days illness, of an inflammation of the lungs, Miss Tapps, only daughter of Sir George J. T. bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Skynner, relict of the Rev. John S. late of Easton, near Stamford, co. Linc.

16. Found drowned in the Basin in Hyde park, Elizabeth, wife of William Smith, a watchman in Mary-la-Bonne parish. Extreme poverty is supposed, by her sister and those who knew her, and gave evidence before the Coroner, to have been the cause.

Bevan, a butcher, and his wife. Returning from Chepstow market, with a horse and cart, in going over Undy bridge, they fell into the water, and were drowned. It is supposed they had fallen asleep, through fatigue, and the horse, being left to itself, had overturned the cart, under which the bodies were found. The woman was far advanced in pregnancy; and they have left four infants, two of whom are twins, 14 months old.

Mrs. Rawnley, wife of Mr. R. of Bourn, co. Lincoln. Her death was occasioned by a mortification, which ensued from breaking her leg, in alighting from her horse, after a ride, on the 9th instant.

At Drayton lodge, near Norwich, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, wife of the Hon. Col. F.

Mrs. Huxtable, late of the Swan tavern at Bristol.

17. At Hill, near Southampton, Miss Catharine Brownlow Bertie, second daughter of Rear-admiral B. late of Colchester, co. Lincoln. Though she had long been in a declining way, her death was at last very sudden and unexpected.

Mr. J. Linton, keeper of the George inn at Cambridge. While conversing with a friend in the street, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

Suddenly, Mr. Griffin, a riding-master, of Bristol.

13. Mr. John Chaddock, accomptant, in Counter-slip, Bristol.

At Clifton, Mrs. Barker, wife of Samuel B. esq. of Barnby moor, co. Nottingham, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Brownlow Toller, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At St. Alban's, in his 76th year, Mr. Timothy Fisher, late linen-draper to the King, at Holborn bridge, but had given up his business to his son several years since.

The wife of W. G. Althorpe, esq. of Clewer, Surrey; who, with her son and two daughters, had returned home from a visit at half past 11 o'clock; when the former went into her bed-room, leaving her family in the drawing-room. The shrieks of the mother alarmed her children, who, on running up stairs, found her garments had caught fire, and were literally reduced to tinder. Surgical aid was administered as speedily as possible; but the unfortunate lady died in 3 hours.

In Upper Seymour-street, aged 52, Chas. Mitchell, esq. late of Jamaica.

In Antigua-street, Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Brown, stay-maker. He was perfectly in health an hour before he died.

In Glasgow, Miss Margaret Rae. She has bequeathed 150l. to the Merchants' House; 50l. to the Royal Infirmary; and 10l. to the poor.

10. At Whitehall, co. Hereford, Mrs. Pople, wife of Thomas P. esq.

At Sunderland, aged 21, Miss Margaret Noble; whose death was awfully sudden. She was at a merry-making; and, while in high health and spirits, dropped down upon the floor in the midst of the dance, and instantly expired.

20. In his 42d year, Benjamin Burton, esq. of Walcot, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. Some months ago Mr. B. fractured his skull by a fall from his horse while hunting. He had, however, nearly recovered from a most painful illness, the con-

sequence of the accident, when venturing too ardently in pursuit of his favourite amusement, he brought on a brain-fever, which terminated his life in a few days.

In her 17th year, of a deep decline, Mary-Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Withinberry, of Bristol; being his second daughter who has died nearly at the same age, and of the same complaint.

At Skipwith-hall, near York, in his 70th year, Robert Hulfon, esq.

21. Aged 18, John Sanderson, of the Academy at Aberford. This promising youth, while in the act of leaping over a rail, fell down, and died immediately.

At Biggleswade, in the prime of life, George Herbert, esq. banker and merchant there, and a proprietor of the Old Stamford coach.

Miss Charlotte Sparrow, sixth daughter of the late James S. esq. of Buxton.

Burnt to death, in the absence of his mother, a child about two years of age, named Richards, of Orange-street, Bristol. He had been some time unwell, and was left sitting in a chair by the fire, from which some sticks fell, and communicated to his cloaths.

22. Suddenly, in London, advanced in age, the Rev. Mr. Knight, many years one of the officiating-ministers of the Tabernacles of London and Bristol.

Suddenly, aged 47, Mr. Ashby, common-brewer, and master of the Wheel public-house at Gossberton, co. Lincoln.

At Dover, in her 84th year, Mrs. Teale, relict of the late James T. esq. and the last surviving daughter of the late Dr. Blomer, prebendary of Canterbury.

In his 18th year, Walter, son of Capt. John Gardner, of Culver-street, Bristol.

In Sloane-street, James Bruce, esq. lieutenant-governor of Dominica.

At his house, near Dean's-yard, Westminster, Mr. Hull, the Actor. He was in the 80th year of his age; and had been so long a member of the Theatrical Community, that he had become the Father of the Stage. He was originally in the medical profession, and among those who knew him long was generally styled Dr. Hull. He was a good scholar, and possessed literary talents, which he frequently exercised, many years ago, with credit to his character. His compositions were invariably intended to promote the interests of virtue, and excite the benevolent affections. But what must for ever render his name dear to the Friends of Humanity, and particularly the Theatrical World, he was the founder of that Institution which provides subsistence for decayed Actors and Actresses, when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profession. If this institution had been properly supported by the Proprietors of the Theatres and

and the principal Performers, it would have been much more prosperous than it has been, and would, of course, have afforded a more comfortable support for those who are not in general much disposed to provide for the decline of life, who often delight the Publick, but of whom the Publick think little when the power of delighting is at an end. To the honour of the immortal Garrick, whose character was often slandered by the imputation of avarice, though he was always ready to assist distress, that great Actor constantly performed for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund, till he found it necessary to retire wholly from the Stage. Mr. H. wrote a tragedy upon the subject of "Fair Rosamond," whose story will always be distinguished in the Annals of this Country. If there were no touches of sublime poetry in this work, it was marked with good sense and natural feeling; the characters were judiciously contrasted, and the fable was properly conducted. He dedicated the play to the memory of Shenstone the Poet, of whose friendship he was reasonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in high veneration. Mr. H. lost a very amiable wife a few years ago, who had formerly been his pupil. Their affection for each other never suffered any abatement through a long intercourse; and their attention to each other was the evident result of respect and esteem, as well as of regard and duty. Upon the whole, it may be fairly said, that while he was highly respectable in the theatrical calling, no man ever acted his part upon the stage of life with more uniform propriety, or left that state with more approbation from those who had witnessed his conduct, and knew the merits of his character. His remains were interred at St. Margaret's, Westminster, attended to the grave by a numerous and respectable train of his Brethren of the Sock and Buskin.

23. Aged 77, Mr. W. Lee, of Finchley, Middlesex; who died in the same bed in which he was born, and was never known, even for one night, to sleep in any other.

In the West Bow, Edinburgh, aged 100, W. Rose, a Chelsea pensioner.

At Long Ashton, aged 86, Mr. Pardoe. Of a decline, in his 33d year, Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Gill, clothier, Brown's-hill, co. Gloucester.

David Handley, frame-work-knitter, in Poplar Place, Nottingham; who had been drinking, on the 19th, at the Ball, or White Cow public-house, in Carter-gate, and was there seized with a violent illness, of which he languished until this day, and then expired. The deceased was possessed with the belief, through the

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whole of his sufferings, that French flies had been put into his ale, by some of the company at the public-house. His body was opened, and it appeared in evidence, that the stomach and bowels were in such a state of inflammation as to have caused his death, and to have been occasioned by his having swallowed some highly stimulating acrid substance. After a very long investigation, the Jury found a verdict of Manslaughter against some person or persons unknown. We cannot too severely censure and deprecate the wantonness of the agent in this fatal transaction, the melancholy result of which, we trust, will operate as a prevention to the repetition of this abominable act of mischief.

24. At Stoke Newington, aged 74, Mrs. Brander, relict of the late Alexander B. esq. of Lower Thames-street.

Of pulmonary consumption, Hester, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Swayne, rector of Dyrham, and vicar of Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester.

Mr. John Cherry, auctioneer, of Bristol. Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health, Mr. Joseph Fearon; of English-street, Carlisle.—Also, Mr. William Bilson, of Cosby, co. Leicester.

At Pinchbeck, Mrs. Wheildale, wife of Mr. W. of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

25. Henry Hembley, esq. of Hans-place.

26. Found floating in the water, below the locks, in the parish of Weston, near Bath, Joseph Lockyer; who, some time since, excited public attention, from having been discovered in a wood, where, according to his own statement; he had been 20 days without food.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Ingram, of Camden place, Bath, relict of J. I. esq. of Lond.

At Edmonton, Jane, second daughter of Joseph Dorin, esq.

In Portland-place, Mrs. Bastard, wife of John Pollexfen B. esq. M. P. for Devon.

Mrs. Foss, the truly valuable wife of Edward-Smith Foss, esq. of Essex-street, Strand; and one of the daughters of the late Dr. Rose, of Chiswick.

Mr. Hardham, a grazier, of Huntingdon, was found dead on the turnpike road at day-break. He had left the Hay-market, in London, the preceding afternoon on horseback, to go, as he said, about 20 miles towards home; and was found lying by the side of the foot-path, with a deep wound on the side of the head, which had occasioned his death. His pocket-book contained country bills to some amount, and some gold and silver.

At Ilington, Mrs. Alice Pope. From the testimony of Hannah Sculthorpe, servant to the deceased, and that of a surgeon, it appeared that she was old and infirm; and that it was most likely that she had lost her life by an apopleptic fit.

— Warner,

Warner, was found hanging to the top of his bedstead, in a garret near Peter's-lane, St. John's-street. He was a very old man, a chimney-sweeper; had been a pauper in the workhouse, was turned out for drunkenness; and shortly after committed this rash act. He had been on board a man-of-war in the American War; was wounded in the head; had his skull trepanned; and was apt to be sometimes delirious.

27. In Queen Anne-street West, Lady Peyton, widow of the late, and mother of the present Sir H. P. bart.

In Scotland-yard, W. Lowndes, esq. of Chesham; of whom farther particulars shall be given in a future Magazine.

Rev. John Jordan, of Dumbledale, co. Pembroke. While in the act of shaving himself, he fell down and expired.

Mr. Christopher Tabor, Excise-surveyor, of Bristol.

At Gosport, Mr. William Gibson, sen.

George Greenwell, a young man who resided in Northumberland-court, Charing-cross, nearly severed his head from his body. The implements of destruction, two razors, were found near him. He has left a wife and a young family. Report states, that he was the offspring of a Nobleman of high rank, and was in the Royal Navy.

Aged 94, Mrs. Danaldson, of Belfast.

28. At Highgate, Middlesex, aged 73, the Rev. Christopher Scott, many years rector of Pagleham, Essex.

In her 83d year, and in the full possession of all her faculties, Mrs. Anne Ord, of Queen Anne-street West.

In Sloane-street, aged 16, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Newton, of Old Cléve, Somerset.

In Millbank-street, Westminster, aged 73, James Turner, esq. inventor of the patent and improved yellow, and well known in the literary world.

In his 23d year, Samuel, eldest son of the late Mr. Markland, of Leicester.

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Maldon, Essex, on the body of Lieut. Dundas, of the 43d Regiment, lying in the barracks in that town; when it appeared from the evidence before the Jury, that the deceased, accompanied by Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Hopkins, of the same Regiment, and Lieut. Williams, of the 10th Dragoons, set off from the mess-room about two o'clock in the morning, with a candle and lanthorn, for the purpose of bathing in the salt water; when Lieut. Dundas was unhappily drowned.

30. After a lingering affliction, aged 70, James Pulham, esq. mayor of the borough of Harwich.—John Hopkins, esq. is appointed to fill that office during the remainder of the year.

Aged 22 months, Henrietta-Harriet, dau. of the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, R. N.

At Doveridge, co. Derby, aged one year and 10 months, the Hon. Wm. Barnard Cavendish, youngest son of Ld. Waterpark.

In Rodney-street, Pentonville, aged 56, Miss Amelia Lammens.

In Camden-place, Bath, Mrs. Morland, widow of T. M. esq. of Court-lodge, Kent.

At his apartments in Edgeware road, Mr. John Dixon, late of Bath.

At Osborne's hotel, Adelphi, Captain Lionel Hook, of the East India Company's Military Establishment, and lately arrived from Bengal.

At Brompton-park-house, in her 56th year, the Hon. Mrs. Sarah Perceval, dau. of John Howorth, esq. of Manchester, niece of the late Richard, William, and John Bagshaw, of Oakes, co. Derby, wife of the Hon. Edward Perceval, second surviving son of the late Earl of Egmont, and brother to the present Earl, and also half-brother, by his father's side, to Lord Arden and the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After a short but painful illness, at her house in Southernhay-place, Exeter, Mrs. Juliana Hole, relict of the Rev. Rich. H. (see vol. LXVI. p. 357), by whom she had issue six sons and five daughters; viz. Maria-Ridlen; Richard, of Sampford-house, esq. who married Mary, coheir of R. Melhurst, of Satterley, Devon, esq. Thomas, rector of Northawton, and Deddescombeleigh, Devon; Humphry-Aram (who died an infant); Humphry-Aram, Chaplain to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, vicar of Okehampton and rector of Chulmleigh, Devon, who married Sarah youngest daughter of Dr. George Horne, late Bishop of Norwich; Eliza, married to Richard Stephens, of Culver-house, Devon, esq.; Robert, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; Juliana; Francis, late captain in the 37th Regiment of Foot, who died in the West Indies; Susanna-Rogers; and Caroline-Matilda. Mrs. Hole was the last of the family of the Arams, of Weild Park, Hertfordshire. It would be impossible to enumerate every virtue of this excellent character; suffice it to say, that she was the kindest mother, the most affectionate wife; most assable to all, most beneficent to the poor; and a truly pious and devout Christian.

Mrs. Dugleby, residing in Bermondsey New Road. An enquiry was instituted by the Parish Officers, in consequence of a very current report in the neighbourhood that she was poisoned. She possessed property to the amount of 6,000*l.* and resided in the New Road, Bermondsey, with an Attorney. She had complained for some time past of a violent pain in a particular part of her body. On the night of April

April 30 she partook of some fish for supper, and shortly after was seized with a violent sickness; medical assistance was called in; and Mr. Wild a professional gentleman attended, and administered some medicine. She, however, died in the space of one hour and three quarters from the first moment of being seized with sickness. Mr. Phillips, a surgeon in Union-street, Borough, opened the body. In his opinion, her death was caused by an effusion of blood. She had for some time had an unhealthy appearance. He examined the stomach, but did not find the least symptom of poison, which he must have done if it had been administered; he was perfectly convinced that the deceased met with her death from the sudden effusion of blood, by the emptying of the vessels near the heart.

LATELY, Capt. Shipley, commander of the *Nymph* frigate, a brave and gallant officer, about 26 years of age. The *Cheerly* gun-brig, arrived from Admiral Sir C. Cotton's fleet off the Tagus, brings intelligence of an exploit performed by the boats of the *Nymph* frigate and *Blossom* sloop of war; four of which from each of those ships, manned and armed, proceeded up the Tagus, under cover of the night, in order to attack a large Portuguese brig, mounting 20 guns, manned with a French crew, which lay moored above Belem Castle, and immediately off the city of Lisbon. The boats got very near her before they were discovered; when a tremendous fire was opened upon them from the ship, and from several thousand troops that lined the shore. Captain Shipley headed the expedition; got first alongside the enemy, and was the first who attempted to board; which they had nearly effected, when he was unfortunately shot by a musket-ball; immediately fell overboard, and was seen no more! This calamitous circumstance damped the spirits of the boat's crews; and finding themselves opposed by such an immense force, the enterprize was forthwith abandoned, and the boats returned down the harbour, with the loss of their brave Commander, one seaman killed, and a midshipman and three seamen wounded.

At Kendal, Mr. Seaton.

At Newton-house, Somerset, the seat of his venerable and respected mother, the Rev. Robert Harbin.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 87, the Rev. John Griffies, M. A. upwards of 50 years rector of Chipstead, in that county.

May . . . At St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon, Mr. James Smith, shoe-maker. He sat down to dinner in good health, but was choked by the first bit of meat that he attempted to swallow, and, notwithstanding

ing almost immediate medical assistance, died in a few minutes.

Mr. Wm. Rand, school-master at Hull. In correcting a boy, while his pen-knife was in his hand, he accidentally ran it into his other arm; a fever ensued, which occasioned his death.

The body of an unfortunate soldier of the 50th Regiment, who died of *hydrophobia* at Portsmouth, has been dissected, in the presence of most of the medical gentlemen in that neighbourhood. His name was Glew, a native of Yorkshire, 22 years of age, and a fine young man. His father is a farmer of much respectability, with a large family. The dog bit him on the cheek, as he was standing sentinel at Hilsa Barracks-gate, and then instantly ran and bit the next sentinel on the forehead, who is not unwell. The part was cut out, and it had quite healed. He felt no effects from the bite till the full of the moon, when he requested to be confined: he said, he had no intention to do injury, but he thought there was danger of it. He had long intervals of sanity. At the full of the next moon his delirium exceedingly increased; his body was writhed and convulsed in the most dreadful and shocking way. Two days before his death he barked incessantly like a dog, and complained of a dog being under his bed gnawing him. He bit the man who attended him in the thumb, who has since been ill. His case is considered the worst of any that has been known.

At Littlebourn, in Kent, in her 100th year, Mrs. Appleton.

In David-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, Mr. John Cunningham.

In St. James's-street, in her 80th year, Mrs. Parloe.

May 1. At his son-in-law's house, in Jewin-street, aged 68, Bendock Clarke-Price, esq. late of Watling-street, London, and of Westerham, Kent.

In Grosvenor-place, Allan, second son of the Earl of Galloway.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Tasker, wife of John T. esq. architect.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mr. Vincent, many years Serjeant at Mace of the City of Lond.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Kittoe, wife of Capt. Edward K. of the Royal Navy, and widow of the late Capt. Ralph Willett Miller, of his Majesty's ship *Theseus*.

2. Aged 40, George Gardner, esq. of Great Coram-street, late commander of the Montreal Danish East Indiaman.

At Darley abbey, near Derby, aged 88, Robert Holden, esq.; by whose death a considerable estate devolves to the Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of St. Philip's, in Birmingham, as prebendary of Sawley.

Rev. J. Douglas, D.D. 20 years vicar of Beenham, Berks.

At Chipping-Norton, Oxon, Mrs. Higgins, eldest daughter of Robert Fisher, esq. of Mitcham cottage, Surrey.

In his 66th year, after a severe illness, John Collins, esq. of Birmingham, one of the proprietors of "The Birmingham Chronicle," and the very ingenious author of "The Evening Brush," an oral entertainment of story, song, and sentiment, which he delivered many years, with great success and approbation, in the metropolis and principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

This day an Inquest was held at the Artichoke, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, on the body of Mrs. M'Kath, of Bethlem-street, Bishopsgate-street, who suddenly expired on the evening of the 28th on her way home from Ashley's Amphitheatre, where she had previously spent the evening in good health. From the testimony of two witnesses, who were passing at the time, and the opinion of a surgeon of Westminster-bridge Road, it was most likely the deceased had lost her life by a fainting fit.

3. In Kennington-lane, Surrey, Bartholomew Reynolds, esq. adjutant to the Bank Volunteer Corps, and formerly a captain in the Militia.

In Bennet-street, Bath, aged 57, John Brown, esq. Admiral of the Blue. By his death, without issue, considerable landed property devolves to his only surviving brother, the Rev. Thomas Brown, rector of Conington, co. Lincoln.

4. At Purford, near Ripley, Surrey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Lewcock.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 24, William Thaldane-Barton, esq.

At Bickley, Kent, Mary-Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Drummond, rector of Fawley, Hants.

In St. Giles's-gate, Durham, in his 96th year William Cloyd. Among the many eccentric tricks of his youth, he once undertook to descend upon a rope from the steeple of St. Giles's church to the Bower Banks adjoining, and accomplished it unhurt. In 1739 he was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello and Carthagena. In 1742 he was deprived of his eye-sight by lightning upon the African coast; and after that became famous for dressing sheep's feet, which proved a very profitable trade to him, and enabled him to procure his quantum of ale, of which he consumed no small quantity. At cards and bowling matches Cloyd was generally one of the foremost, and frequently betted very freely. He enjoyed, in general, a very good state of health; and within this last 20 years has been seen to run round the feet of a large stool, turned topsyturvy, with his boots on. About 26 years ago he was at a bowling-match on Gilef-

gate Moor, when a violent altercation arose about the position of the bowls; when Cloyd, starting from the crowd, cried out, "Lead me to the place where the bowls are." On his arrival there, after groping awhile for the bowls, he cried out, "Any body may see that bowl is first." This created a loud laugh, and put all the parties in good humour again. About 18 years ago he received one of Hetherington's benefactions of ten pounds a year to blind men, upon which he subsisted till his decease.

5. At Maryland point, Essex, aged 71, Christopher Court, esq.

At Knight's-hill cottage, Dulwich, Surrey, Mrs. Harvey.

At the Deanry, Bocking, Suffolk, aged 26, the Right Hon. and very Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley, only brother of the Duke of Athol. By his Majesty's permission he took the name of Aynsley, on his marriage with Miss Aynsley, of Littleharle tower, Northumberland, by whom he has left a son and two daughters.

At Hythe, in Kent, of a rapid decline, aged 26, Sarah, wife of Capt. Henry Sturgeon, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

At Canterbury, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton, and wife to Charles Walton, esq. captain in the 4th or Queen's own Regiment of Dragoons. A few days subsequent to the period of her becoming a mother, having raised the sash of her apartment for the benefit of fresh air, in leaning out, she unfortunately lost her equilibrium, and was precipitated into the street, where the extreme violence of the concussion produced a fracture of her skull, which rendered ineffectual the utmost exertions of professional skill; she survived the catastrophe in a state of insensibility for some hours, and expired on the following morning, bearing with her the sincere regret of all who knew her.

In Gwynn's-buildings, City-road, Mr. John Atkinson, joint-proprietor of the Academy, No. 42, Islington-road.

After a few days illness, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hayle-place, near Maidstone, Kent, late of Houndfilditch, London.

At Vienna, the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, youngest son of the late Countess of Moira (see p. 463), and brother to the present Earl.

6. At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 61, Capt. John Smith, of the Royal Navy.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Higginson, relict of William H. esq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Sam. Powell, esq. of Stanage park, co. Radnor.

At Ringwood, Mrs. Frances Harwood, dau. of the late Henry H. esq. of Lymington, and aunt to the Countess of Oxford.

At Islington, Mr. G. H. Hardham. He had met a party of friends at the house of Mr. Lambourne; and after dinner the company retired for amusement. Mr. H. played at what is called *Four-corners* with one of the company; and on exerting himself in casting the ball at the pins, he fell down, and expired without a groan; surgical aid was procured without delay, but the spark of life was extinct.

7. In his 18th year, at his father's house at Clifton, near Bristol, Schaw, youngest son of Schaw Grossett, esq.

Mrs. Goode, wife of Mr. Thomas G. of Stanhope-street, Navy-agent.

In Honey-lane market, Cheapside, where he had resided upwards of 50 years, Mr. Hodges, poulterer.

8. Mr. Meyerhoff, merchant, of Bristol. Suddenly, while in conversation with his brother, Joseph Dorning, book-binder, of Swan-yard, Strand.

In his 65th year, Mr. James Brush, of the Curtain-road, Shoreditch. His death was occasioned by a fright, which he sustained when some thieves attempted to get into his apartments on the night of the 6th.

9. At Dundee, Capt. Lawrence Brown, late of the Princess Royal revenue cutter.

Gen. Sir Thomas Stirling, of Strowan, bart. colonel of the 41st Foot.

In Gay-street, Bath, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of Alderman Hayley, and sister to the long-celebrated John Wilkes, esq. whose wit and abilities she in a great measure possessed, added to a most benevolent heart.

10. At North End, Hampstead, Mrs. Ward, wife of Robert W. esq.

Mrs. Freake, wife of Mr. F. apothecary, Tottenham-court-road.

Henry Liston Dunlop, youngest son of Alexander D. esq. the present chief magistrate of Greenock.

11. At Feltrim, near Dublin, Lady Tyrawley, daughter of the late Richard Levinge, esq. of Calverstown, co. Kildare, grand-daughter to the late Lord Chief Justice Marley, and first cousin to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. Her landed property, which is very considerable, she is said to have bequeathed to the Countess of Granard, to whom she was much attached.

At Whitehall, the Hon. Anne Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

In Queen-square, Bath, William Perry, esq. M.D. one of the most eminent accoucheurs in that city, and a member of the Common Council thereof.

12. Mrs. Gurney, wife of John G. jun. esq. of Lynn, and daughter of Richard G. esq. of Keswick, Norfolk.

Mr. Jn. Stuart, of Finch-lane, Cornhill. In St. James's-street, in his 62d year, Mr. Robert Fitz.

Capt. John Atkinson, of the 68th Foot, quartered in York.

In his 53d year, Charles Henry Wilson, esq. late of the Middle Temple. He was several years Editor of "The Gazetteer;" and there are few daily or periodical publications of any standing which have not been occasionally indebted to his contributions. He was author of the "Wandering Islander," "Polyanthea," "Brookiana," "Beauties of Burke," and many more original productions, compilations, and translations, to none of which would he suffer his name to be prefixed. His attainments were universal. He was deeply versed in the Antiquities and Literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian, and Celtic nations. With an inexhaustible fund of learning, he was "a fellow of infinite jest—of most excellent fancy." His wit and humour, as many of our readers must have had opportunities of knowing, were truly original. The facetious jester, the Joe Miller wit, in vain attempted to enter the lists with him; he was speedily distanced by a simile, or an expression which never could enter the imagination of his rival, but so ludicrously apposite to the subject in hand, as never to fail to "set the table in a roar." He was a native of the North of Ireland, and migrated to the Metropolis upwards of twenty years ago. Born to no fortune, he ran his career of life without doing more than to provide for the day which was passing over him, a fate not uncommon to men entering the world under the same circumstances, and possessing similar endowments, joined to a strong relish for social enjoyment.

Mrs. Ford, wife to — F. esq. of the county of Down, Ireland, and eldest daughter to the late Right Hon. William Brownlow. She went, in apparently perfect health, to the rout of Mrs. Loftus Tottenham, in Dublin. While seated at the card-table, she found herself seized with sudden indisposition, and being near her *accouchement* of her twenty-first child, considerable alarm was excited, and medical assistance was instantly called in; Mrs. Tottenham gave every accommodation her house afforded; but Mrs. Ford, finding herself much recovered, yielded to the natural impulse of wishing to be in her own house on such an occasion, and was conveyed into her coach, accompanied by her sister, the Countess of Powricourt, and her son, Mr. Ford; but before they arrived at the house, the vital spark had flown, and this truly amiable wife and mother, who had left her fond husband a few hours before, in all the splendour of rank and fortune, returned a lifeless corpse. She has left nine children. Mr. Ford, Mrs. Brownlow, her mother, and all Mrs. Ford's friends, are inconsolable. The Countess of Darnley and Viscountess De Vesci are her sisters.

470 Obituary of remarkable Persons - Bill of Mortality [May,

13. Suddenly, a few minutes after eating a hearty dinner in perfect health, L. D. Fitch, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Crofton, Kent, John Platt, esq.

At Fulham, George E. Ramus, esq.

14. John Bushby, esq. of Arundel, Sussex, banker.

Aged 39 years and 8 months, the Rev. Thomas Percy, LL.D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and nephew of the Bishop of Dromore. He was on a visit at Efton, near Northampton, the seat of Samuel Iford, esq. whose lady was his confinnerman; where he was taken ill of a fever, which baffled all medical skill, and terminated fatally. He was highly regarded by all that knew him for his very amiable qualities. He was a man of learning; and when a boy displayed such proofs of early genius, as, if it had been afterwards assiduously cultivated, must have given him a distinguished rank among the Poets of his time. See Gent. Mag. for April 1778 and June 1779. A more particular account of him will be found in p. 308 of "Miscellanies, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, 1781, 4to." A poem, written by him when a boy at Merchant Tailors school, was published, though without his name, intituled "Verses on the Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson. London, printed for C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1785," 16 pp. 4to. This one of his early Patrons would not suffer to be withheld from the press, and it is not devoid of spirit.

15. At the College of Arms, in the 69d year of her age, Alicia, wife of Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms. She was the daughter of Charles Hayes, esq. of Chelsea; was first married to John-George Felton, esq. some time inspector-general of the Customs for the Leeward Islands; and, secondly, on the 18th of August, 1787, to her now-afflicted survivor. She had struggled, during several years, with a severe and painful illness; under the pressure of which she evinced, to the moment even of her dissolution, exemplary fortitude: and her memory will long be held dear by all who had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating her virtues. Her remains were interred, on the 21st, in conformity to her especial desire, in the cemetery of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the same grave with those of a beloved sister.

16. In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Elizabeth Cocks, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Somers.

- Suddenly, Mr. Hull, of Brampton, near Huntingdon. He was very well at St. Ives's market, where he was seized with the cramp in his stomach; and died directly.

17. Aged 14, Jane, fifth daughter of Joseph Smith, esq. barrister, of Bristol.

At Westminster, in her 80th year, Mrs. Anne Grelley.

18. In Montague-street, Russell-square, H. S. Dickey, esq.

At Hornsey, Middlesex, Mrs. Craze.

19. Suddenly, in a fit, while walking from Chelsea, Mr. Joseph Cooper, many years a Printer of eminence. Not a few splendid volumes were produced unostentatiously from his press, before the modern system of *fine printing* became so very prevalent. But he was unfortunate in business. Having no children, he acquired a tone of life a little too theatrical, and much too companionable; for he had considerable talents, and abounded in pleasantries and the milk of human kindness. He provided also, at an inconvenient expence to himself, for some relatives in the East Indies in hopes of a princely return, which he never received. He speculated also in an attempt to make a species of printing-ink superior to any before known; but was not in that instance particularly successful. The evening of his life, however, was made comfortable, by the friendship of Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, who found in him a valuable assistant in their counting-house, and who proved to him inestimable friends. His death, an old friend adds, will occasion a sympathetic tear from several of his survivors, who knew him in the full enjoyment of prosperity and intellectual endowments.

20. In Dean-street, South Audley-street, Mrs. Hotham, eldest daughter of Sir John Dyke, bart. of Ludlingstone castle, Kent, and widow of Lieut.-col. H. eldest son of Sir Beaumont H. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

21. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Cracroft, upwards of 30 years a clerk in the Accountant-general's office in the Court of Chancery.

22. At his son's house in Camden-town, aged 60, Mr. Russell, father of Mr. R. comedian, of Drury-lane Theatre.

23. At his son's house, in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Edmund Ayrton, Mus. D. gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels 44 years, and vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

* * * PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 26, to May 24, 1806.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males - 736	Males - 725	1420	2 and 5 174	50 and 60 123
Females - 739	Females - 695	1420	5 and 10 67	60 and 70 126
Whereof have died under 2 years old 409			10 and 20 51	70 and 80 81
Peck Loaf 3s. 8d.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 10d.			20 and 30 79	80 and 90 33
Salt 1 l. 6s. od. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.			30 and 40 136	90 and 100 5
			40 and 50 133	

1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
73 10	52 10	42 2	33 3	37 4	66 0	43 2	

Return of Flour, May 7 to May 13, from the Cocket Office:

Total 10,413 Sacks. Average 62s. 0½d. 8½d. higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, May 9 to May 14, agreeably to the new Act :

Total 4,592 Quarters. Average 74s. 0½d. 0s. 8½d. higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, May 21, 47s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

May 25, is 88s. 6½d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 00s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James'—Hay	5l. 10s.	od.	to	6l. 12s.	od.	Average	6l.	1s.	od.
Straw	2l. 5s.	od.	to	2l. 8s.	od.	Average	2l.	6s.	6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s.	od.	to	6l. 12s.	od.	Average	5l.	11s.	od.
Clover	6l. 6s.	od.	to	7l. 7s.	od.	Average	6l.	16s.	6d.
Straw	1l. 18s.	od.	to	2l. 8s.	od.	Average	2l.	3s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts 1700.	Sheep and Lambs 15,000.

COALS, May 20 : Newcastle 42s. to 52s. Sunderland 42s. to 46s.

SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Mottled, 116s. Curd, 120s. **CANDLES**, 13s. Moulds 14s.
TALLOW, per stone, 81b. St. James's 4s. 8d. **Clare Market** 4s. 8d. **Whitechapel** 4s. 8d.

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Pref's—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Astron
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statesman
35 Weekly Papers
Bath's, Bristol's
Birmingham's
Blackb. Brighton
Berwick—Bury
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury's
Carl. 2.—Chester's
Chelms. Cambrs.



Cornw.—Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorcheft.—Effex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
IRELAND 35
Ipsw. 1, Kentish 4
Lancast.—Leices.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverp 6.—Maidft.
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton 2
Norf.—Norwi. 1
Notts. Nor. Wales
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Preston—Plymo.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 19
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2.—YORKS.
Jersey 2. Guern. 2.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of THE WALKS near DUNGEON HILL, CANTERBURY;
and of BROXBORNE CHURCH, HEATS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1808.

BAROLOGICAL DIARY for May, 1808. By Dr. POLZ, Bristol.

nom.	Barom.	
G. heat.	Inches	99ths.
		WEATHER.
60	30-4	mostly cloudy
67	30-4	mostly clear
75	30-2	mostly clear
78	30-2	mostly clear, afternoon rather cloudy
73	30-2	mostly cloudy
67	30-1	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
58	29-17	mostly cloudy, some very light rain
60	29-17	mostly cloudy; evening clear
58	29-17	mostly cloudy, frequent light rain
56	29-18	ditto
62	30-3	cloudy at times, with rain
59	30-6	rain most of the day
58	30-8	cloudy at times
73	30-8	clear
80	30-8	clear
77	30-6	rather cloudy
72	30-7	cloudy at times
61	30-7	cloudy, morning rainy
62	30-8	clear
67	30-6	mostly cloudy, afternoon rainy
63	30-2	mostly cloudy
66	29-19	cloudy, afternoon rainy
59	29-19	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, some thunder
62	30-2	mostly cloudy
73	30-3	cloudy at times
67	30	cloudy, frequent rain, some thunder
63	30-1	mostly cloudy, some light rain
54	30-4	cloudy at times
59	30-6	cloudy, evening some very light rain
75	30-7	rather cloudy
75	30-6	very heavy rain, much lightning and thunder.

erage degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1807, were 55 21-31; in 5-31; in 1805, 57; and in 1804, 57.

antity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 99-100ths; that in the corresponding month in the year 1807, was 3 inches 82-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 43-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 75-100ths; and 2 inches 55-100ths.

Barological Table for June 1808. By W. CARY, Strand.

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			
Noon.	8 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	Day of	8 o'cl.	Noon.	Weather in
	Night.	in. pts.	in May, 1808.	Month.	Morn.		June, 1808.
				June			
62	56	29, 87	rain	12	56	62	55 30, 20 cloudy
62	51	30, 12	fair	13	56	70	61 , 12 fair
66	50	, 20	cloudy	14	62	66	54 29, 05 fair
72	60	, 18	fair	15	60	67	56 30, 01 fair
74	55	29, 88	fair	16	59	66	58 , 12 fair
61	50	, 89	cloudy	17	56	63	60 , 05 cloudy
67	49	30, 02	fair	18	63	75	68 , 08 fair
68	52	29, 81	fair	19	67	76	60 , 12 fair
67	51	, 66	showery	20	65	72	61 , 06 fair
67	50	, 69	showery	21	63	72	60 29, 99 fair
58	50	, 75	cloudy	22	62	71	56 , 76 fair
63	49	, 85	showery	23	58	67	54 , 78 fair
64	51	, 77	fair	24	59	68	58 , 92 fair
56	50	, 68	rain	25	59	69	55 30, 05 fair
59	52	, 96	cloudy	26	56	72	57 , 10 fair
68	53	30, 03	fair				

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1808.

STRICTURES ON THE DEAN'S SERMON, PREACHED IN GANTERBURY CATHEDRAL ON MIDLENT SUNDAY.

MR. URBAN, *Harbledown, June 11.*

THE Sermons of the Clergy of the Established Church of England are, in general, and most deservedly, thought, by men of learning and liberal sentiments, to be as much superior, in point of composition, and for religious and moral instruction, as the Liturgy of that Church is superior, in the judgment of its members, to all other forms of Worship extant in the world. In making this introductory remark, or adducing the following particular instance of their excellence, I am very far from supposing that an equal degree of merit may not, in some cases, attach to the Discourses of those pious, able, and worthy Ministers of the Gospel, who, on principles of conscience, however erroneous, dissent from that Establishment, and are an honour to their own, and would be to any sect or description of Christians upon earth; and I am confident would unanimously concur in my opinion, of that which is the present subject of my encomium; being perfectly free from all controversial points of doctrine, and illustrating a passage of Scripture History in itself most interesting to the tender ties of nature.

On Midlent Sunday the first Lesson of the Evening Service is the 45th Chapter of the Book of Genesis, wherein Joseph maketh himself known to his brethren; and the Text the Dean judiciously selected was taken from the fourth verse, the most impressive and affecting part of that sacred narrative—"I am Joseph your brother."

In a very elegant, yet perspicuous style, the Dean enlarged upon this unexpected and astonishing discovery. Aware of the powerful effect it must

have upon the feelings of his audience, he cautioned them not to take it as a tale of curiosity related for their amusement, or merely to gratify their feelings, but as exhibiting the power and providence of God, in making even the vices, as also the virtues of his creatures, instrumental to his gracious purposes in his government of the world; alarming conscious guilt with the fear of retribution, in order to produce that sincere contrition for their offences, which is ever the object of his merciful dealings with the wicked; and portraying in the high and amiable character of Joseph the important virtues of forgiveness of injuries, brotherly love, and filial veneration, which are all so strictly enjoined, and often immediately rewarded by our Heavenly Father.

In this Discourse the Dean introduced the mention of a custom in some parts of the country which he is acquainted with (but which does not obtain in this part) of private families assembling in the house of the head or senior of their respective branches, on the day when this affecting and instructive lesson is appointed to be read, and making it a day of innocent and cheerful festivity, upon the purest principles of religious and moral consideration; for the express and laudable purposes of consigning to oblivion, and thus happily terminating, all domestic differences; renewing and strengthening the ties of relative connections, and impressing on their hearts and minds those important duties on which the happiness of private life so essentially depends: thus giving to this lesson of Religion the force and effect which all its lessons were intended to have, and, if equally regarded,

regarded, would assuredly have, on the immediate welfare and true enjoyment of our lives; would most effectually avert that mournful apprehension which the Patriarch expressed when he at first refused to part from Benjamin; and tend, more than any other cause, to obtain for ourselves and our dearest relatives, the supreme blessing, to "bring down our grey hairs," not with "sorrow," but with joy and comfort, "to the grave."

The annual resort of families to the dwelling of their head, whether on the day above-mentioned, or (as is more usual) at the commencement or the end of the year, that important space of time by which human life is measured, must unquestionably have a great tendency to promote those desirable purposes for which it should be held; when every absent member, whether in the service of his country, or any other honourable, or just and necessary pursuit in life, or recently separated from the survivors by that inevitable event to which we are all approaching, and which the course of a year may very probably have produced, will claim in the breasts of those who fondly love, or tenderly remember them, the sacred privilege of the absent and the dead, to have all their virtues commemorated, and all their faults forgotten.

The subject of the Dean's Sermon was particularly interesting to me, it will be readily believed, when I inform your Readers (which indeed it no otherwise concerns them to know, than as being my immediate inducement to make, and to communicate, the foregoing remarks upon that admirable Discourse) that I have an only son abroad, who holds an appointment in the Civil Service of the East India Company, to whom I am indebted for every joy and comfort that a parent can derive (his presence alone excepted) from a dutiful and amiable youth, distinguished by those who know, and have the goodness to patronise him, for every engaging quality and every estimable virtue; with whom I hope to share, "before I die," the endearing transports of a meeting, at some distant day, such as the venerable Patriarch and his beloved son experienced; to the happiness of which it is not,

however, requisite that he should become a Ruler over all the Land of Egypt, or of India. W. B.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

NO. CXXII.

RUMOUR has, within these few days, given a fearful account of the enormous sums which are to be devoted to the work of improving the Front of Westminster Hall, and the Exterior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; and well may the actors in this undertaking strain every nerve, and conjure up every influence, that the tempting bait may not vanish from their grasp. Ill-fated times, when those who have the power to save our Antiquities, have not the inclination to ward off the impending blow! Say rather, they hurry on the fatal hour. Nothing can more fully prove this, than the writings of your "Old Correspondent," pp. 110, 415, who enters on the pages of this Miscellany with a professed contempt for our remains of Art; casts every stigma on the study of their beauties; and openly declares (he seems to thank Heaven for it) that he is neither an Antiquary nor an Architect (p. 416.); and yet, with unblushing front, presumes to direct, or at least advise and approves of the downfall and defilement of the precious relics around him. Is such a man as this, whether high in his station, or in a state dependent, either eligible or competent to enter into a controversy about Antiquities or Architectural matters; to become both judge and juror in that cause where the poor plaintiff J. C. is struggling in the defence of our Antiquities; casting on him the most opprobrious stigmas; and condemning him to run in unison with a mind, which only the impious Voltaire could suppose existed in any one of God's creatures, but himself? My Readers will bear an answer in their own breasts!

BRIMONDSEY ABBEY, SURREY.

Within my memory, little remained of this pile but traces of the first Gateway entering into the Sanctuary, the second Gateway in nearly its original design (temp. Hen. VII.) long lines of walls, and some few uprights in the later Tudor manner, done either upon the brink of the expulsion of its holy brotherhood,

or when certain parts of the Monastery were consigned to lay-residents, or to other foreign purposes. No vestiges of the Church or great Cloisters to be seen, nor was there any tradition where it stood. These premises being given, I proceed to my memoranda.

1779. I took a view of the second Gateway on its internal front; it shewed a large Archway, a Postern (stopped up and nearly obliterated) on the left, and a Buttress. On the right, a similar Buttress; and on the angle of the erection, an octangular Tower for a staircase, &c. A string or cornice completed the first Story. Second Story, modernised, with sash and garret windows, common tiled roof and chimneys. Before the Gate on the right, a butcher's shed; and on the left, other sheds.

1785. Took a view of the external front of the second Gateway, and line of wall in continuation, to the remnants of the first Gateway. The Archway to this front rather rich; the Postern-gate in good order; on the right and left, octangular buttresses, and over the Arch a cornice. Second Story modernized, as of the other front. About the middle of the line of wall was a curious piece of Saxon masonry, apparently introduced at some remote period, presenting an indented inclined cross, and on each side diagonals. At the end of the line of wall, the jamb of the first Gateway, the springing of the arch, &c.

The Parish Church adjoining in a transformed Wrenian condition from its first features, and deserving of little notice.

1808. Want of employment with some people, a love of alteration in others, and the mad rage with the major part of the Bormondseans to get rid of every particle of those documents which proved their district had once a page in History, has this year contrived a new road (of no perceptible use or convenience) through the very heart of the existing walls of the Abbey, bearing down on either hand every venerated object that impeded their course. I have then, before the last devastating arm is raised, taken a survey of the whole site, and thus report accordingly.

The portion of the first Gateway line of wall, and second Gateway destroyed: but it must not be forgotten, that the above-mentioned butchers and other sheds have been most *conscientiously* preserved, and with that true stimulus which is manifest with Innovators on all occasions.

The general plan of the remains gives the walls set at right angles one with the other; the greatest extent is from West to East, say 630 feet; width, say 225 feet. The arrangement then must have been vast and magnificent; and it is no very difficult matter, and I conceive no presumption, at this time to affirm, that there were two large Gateways on the West, three great Courts, besides inferior ones, a second Cloister, Dormitory, Refectory, &c. The uprights in being, as above stated, evince no particular part of the assemblage appertaining to the Monastery. Great portions of the walls support modern hovels; and in a garden on the South-east angle of the general wall (this particular part of the wall, and in some other instances, shew the early brick-work, temp. Edw. IV.) are a number of small ogee pointed recesses. Here, I would have it understood, I suppose the second Cloister was raised. Among the Tudor uprights already stated, built, beyond a doubt, upon the basements of some of the first erections, is a fine Archway, Windows, &c.

On the South of the Abbey still runs the foss; part of it filled up, for a thoroughfare, called Grange Walk. This, perhaps, may be thought conjecture; but to those who contemplate the spot, this impression will have weight. In beholding those ruined walls, which are divested of cabins, and other shed-attached matters, we are compelled to exclaim, "How prodigious must have been their elevations when entire, as barely in any of their present heights is to be discerned the commencement of the eills of windows, or other decorations! From these circumstances I may have credit for averring, that those particular walls constituted the basements of the more important edifices, as the Dormitory, Refectory, &c.

To the North of the Abbey, and on the East side of the neighbouring Church-yard, is a mansion, called the Abbey House; but there is not any object now to strengthen this idea: it is indeed possible that on this spot, soon after the demolition of the Monastery, those to whom the spoil was decreed might erect a habitation, in order to confirm them lords paramount over the prostrate splendour around; as was the case in many parts of the kingdom in the sixteenth century. However, that this same appellation, *Abbey House*, might not fade in men's recollections, the now owner, agreeable to the prevailing taste of exhibiting in new-erected cottages something like "Abbeys, and Priories, &c." presents you with certain signs in this way, a doorway of entrance, and a number of offices, in the Pointed manner, but devoid of the necessary details, unless pointed apertures and notches in the walls can possibly constitute them so. In the grounds to this *Abbey House*, an Egyptian Pyramid, or obelisk, has been set up, and on it stuck the Saxon Cross, and one half of the diagonal belonging to the line of wall described as above. A small square Roman Tablet is also placed above the Cross, with the following notice:

"This Obelisque
was erected by
JAMES RILEY,
A. D. 1806; with Stones of
the ancient Abbey of
Bermondsey,
to perpetuate the
Ornaments used therein.

History of Surrey, Pub. 1804. vol. I."

What a strange congestion of Egyptian, Saxon, and Roman modes of Architecture crammed together, to commemorate the destruction of an English range of buildings, consecrated to the purposes of religious worship and holy seclusion! And what is yet still more strange, these perpetuators term *one* small piece of masonry (the Cross) the *ornaments** (the whole assemblage it seems they would infer) used within the Abbey.

* Ornaments literally mean such performances as come from the hands of the Sculptor or Carver, such as flowers, fruits, foliage, &c.

The Parish Church has just gone through a *Compo-ing* improvement, has been *beautified*, and all the rest of it, common on such occasions; displaying, if possible, a more odious semblance than it exhibited at my first visitation in 1779.

(*St. Saviour's, or St. Mary Overy's, in our next.*)

MR. URBAN, June 20.

IT is now three years since you did me the favour of publishing an address I made to the world respecting the experiment of Vaccination. Time has witnessed the truth of this appeal; and notwithstanding continual occurrences to prove the failure, diseases, and mortality of Cow-Pox, the practice has continued to be approved and rewarded by the Parliament and the College of Physicians. At length the veil is drawn from the eyes of the publick at large; and the common voice calls aloud for the blessings which Inoculated Small-pox bestowed upon the helpless infant, revolting at the tyrannical law which a Bill lately introduced into the House threatened us with. That Parliament can only do harm by interfering in medical matters, is modestly set forth in a very candid paper printed and distributed by the original Vaccine Institution, to the Members of the House of Commons. In that paper the Committee expressly acknowledge that from their experience of nine years, "no circumstance known can entirely obviate the liability of the experiment to fail of giving security." After so fair an acknowledgment, corroborated by the Return of the College of Surgeons, and confirmed by the fatal effects of Cow-pox Protection at Ringwood, no one, I think, can doubt, that there was some prevarication in the Report of the Jennerian Society relative to that partial investigation*.

For my part, Sir, I have been silent as to the bad language with which my character has been assailed, or my motives for never changing my opinion arraigned; content that the period could not be distant, when my reasons would be acknowledged to be just, and when the fallacy which had deluded the Faculty would be evident.

* This Report (see p. 344) will best vindicate itself. Epr.

That

That the distant parts of this Empire may know what has been doing in the Metropolis, and that the *insecurity* of Cow-pox may be announced to the world, I again claim the impartiality of your publication to announce, that neither the Bill proposed by Mr. Fuller, nor the motion expected from Mr. Rose, can do more than has been done by the original Vaccine Institution; who do not scruple to declare—"There is no such thing in nature as spurious matter. There is no absolute security in Cow-pox, though excited in the most distinct manner known. That bad arms and death depend on the constitution and treatment; and that the asserted success in Foreign Countries is utterly incredible."

Yours, &c. JOHN BIRCH.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.
A BENEFICED Clergyman, p. 817, makes heavy complaints against Mr. Perceval's Bill in favour of Stipendiary Curates. Amongst a variety of observations, I was particularly struck with the following:

"Let me only add, that should the Bill take place, as I suppose it will, I use no exaggeration, I speak but the language of strict and literal truth, when I say for myself, as an individual, that were it not for the support of a small private fortune (for which I can never be sufficiently thankful to Divine Providence) with a numerous family, I could see no prospect before me, notwithstanding the strictest frugality and sobriety in my way of living, but that of passing the remainder of my days, without pity and without hope of release, in the vile duration of a County Gaol."

I would ask VERAX, who confesses his living to be *moderately* large, if he expects such dreadful consequences from the operation of the Bill in question, what must be the *present* situation of the Curate, who, with a family equally large, and without any private fortune, is allowed a very small stipend, compared with Verax's emoluments; and who, should the proposed enactment take place, will even then be entitled to no more than a fifth of the value of the living? Should the Curate's health fail, he would not, like his Rector or Vicar, have a certain income to depend upon, but must in reality experience the horrors of a Gaol, which with

VERAX would only be felt in imagination. A CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.
IN the year 1796, the alarm which I was sounded by EUSEBIUS and others in your pages, on the supposed operation of the Curates' Act, 36 Geo. III. before that Act had time to operate, seems to have been revived by your correspondent VERAX, and probably with as little foundation. I had the satisfaction at that period of contributing my mite to undeceive the publick on this subject; and the result very shortly proved that I was correct in my observations. In your pages that effort was first made, which shortly afterwards extended into a pamphlet of 60 pages*, wherein the futile principles assumed by EUSEBIUS and his abettors were fully corrected. I have examined with some attention the heads of the "Stipendiary Curates" Bill, and find so little to object, though a non-resident Vicar, that I cannot see whence the alarm proceeds, unless from the proposed disclosure of the "annual value of the benefice," of the effects of which VERAX, from the instance given of his own living, has no reason to be afraid. In an abstract of a Bill of such importance, though I cannot expect to see many explanatory clauses, I have little doubt that the usual phrase, "having regard to the greatness of the cure, and the value of the ecclesiastical benefice," will be introduced, and all reasonable cause of objection removed. From a disclosure of "the annual value," I can perceive no mischievous result from benefices of moderate or inferior value, such as VERAX alludes to; from rich rectories or vicarages only can any effect be expected, and in a much less proportion than is apprehended. He anticipates that "the Bill in question will give a prodigious deal of trouble to the Bishops;" but he seems to miscalculate on its operation, as writers on that side of the question then did, which I then

* See Busebius's letter in the Gent. Mag. for October 1796, p. 837, and some following numbers; and "Plain Facts submitted to the Archbishops and Bishops, &c. on the late Curates' Act," dated Oct. 1796, in which the other parts of VERAX's letter are amply discussed.

fully demonstrated, and as the event has verified. VERAX, assuredly, need be in no fear "of the vile durance of a County Gaol," from any thing contained in this Act; for whether it expresses the reasonable objects I have stated, or not, supposing it should pass into a law, the Bishops are not such Egyptian task-masters as to demand "the tale of bricks" without a due supply of "straw." I then wrote as a Country Curate, I now write as a Country Vicar of a parish not overburdened with income; but I write with the same sentiments and with the same conviction of the operation of the Act; and I venture to predict that VERAX may sleep in peace, without any cause for the alarming consequences he has stated.

A COUNTRY VICAR.

MR. URBAN, June 10.

IN Lord Holland's preface to Mr. Fox's historical work lately published, is a letter written by that gentleman to the present Earl Grey, in which he enters into a discussion on the singing powers of the Nightingale, and the description given thereof the poets. Mr. Fox, in this letter, states his surprize at the common notion that the note of the Nightingale should be considered as a mournful one, and that it should have been so represented by Virgil in his celebrated simile. He adds that this is a singular instance, and that other poets, among whom he mentions Homer, have described it otherwise. For this illustration he refers Mr. Grey to one of the last six books of the *Odyssey*. The passage adverted to occurs in T. Penelope is there introduced, in a conversation with Ulysses, then in disguise, comparing herself to Ardon the daughter of Pandareus (the Nightingale), bewailing (*ολοφύγετος*) the fate of her son Stylus. It is true that Penelope illustrates by this simile her own restlessness and uncertainty of mind, as well as her cares and sorrows: but the question is not in what state Penelope is represented, but of what sort is the note of the Nightingale described, lively or sorrowful; and in direct contradiction to the assertion of Mr. Fox, Homer, it appears, applies the very epithet in Greek to this bird which is best translated by the word used by Virgil—*mœrens*. lodged throughout the whole pas-

sage the Greek Poet is evidently the prototype of the Roman. Shakespeare also, no mean authority in any disquisition upon a subject of this kind, makes use of the same idea. "And, to the Nightingale's complaining notes,

Tune my distresses, and record my woes."
Two Gent. of Verona, A. 5. S. 4.

Mr. Fox was an able, and occasionally an elegant debater in the House of Commons. But his friends have acted wrong in bringing him forward as an historian and classical scholar. Upon his merits in the former character I will not anticipate the animadversions of regular criticism*. But with reference to the latter, I may be permitted to say, that from the dissipation and idleness of his earlier years, Mr. Fox in Greek and Roman Literature was necessarily an Opismath; and his mistakes therefore upon that subject, however they may be matter of regret to his friends, can never be the subject of wonder to others. PALEYS.

MR. URBAN, June 12.

FROM the experiments I have tried, I find that, on being dried, which should be done in the shade, the leaves of the Vine make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea; though somewhat different, both in taste and flavour from that commonly used. I have also found that, besides being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the Vine, on being bruised and put into a vat or mashing-tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality; which, being fermented, forms a fine substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled, produces a very fine spirit, of the nature of brandy.

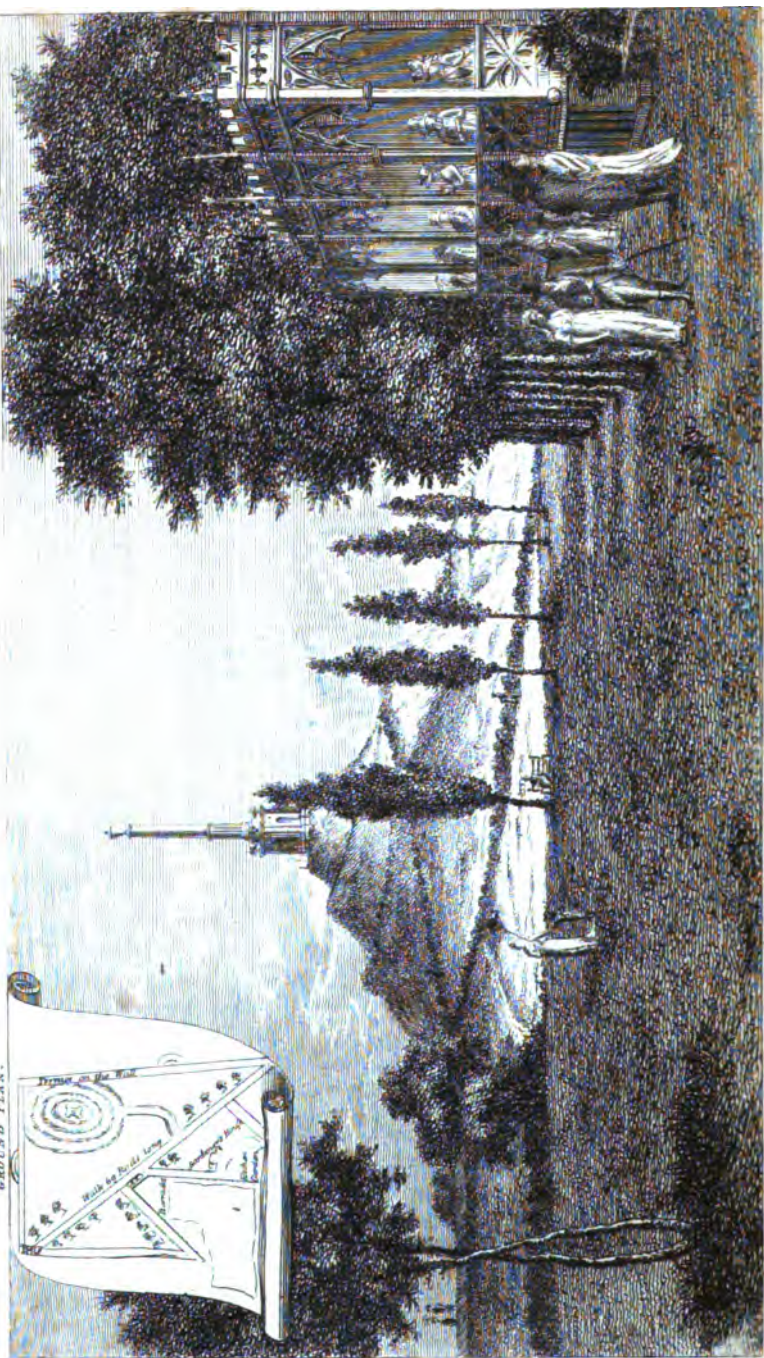
As this is the season for pruning the Vine, many thousand cart-loads of which are, year after year, thrown away as useless, where there are not goats to eat them; and the idea here suggested is not only new, but of high importance to the inhabitants of this country, particularly at the present juncture; your inserting it in your useful and interesting Magazine will oblige

JAMES HALL.

* See this Month's Review, p. 543.



GROUND PLAN.



THE WALKS, near DUNCEON HILL, CANTERBURY.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

THE character which you have given of the late Mr. Simmons of Canterbury, in p. 177 of your volume for the year 1807; was such as he well merited.

Mr. Hasted, in his History of Kent, gives the following account of one of the public-spirited works of this gentleman: but it deserves to be better known; and if the following particulars, which I took on a late visit to Canterbury, appear to you to be worth inserting in your Miscellany, they are much at your service, as are the inclosed drawings, from the elegant pencil of a friend who accompanied me. (See Plate I.)

Mr. Hasted says,

The Dungeon, or Dane-John field, adjoins to, but within the walls of the City, at the S. E. corner of it. At the S. E. corner of this field there is thrown up a vast artificial mount, to all appearance circular, having a deep ditch, from which, no doubt, the earth was taken; it is a great deal higher than the wall ever was, when entire. From the top is a clear view of the City, as well as of a great extent of the adjoining country. On the top formerly stood a windmill. The field consisted of very uneven ground, and had never been levelled. On the outward side of the wall, opposite to this mount, separated by the City ditch and a high road, is another smaller mount." Vol. IV. p. 430.

"In 1790, the Dungeon field was with much labour leveled, and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks, for the use and amusement of the publick, at the expence of upwards of £1000. by a private, but liberal-minded citizen, James Simmons, esq. banker, and an alderman of the City, to whom the Corporation granted it for this purpose for life, rent-free." P. 423.

"When the Riding-gate was pulled down, Mr Simmons, when making these improvements, erected a very spacious and lofty arch over the road, and continued the terrace-walk formed on the City wall over it at his sole expence." P. 415.

The piece of ground which belongs to the Corporation contains about five acres; the circuit nearly half a mile. A terrace is carried along the side of the wall, within three or four feet of the top, so that it forms a parapet. It commands a view of the surrounding country. The ground was originally full of pits, was in the rudest state, and was used for exercising horses, laying dung and rubbish, &c. The walks

in it and across it, which form a communication from one part of the City to another, are graveled, trees planted by the sides, and the grass kept in the nicest order. No horses or carriages are admitted. A gardener, who has the care of it, has a small neat house within it, in the Gothic style.

On the mount mentioned by Mr. Hasted, is now erected a square stone building, from which rises a column. The ascent to it is by an easy spiral walk; the building is inclosed by iron rails, and on each side is a seat for the accommodation of visitors, which is also of iron, not liable to be damaged by the folly of inconsiderate boys.

The second only of the following Inscriptions was there, when we visited it; the other having been damaged by the frost, and having been taken down to be repaired; but we got a copy from the stone-mason.

1. "This field and hill were improved, and these terraces, walks, and plantations made in the year 1790, for the use of the publick, at the sole expence of James Simmons, esq. of this City, alderman and Banker. To perpetuate the memory of which generous transaction, and as a mark of gratitude for his other public services, this Pillar was erected by voluntary subscription in 1803."

2. "The Mayor and Commonalty of this ancient City, in consideration of the expensive improvements lately made in this field, unanimously resolved, in 1802, to appropriate the same in perpetuity to the use of the publick, and to endow it with sixty pounds a-year, for the maintenance and support of the terraces, walks, and plantations, payable out of the Chamber."

The horse-barracks adjoin to this field on one side, and near them is an open seat, covered at top, like the musick-gallery at Vauxhall, in which the band of such regiment as happens to be quartered in the town, often entertains the company in a summer evening.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

IN his article on the TURRETS of HENRY VIIIth's CHANCEL, Mr. Carter is very peremptory: he was present at the removal of the capping; he was taking drawings; he is certain "there was no injury that threatened ruin"—"that might not have been repaired."

paired." Now, Mr. Urban, the truth of this bold assertion rests upon Mr. Carter's testimony only; for the Mason was present likewise, and he asserts directly the reverse. Believe me, when I testify the Mason possesses as much integrity as Mr. C.: you have, therefore, only assertion for assertion; and if Mr. C. should choose to assert upon oath, the Mason will stand to the same ordeal. This question has been put to him by authority; and he may justly complain of Mr. C. as guilty of a gross calumny, injurious to his character as an artificer, and detracting from his fidelity in his office, an office which is his pride, and which has continued in his family for three generations without impeachment. On the day Mr. C. attended this *turret-annihilation*, the Mason was taking measurements of the dimensions, proportion, height, and construction; I vouch for the existence of these documents still in his possession, and I only hope that he may live to raise the structures again in their original beauty. There is not an ornament of the whole Chapel which is not preserved in the same hands, either in cast, model, or mathematical drawing. And though Mr. C. warns him to touch nothing* but the mullions, such is his estimation as a man of knowledge in his profession, and fidelity in his engagements, that it ought not to be questioned but that whatever he undertakes he will perform.

Thus, after following Mr. C. a second time through the same strictures, I think both you, Mr. Urban, and your readers, will think the subject worn out; so will not Mr. C. He will reply; and five lines of abuse may require an answer of an hundred: but with this subject I have done. There may be a multitude of other grounds for censure, which Mr. C. will not fail to occupy: it is not my intention at present to follow him in his progress, but what provocation may do I cannot determine—he may add fiction to censure, and fight with giants. But, before I close the subject, Mr. C. must permit me to ask a few questions. Does he mean to throw obloquy on those who bear rule in the

Church of Westminster? or, if he does, is it leveled at their taste, or their integrity? Knowledge of Antiquity equal to his, they certainly have not; but a desire to maintain their fabrick, so far as is consistent with their duty, they certainly possess; and the sums they have expended for this purpose within these last twenty years, if they were produced, would astonish Mr. C. himself. These are produceable if called for by proper authority. "But the expence has been misapplied"—it may be so: yet they have taken the best advice; and, if they are not Architects themselves, this is all they can do. A client trusts to his counsel, and a patient to his physician. Or does Mr. C. impute all the absurdities in public monuments to their want of taste; he knows nothing of the circumstance. An Artist, under the authority of Parliament, comes and demands space for an enormous mass of marble; without the remuneration of a farthing, he takes ground worth three or four hundred pounds, of which he robs not the members, but the fabrick. He then loads the ground with a burden that it groans under; and expends that upon bulk, which he cannot employ upon art. No complaint is made of the loss incurred by the Church; for all are as ready to contribute to the honour of departed statesmen and warriors as the publick; but the encroachment of the Artist is a real grievance; and it is to be hoped the publick will not impute all the extravagances of art which appear in these monuments to want of taste in the members of the church, but consider them as lamenting an evil which they have no power to controul.

Or does Mr. C. wish to throw a shade of ridicule or contempt on Ecclesiastical Bodies in general, by visiting every Cathedral, and censuring all? From his general character and principles, one would not willingly impute this to him; but this must be the consequence of his reproaches, if they are listened to; and were it possible to suppose his success in this instance, every religious building in the kingdom would be a ruin; for, at the dissolution, those only escaped which were reserved for the Clergy; and all that then fell into lay hands, are now either crumbling to dust or utterly annihilated.

* What, Mr. Carter, not the turrets? or are better in ruin than touched by his sacrilegious hand?

A final complaint of Mr. C.'s is all that remains for consideration:—he avers that he is excluded illiberally from pursuing his researches in the Abbey more particularly, and in some other places, which he only hints at; he imputes this exclusion to one standing on the highest ground of his profession, and bids him hide his head, in contempt. Ought he not rather, with such language in his mouth, to impute his exclusion, when it happens, to his own superciliousness; and to consider, that a man who enters any house with a disposition to censure every thing he sees in it, can be no welcome visitor any where? and if he is affronted, has he not affronted thousands? Wherever he approaches without giving offence, his talents will ensure him respect; but if he expects more than is his due, he will certainly meet with less.

YOUR OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

P. W. in your last Supplement, p. 1191, may be assured, that the following method of cleaning *Prints* was successfully pursued by late collector. May it not, in some cases, be of use in restoring tarnished *Books*? Should it, upon a careful trial, prove efficacious in the latter as well as in the former, you will have right to expect another Letter from the Correspondent, who has occasioned the present communication.

N. Y.

Yours, &c.
“If the *Print* should be pasted upon unglazed paper, put it into a copper or kettle of water just boiling; and in three or four minutes it will easily separate from the rags: next expose it to the sun, by placing it on a grass-plot; and, to prevent the wind from having any effect upon it, so as to tear it or blow it away, fix four skewers into the ground near the corners, and tie a string to each of the skewers, crossed from corner to corner, so as to confine it completely: when it becomes dry, wet it again thoroughly; and so on several days, if necessary, in the same manner as you bleach linen; in which operation, as well as in bleaching *Prints*, hot sun is best. If the foulness of the *Print* should settle in spots, soak those spots well by putting wet linen rags doubled upon them for a considerable time. If soaking in this manner does not get the spots out, put the *Print* into hot water, gently boiling or very near it; and let it continue for 24 hours: but, if the

paper be spongy or very thin, it will not bear soaking so long. Soaking in this manner is seldom necessary. The foulness from flies may be gently brushed off with a wet sponge, when the *Print* is thoroughly soaked. Spirit of sea-salt much diluted will get white-wash off *Prints*: take care not to hold your nose over the vapour of the spirit. Do not leave your *Prints* on the grass-plot at night, for fear of the worms.”

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

WILL you admit the following Observation on a passage in Shakspeare's *Macbeth*, (Act V. Scene 5.) into your *Miscellany*?

“—— The Queen, my Lord, is dead.

Macb. She should have died hereafter:
There would have been a time for such a word.

[*row, &c.*”

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow—
I remember to have heard a Critic (a sensible man on the whole, but—“*aliquando bonus dormitat*”) attempt to remove the apparent desultoriness of this passage, by making “To-morrow” an explanation of “Hereafter;” *i. e.* supposing it to be the *Hereafter* when Lady Macbeth was to die. The passage then would stand thus:

“—— She should have died hereafter:
There would have been a time for such a word

To-morrow—and to-morrow, &c.”

But this is surely extremely puerile; for, however desultory the passage may appear without it, the transition from a wish for the continuance of life, to a reflection on the vanity of it, is easy and natural. And this was enough for the genius of Shakspeare, which scorned to be bound by any rules but those of Nature. But

“Within this circle none durst walk but he.”

Yours, &c.

ERICETICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 11.

THE beneficial effects which have been experienced, by the use of fumigations with mineral acids, in preventing the spreading of contagion, induces me now to offer the following suggestion to your Medical Readers; hoping some of them will, through your *Miscellany*, communicate their opinion on the subject.

Might not it be of essential service in preventing the spreading of the Small-Pox, if the rooms where the patients

patients are, and adjoining passages, were fumigated with nitrous or other acid? If this method should be thought proper, I would recommend, that, as soon as the disorder is becoming infectious, a careful person should be instructed by the parish-officers, or other persons, to call at the house, and desire permission to adopt this mode. I use the word *careful*, on account of the danger which there might be from the heedless management of such powerful liquors as the mineral acids.

Perhaps in close lanes and alleys fumigations *out of doors* might be of benefit. A. Z.

MR. URBAN, April 9.

IT would be deemed a favour if any one could inform me of a cheap and easy method to render linen perfectly transparent and impervious to the rain and air, and which would remain uninjured by heat or cold.

The *desideratum* is, to procure a covering for forcing or melon-frames, and hand-glasses, if I may use the expression, not liable to the accidents of glass or paper, and yet answering the purpose of glass altogether. Linen, it appears to me, from its flexibility, is the most likely to answer, as it would not only resist the wind better than paper, but also withstand a smart stroke or a hail-storm much better than either; and, it is conceived, would be nearly as cheap as paper.

All gardeners will feel themselves much indebted to the person who shall make this discovery, but none more than

A VERY YOUNG GARDENER.

*** Mr. WESTON'S "History of Strawberries," we are afraid, was in little forwardness at his death, and is not likely to be completed.

MR. URBAN, June 9.

AS I am a constant Reader, and observe a great and uniform attention paid to corrections at any time suggested, give me leave to request your insertion of the following observations on an article of your last month's list of marriages. It is there said, that Lord H. Petty was married to Lady Susan Strangeways, which is, in the first place, incorrect, as the lady's name

is Louisa; next, in the spelling of the name, which should be *spell*. Strangways, without any *e* in it, and not strangeways. This is a mistake often committed by servants and the common people in the country, who almost always miscall people's names; but, in the instance of this very ancient and respectable family, what is most singular is, that Mr. Hutchins, the historian of the county of Dorset, should have been so incorrect or perverse, as all through his work, to spell the name of the family in the same manner, though all the tomb-stones and other memorials of the family in the Church adjoining almost to their ancient mansion, and where they have flourished for centuries past, uniformly spell the name Strangways, in which manner the family themselves have always pronounced it. The family of Strangways have been inhabitants of Melbury these four hundred years past, and have been always of great consequence, as appears by their marriages with the heiresses of the descendants of Thomas of Woodstock, one of the sons of King Edward III. in consequence of which, they have not only inherited many extensive manors and other possessions, but likewise have to boast of the blood of the families of Plantagenet and Valois. J. C.

MR. URBAN, May 30.

I SHALL feel much pleasure in seeing the following little interesting anecdote inserted in the pages of your excellent publication; it is copied from *Lloyd's Evening Post* of Nov. 22, 1805, p. 498; and, as it relates to one whose name will be ever held dear by all true Sons of Britannia, deserves to be perpetuated beyond the fleeting limits of a newspaper. And who knows but that the child mentioned therein, may, some distant day, rise to a man of valour? D. D. S.

"Plymouth, Nov. 13, 1805.

"A most curious circumstance, respecting the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Nelson, happened on Monday last:—As Colonel Tyrwhitt, Vice-warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, was, with other gentlemen, looking through a telescope at the French prizes going up the harbour, he observed a fine little boy, of an open countenance, cheering with his playfellows, and heard him several times called

Nelson. This raised, on being often repeated, his curiosity to know who the boy was. Col. Tyrwhitt went to his father's cottage, who was a quarry-man, and lived at Rusty Anchor, under the West Hoe. By this time the boy was returned, first appearing shv; but, on a little conversation, this wore off, and the boy said Lord Nelson was his godfather, but he was shot and killed, the other day, in a great battle. The Colonel then entered the hut, and found the father, who had lost a limb in the Minotaur in the Battle of the Nile, and his wife, and four children, clean; though poorly dressed. Col. Tyrwhitt then asked if the circumstance was true, of Lord Nelson's being godfather to this little boy, and was answered Yes; the mother then produced the certificate of his baptism at the British Factory Chapel, Leghorn, July, 1800, attested by the Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cummins, and signed,

*Emma Hamilton,
William Hamilton,
Nelson and Bronte.*

The child was named Horatio Nelson. His mother was washer-woman on board the Minotaur, 74 guns, Capt. Louis. When the child was born in the Bay of Leghorn, his Lordship, Sir William, and Lady Hamilton, said they would stand sponsors. He had promised, when the boy grew up, to put him to school, and give him a nautical education. But, after the Peace of Amiens, these poor people, through ignorance, forgot (though desired by his Lordship when he sailed for England) to write him where they were settled. The Minotaur was paid off at this port; and the father of the boy, with his small pension and by hard work, contrived to maintain his family ever since. After talking over the kindness of Lord Nelson to this poor little boy, if he had known their situation and place of abode, Col. Tyrwhitt determined to follow up his Lordship's good wishes, has taken the boy as his *protege*; and, with his usual humanity, had him directly clothed, and has put him to school, meaning to give him a regular nautical education, to fit him for the naval service of his country. A little purse, by way of subscription, for present purposes, has been opened, under the patronage of Mrs. Admiral Sutton; which will, no doubt, be soon filled, out of respect to the memory of a Hero, beloved, admired, and almost adored, and whose memory will be cherished, and entwined round the heart-strings of every lover of British Naval virtue and heroism."

ronetcy in their arms, whilst others retain it; permit me to drop a hint on the subject. If, in any respect, I am erroneous, no doubt some of your Correspondents, informed in the science of Heraldry, will favour me with their remarks.

The Baronets of England and Ireland, bear the arms of the province of Ulster, on their armorial coat, on an escocheon in the centre, or in chief, viz. Argent, a sinister hand, couped at the wrist, and erect Gules. The Baronets of Nova Scotia bear in like manner, on an escocheon Argent, the cross saltire of St. Andrew, Azure, charged with an inescoscheon of the Royal arms of Scotland, ensigned with the imperial crown (this, encircled with the motto *Fa-mentis honestæ gloria*, is also worn by them round the neck, from an orange tawny ribbon; and is sometimes displayed with their arms). Though the patent of creation also allows the afore-mentioned distinctions to be borne on a canton, yet the escocheon method is generally considered to be more clear and distinct.

When a Baronet is advanced to the Peerage, it is thought to be highly improper to maim the shield, by erasing and discontinuing the ensigns of Baronetcy; it being an hereditary honour personally and immediately belonging to the noble Peer himself, and, of course, cannot be used and borne by his sons or daughters in their arms; nor with the courtesy honours of the heir apparent, who improperly, though customarily, assumes a coronet, to represent the second title, with the supporters.

But it is supposed the emblems of Baronetcy can, and should only be borne and used by the noble head of the family, in his arms, declarative that he enjoys this distinct honour. Also, upon succession to the honours of the family, this, and the proper coronet, supporters, &c. should be added to the shield.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

AS the person who now writes is probably the only surviving one who can vouch for the truth of the Narrative, which you have reviewed in p. 143; I think it may gratify the curious to know, that the Narration is undoubtedly faithful and true; as the story was related by

Robert

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

AS some Peers of the United Kingdom, who are also Baronets, discontinue to use the badge of Ba-

Robert Drury to my father, when I was a child, just old enough to admire and wonder at seeing Robert Drury throw a javelin across the wide expanse of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where my father lived, and strike it in a wall. My father, who was desirous to hear the curious and *unvarnished* tale from Drury, invited him one day to dinner, when he entertained his auditors with exploits of agility and strength, rather than of any efforts of the mind. S. D.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

HAVING accidentally obtained a copy of a very curious little pamphlet (printed for the amusement of a few of the Author's friends, but not published) intitled, "A Narrative of the Travels and Literary Life of the Rev. F. Usko, late Chaplain to the English Factory at Smyrna, &c.;" you will, I am persuaded, think it worthy of a place (for it is short) in your entertaining Miscellany. With this view, I desire your acceptance of a copy I herewith send you. You will, from this Pamphlet, find Mr. Usko one of the greatest Oriental scholars and travellers that ever appeared in this country; and you will also see the strongest testimonies to his moral, religious, and ministerial character from those who have been under his pastoral direction for upwards of 30 years. On these grounds, the Bishop of London has, I understand, considered him as a literary prize, thrown into this country, and well worth retaining here; and, with this view, has given him a very valuable Living in Essex, which he is in all respects very well qualified to fill, with credit to himself, and benefit to his parishioners. For you see in the testimonials annexed to his narrative, that he filled the place of Chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna in a manner highly satisfactory to that Factory, and to the Levant Company. He is also not only master of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Chaldaic, Turkish, Persian, Italian, French, German, Polish, Latin, Greek (antient and modern), but is also skilled in English, and preaches in it not only intelligibly and articulately, but forcibly and impressively, as he has done for many years past at Smyrna. By this generous and disinterested act of kindness to an illustrious Foreigner (of which there are multitude of precedents in

our Ecclesiastical annals, from the promotion of Erasmus here by Archbishop Warham, down to the present hour) his Lordship has, I think, deserved well, both of the Republic of Letters and the general interest of Religion at home and abroad; both of which Mr. Usko may very materially promote, by reviving the study of Oriental Literature, which is almost sunk to nothing in this country, and by applying all his talents, all his travels, all his extensive knowledge of Eastern languages, Eastern countries, and Eastern customs and manners, to the explanation and elucidation of the original Sacred Writings both of the Old Testament and the New.

Yours, &c.

ESSEXIENSIS.

"I was born Dec. 12, 1760, in Prussia, in the town of Lyck, and educated at the provincial college of the said town, where I was first instructed in the German and Polish languages, and, at the same time, in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, Geography, History, French, Musick, and in all other parts of a liberal education. In October, 1777, I was sent, after a public examination, to the University of Koenigsberg, where I studied Philosophy and Divinity, and, at the same time, algebra and mathematicks, continuing the study of the Latin and Greek authors, the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac, under Professor Kypke, the Arabic under Professor Koehler, and, in my leisure hours, the English, Italian, and Dutch. After having finished the prescribed course of my studies, I was examined by the different professors and doctors of Philosophy, Philology, and Divinity, and was admitted as a candidate for Divinity in the year 1780. A licence for preaching was then granted to me, and I was entrusted with the education of young students at the Royal College called *Collegium Fredericianum*. In the year 1781, I was respondent under Professor Koehler's presidency to evince what knowledge I had acquired of Oriental languages; and in the year 1782, I was elected by the town of Dantzick to be sent to Smyrna in the quality of Pastor to the Evangelical German Community, which comprises not only those that are settled there, but also the sea-faring people that come there from the North of Germany and Prussia, from Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. In going from Dantzick* to Smyrna in the year 1783, I had

* It was at Dantzick, that, after having been examined by the Reverend Ministry there, I was ordained for the ministerial functions the 18th March, 1783, by Jonathan Heller, D. D. Pastor prim. et Reverendi Ministerii Senior.

the opportunity of travelling through Pomerania to Berlin, where I stayed a certain time; continuing then my journey through Saxony (Leipsic and Dresden) to Prague and Vienna. In the latter town I was greatly pleased with the institution for the Oriental languages, formed by the late Empress Maria Theresa, and the great variety of Oriental manuscripts preserved there. From thence I proceeded to Trieste, went to Venice, and to the various states of Italy; and, after having admired the principal rarities of that delightful and remarkable country, I returned to Trieste, where a ship was ready to sail for Smyrna. I embarked on board her, and arrived there fortunately after a voyage of six weeks, passing near the coast of Greece and between the islands of the Archipelago, countries so interesting in many respects. My principal care at Smyrna was now to apply my whole undivided attention to the holy functions of my office, and to the education of children in Religion and other necessary parts of instruction; and employed my leisure hours in acquiring a greater knowledge of Oriental languages, as well as those of Europe, so that I began to preach in a short time in Italian, and also now and then in French. The English Factory not having then any Chapel, our German chapel served for both factories. It was on that occasion that I assisted in the English service, performed by the Rev. Mr. Foster, and after his death by Mr. Cunningham; and having been exercised for a certain length of time in the difficult pronunciation of the English language, I was encouraged by my friends to perform Divine Service in English, after the dismission of the latter Chaplain. Having done it to their satisfaction, I was proposed to be their Chaplain, and was actually appointed to that office by the Levant Company in the year 1798.

"In 1789, after having recommended my flock to the care of the Dutch Chaplain, I undertook a voyage to Egypt, where I continued studying the Arabic language, not only the Scriptural or the learned one, but also that which is spoken in common life. I employed for both purposes a master of Arabic at Cairo, where I arrived from Alexandria and Rosetta. The difficult entrance of the river Nile described by Homer, the aspect of the country so different from what I had before seen in any other, the plants and trees (especially the forests of palm-trees), and the antient Pyramids, struck me with astonishment. In the year 1790, I went to Damietta, in order to see that branch of the Nile, as I had seen that of Rosetta; and after having examined that part of Egypt, the lake of Menzalah, and the delightful environs of Damietta, I set off for Jaffa and

Jerusalem, where I arrived before Easter; so that I had an opportunity of seeing all the religious ceremonies of the different Christian nations, and had likewise the unspeakable felicity of adoring our Saviour at the very place where he rose from the dead, and ascended into Heaven. I visited Bethlehem and its vicinity, St. John of Jerusalem, St. Saba, the Mount of Olives, Bethany, &c. Having finished my visits to these holy places (as they commonly call them) I went to Acre, passing the mountain Carmel, to Nazareth, Tabor, Tiberias, the lake Genesareth, and the river Jordan; continued afterwards my journey to Tyre and Sidon, (now called Soor and Sida) from whence I passed over the mountain Lebanon, called Kesrewan, to the monastery of Deirul Mokhallas (or of the Saviour) where a patriarch of Antioch resides. In that place I remained for some time, in order to converse in Arabic with the priests and monks of that monastery; and I assisted in their Church Service, in order to exercise myself in Arabic, and to make myself acquainted with their doctrines and tenets.

"From this monastery I travelled over a part of Lebanon and Antilebanon to Damascus, a large and populous city, the capital of Syria, and the gate that leads to the Holy Temple (or Kaaba) at Mecca, as the Mahometans call it: four rivers flow over its plain, which is called by the Eastern nations the Paradise (or Goota), on account of its delicious situation and abundance of fruits of every kind. There I stayed some months, and studied the Arabic language more closely, under the direction of a very able master, Abuna Basilus, a man of an excellent character, and a profound knowledge of the learned Arabic language. Having seen the departure of the great caravan of the Mahometan pilgrims to Mecca, I returned by the mountain of Lebanon, visited the capital of it (Deirlikamar), went thence to Baalbeck, the antient Heliopolis, and returned to Deir Mar hana esh showeir, or Monastery of St. John, where the Eastern Christians have a printing-office for Arabic books. I resided there for some time, admiring on one hand the beautiful type of their printed books, and pitying on the other their want of discernment in printing Roman Catholic books, full of nonsensical doctrines and irrational devotion, but translated in a very pure and elegant Arabic style. They have likewise printed there the Gospels, the Psalms, and some passages of the Prophets, for the use of their Church. From hence I proceeded to Beiruth and Tripoli in Syria, and from thence I ascended again the mountain of Lebanon, in order to see the cedar-trees near the top of it. I always recollect the great pleasure I had

in traversing six times the mountain of Lebanon in different directions. After my return from the said mountain to Tripoli, I set off with a caravan for Aleppo, where I remained for a certain time; and having got a proper idea of its situation (on the border of the great Desert of Arabia), and of the particular dialect of its inhabitants, I proceeded to Antioch, Latakia, and Alexandretta; from whence I sailed to Larneca in Cyprus, to Paphos, and then back to Smyrna again. After having stayed there a certain number of months, I went in 1793 to Constantinople, where I continued to study more closely the Turkish language. I made acquaintance with the ambassadors and ministers who resided there; and was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages for the King of Prussia, with the intention of retaining me at Constantinople as Chaplain to the Legation. But my situation at Smyrna being very good, and more convenient for me, I declined it; and after a long stay at Constantinople (where I lodged in the Dutch ambassador's palace, Baron Van Dedem) I departed for the Dardanelles, travelled over the plain of Troy, went to Mytilene, to Scio, the Morea, Athens, and Greece; to the Islands of the Archipelago, as Paros and Antiparos (where I descended into its famous grotto); to Naxos, Delos, Tino, Samos, Patmos (where the grotto is shown in which they pretend that St. John wrote the Revelation); to Rhodes, Cos, &c.; and then I returned to the continent of Asia Minor, and went to Scalanuova, Miletus, Ephesus, Magnesia ad Meander, Pryene, Sardis, Magnesia ad Syphilum, Thyatira, Pergamo, &c. when I examined the state of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John. On coming back to Smyrna, I stayed there till the year 1795.

"At that time I had the happiness of becoming acquainted with Mr. Randle Wilbraham, with whom I concerted a journey to Babylon and Persia. We set off the beginning of March for Scio, sailed to Cyprus and Latakia, and went from thence to Aleppo; then we proceeded to Beir, where we crossed the Euphrates, went to Urpha (or Ur Chaldaeorum of Abraham), where the tomb is of Ephraim the Syrian; and to Merdin, in Mesopotamia, from whence we saw the immense plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which is intercepted, or rather bordered, by the mountain Sinjar (perhaps the Shinar of the Scriptures); and traversing that part of Mesopotamia, we arrived through Curdistan at Mosul, the ancient Nineveh, of which no other remains are to be seen but a vast quantity of bricks scattered in the plain. Having embarked on the river Tigris (an curious

rafts supported by goat skins when blown up) we sailed for Baghdad, where we arrived at the end of June. Here we remained some months; and as I had already improved in the Persian language, I studied it with more application, under a Persian master, who knew the Arabic well. From Baghdad I went to Messhed-Hussain, and Messhed-Ali, where a famous tomb of that Khalif or emperor is to be seen, and which is visited by great numbers of Persians, who revere him next after Mohammed, as their principal saint. From thence I proceeded to the tomb of the Prophet Ezekiel*, visited very much by the Jews; and then to Hella, a town on the banks of the Euphrates, built from the ruins of ancient Babylon, which is about three quarters of an hour distant from it. When I approached these immensely extensive ruins, I was amazed at the exact accomplishment of the Prophecies of the Old Testament, by the Prophet Isaias. I proceeded from thence over a vast number of ruins of bricks, to Takht Khosrou, or the remains of the city of Seleucia ad Tigris, called by the Eastern nations Modain, or the two towns, being situated on both sides of the said river; and from thence I returned, at the end of July, to Baghdad again.

"Having prepared every necessary article for our journey to Persia, I departed with Mr. Wilbraham in August, passing through Kirmanshah, Hamadan (the ancient Ecбатана), Gulpeigan, to Isfahan, where we arrived the latter end of September. In this vast city of 500,000 or 600,000 inhabitants, I studied more exactly the true Persian language, under the care of one of the Ulemas, or learned men, who explained to me in Arabic the authors Hafiz, Yuseph, and Zuleikha, Enwery, and Saadi. After having made my observations on this large capital of Persia, and having bought the best Persian manuscripts, historical as well as poetical (which are now deposited in the Royal Library at Berlin) we set off for Persepolis, the ruins of which we beheld with astonishment; and then proceeded to Shiras, the native country of Saadi and Hafiz, whose tombs are to be seen there. Here I had again an opportunity of observing the differences of the Persian dialects, and to exercise myself in that dialect of the language, which is reputed the purest in Persia. But what I regarded as a great curiosity is, that the Turkish language, though different from that of Constantinople in its pronunciation, is spoken in Persia at the court, and by men of rank and education, as well as by numbers of Turkmen who are established

* The place is now called by the Arabs, Kefil.

there. From hence we proceeded to Kasrune and Abusheher (or Abushir, as corrupted by Europeans), on the Persian Gulf, where we arrived very fortunately in the month of January 1796. How great was our joy, when we saw, some days after our arrival, an English sloop of war, commanded by Captain Selby, arrive from Bombay! The sight of so many English faces was the greatest gratification to us, as we had not seen any European for a great length of time. We took a passage on-board the same ship, were treated with great politeness by the worthy captain, and sailed over the Persian Gulf to Bassora. Here we stayed with Mr. Manesty, the Hon. East India Company's agent, more than a month, continuing my study of the Persian language, and especially reading their difficult manuscripts, under a Persian master.

"We departed from Bassora the beginning of March, for the dreary desert of Arabia, riding on camels, and accompanied by six Arabs likewise on camels, and armed with matched fire-arms, lances, and swords for our defence. We traversed with them the dismal Desert, passed to Palmyra and its surprising and remarkable ruins; and after having overcome all difficulties, and escaped all dangers, we arrived safe, after thirty-three days from Bassora, about the beginning of April, back again at Aleppo. Every one will readily believe how sincerely we rejoiced at our fortunate journey through the Desert. Nobody had (perhaps) before us ventured to go to Palmyra from Bassora. After a short stay at Aleppo, we set off, accompanied by a Tartar, in order to travel with expedition to Jerusalem. We passed through Hamah and Hums to Damascus, where we lodged at the great monastery of Spanish monks, who received us with great civility: we proceeded from thence through a fine plain at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, till we arrived at the river Jordan, before it falls into the lake of Genesareth, where we entered Palestine; crossing the said river, and passing through Galilee, we arrived at Nazareth; from whence we proceeded to Nablus, passed the ruins of Samaria, and at last arrived at Jerusalem early in May. This was the second time I visited this celebrated town and its environs. Having seen the Holy Fire (as the Greeks call a highly-blameable pious fraud, practised by them at the sepulchre of our Saviour) and all the surrounding interesting places near Jerusalem, we went to Jaffa, where we embarked; Mr. Wilbraham for the Islands of the Archipelago (which I had already seen); and I for Smyrna, where I returned safe in the month of June 1796. In 1797, we had at Smyrna a dreadful rebellion of the

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Turkish mob, who set fire to our European quarter of the town, and burnt it. There we lost in the fire our best houses and libraries, but preserved from destruction the English chapel. In 1798, I accompanied two of my pupils to Europe, on-board an Imperial ship, which was taken by Tripoline cruisers at the entrance of the Adriatic Gulf, between Otranto and Manfredonia, and carried to Modon, where we were providentially released, the commander of that squadron being an English renegade, who knew us, having been at Smyrna several times before: a very happy circumstance for us! We were well treated, and honoured in every possible way.

"From Modon we sailed to Zante, where the French, having got at that time possession of the Seven Islands, retained us as prisoners of war. However, we received in a fortnight an order to proceed to Corfu, to be presented to the general in chief (Chabot.) We were therefore obliged to sail in a boat from island to island; landed on Ithaca, and were in great danger of perishing between Santa Maura and Corfu by a squall of wind, but were very fortunately driven to Prevesa. At last we arrived at Corfu, were well received by the French General, and obtained from him the permission of sailing for Venice, where we performed our quarantine of thirty days. From Venice we went to Trieste, and thence to Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and Hamburg, and at last to England, in the month of September. *How happy was I to see that most enviable country!* I had here the honour to be presented (at the recommendation of the R. W. Levant Company) to the Lord Bishop of LONDON, who received me with the greatest condescension and kindness, of which I shall for ever retain a grateful memory.

"After a stay of only two months and a half in England, I returned to the Continent of Europe, through Hamburg, to see my friends and relations in Prussia. In passing through Berlin, I was presented to the King and Queen of Prussia, little suspecting the unfortunate events and wretched consequences that were to befall them through bad management. At Dantzick I lodged at the Governor's house (the Count Kalkreuth), who offered me a very honourable post in that town, at the Gymnasium and the Trinity-church, in the quality of Doctor of Divinity and Professor of the Collège. But, being already engaged with the Levant Company, I declined it. From Dantzick I passed to Königsberg, and on the 1st February, 1799, arrived at Lyck, where I found my old mother, of 81 years, alive. What a ravishing scene was that, after seventeen years

years absence! After having stayed with her two months, I returned to Smyrna, through Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Varna. From thence I sailed on the Black Sea to Constantinople, and so to Smyrna, where I arrived in October 1799, after an absence of one year and a half. In 1800, I married my present wife, whom I had educated myself; she was born in Smyrna. In the beginning of July 1803, we went together to Athens, and returned to Smyrna. In February of the last year, 1807, we received an order from the English Ambassador Mr. Arbuthnot to embark on-board the *Glatton*, *instantaneously*. We were therefore carried away in a hurry to *Tenedos*, where we remained on-board more than fifty days. It was shocking to see thirty-six persons, ladies, maid-servants, nurses, and children, crowded in one cabin together. After the useless expedition against Constantinople had miscarried, we were sent to Malta, where we performed our quarantine in a damp lazaret. The quarantine finished, I embarked with Mrs. Usco for England, where we arrived safe in the month of July last. After a voyage of three months, we performed our quarantine at Standgate Creek; and soon after I had again the unexpected happiness of seeing the Lord Bishop of London, with whom I had the honour to spend two happy days in the same place (Sundridge, near Sevenoaks) where I had the pleasure of seeing him *nine years* before, and in the same month of October.

"This is the true and concise account of my life till this moment. How Providence intends to dispose of me for the future, is involved in darkness. However, I must confess, that the number of good and happy days in my life, has been greater than of melancholy ones; and the Almighty has displayed his infinite bounty and protection towards me in all the vicissitudes of the world. To Him be honour and glory for ever!

I must here declare, to the *honour of the Bible*, that I did not find, during my travels, one circumstance in the Holy Scriptures contrary to the present manners and customs of the East, or to geography, and the situation of the different places mentioned therein; but, on the contrary, all is conformable to the different prophecies and descriptions in the Sacred Writings.

P. S. On the article of languages, I beg leave to add, that those which I have learnt *grammatically* are, the German, Polish, Latin, Greek (antient and modern) Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, Turkish, Persian, English, Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch; but the two last I have given up. I learned the Arabic chiefly for the purpose of employing it in the explanation of the Hebrew.

"I have preached in Prussia, in German, and Polish; at Smyrna, in Italian, French, English, and German. I performed divine service at Smyrna, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; finding that the prayers contained therein were excellent in all respects, and that we Lutherans have the same principles in our Church; as we admit of Bishops, and receive the Augsburg Confession by Melancthon, which approaches very near to, or rather coincides with, the Church of England, with respect to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. J. F. Usco,

No. 109, Great Russell-street,
Bloomsbury.

Jan. 31, 1808.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE, BOOK I. EPISTLE XIX.

TO MÆCENAS.

NO period of equal duration in the annals of the world, if we except the portentous events of our own days, which in a manner supersede the known laws of political and moral motion, can match the first quarter of the eighth century of the Roman republic for the most horrible revolutions that happened in its internal constitution. Nor was it less remarkable for a wonderful confluence of great and excellent geniuses, which with as much rapidity enlarged the borders of the Roman language and the reputation of its literature, as the Scipios and Æmiliuses had extended the dominion of the commonwealth. Men who, fired by a generous emulation of the Greeks, their masters in the arts that exalt and embellish life, evinced by a multitude of excellent productions to what a height the Roman Muses could have soared, and how far they would probably have left even their masters behind, had not unhappily that morning of their golden age begun to dawn exactly at the time when the republic was rent in pieces by the most furious conflict between tyranny and freedom that the world had ever beheld, and in its fall drawn along with it the greatest characters of the age, together with almost the whole blossom and hope of future times. For those elegant and superior minds which reflected so much lustre on the age of Augustus, are only to be regarded as the relics of a better period, as the few who escaped with their lives from a tremendous storm and shipwreck: and even the fore-
most

most of them, a Varius, a Horace, a Virgil, a Pollio, a Livy, were not, could not, dared not, be that which they would have been, had the champions of liberty succeeded in restoring the commonwealth, or, since the ancient foundation was crushed beneath the enormous weight of its superstructure, in raising another temple of liberty on new columns, strong enough to support it perhaps as many centuries as the old one had stood.

In the mean time, the few excellent characters who had seen and survived the republic, and who as it were fell to the lot of the future Augustus, as the chief valuables of the spoil of the vanquished liberty of his country, composed the principal ornaments of his reign. They were beneficial to their contemporaries by what they contributed to the happy change that succeeded in their opinions and manners; and are perhaps the real cause that the world, by a sort of fascination, is ever and anon forgetting that the triumvir Octavius Cæsar, and Augustus the father of the country, are — one and the same person.

The pleasure that all men of taste and discernment found in the works of these poets; the celebrity of their names, which, although a mere echo of the applause of the few, from the mouths of the fond sequacious multitude, always, however, appears an enviable distinction; and especially the favour and esteem in which they were seen to be held by the great, and by Augustus himself, — all this soon procured them an infinite number of imitators and rivals of various degrees of mediocrity or vileness. With the multitude of poets, the multitude of readers also increased, and with both the multitude of critics and judges. Every one either made verses himself, or at least took upon him to pass decretory sentences on the poets and their works. The newly-regenerated Cæsarian Rome swarmed with idle people, to whom every method of killing time was welcome; the luxury of the opulent and the indigence of the poor set all talents in motion; and because riches and taste but seldom go together, so even the most incompetent pretenders to genius and wit were rarely in want of patrons and encomiasts.

Willings and sciolists, bardings and

puny readers, have always been connected, reciprocally giving and accepting the cue, and mutually fond of each other, and however violent, for various reasons, the intestine jars and broils in the kingdom of dulness may be, yet there is always somewhat that on every occasion unites them under one banner, against the common enemy. Thence the various *coteries* and *bureaus d'esprit* in which parties were formed for or against a celebrated character; and where consultations were held how much or how little value should be set upon a new publication; where wretched authors could never be in want of means for gaining admirers and patrons, and only the good, who thought such props unnecessary, saw themselves unbefriended, unnoticed, and delivered up to the ignorant or malicious censure of conceited critics, who held them in contempt, or of paltry rivals, who thought to eclipse them.

It is generally imagined, that the contemporaries of a writer, whose worth and reputation have been settled by a long succession of ages, formed the same judgment of him as we do. The present Epistle may serve to convince us of the contrary, at least as far as our Poet is concerned. It was in that respect 1800 years ago at Rome, exactly as it is with us and — every where else. Horace was in high repute, but had few literary friends. His name was known to every one, his merit only to the few who themselves were meritorious in his sight. Those by whom perhaps he was the most diligently read, i. e. they who the most impudently stole from him, acted in public as though there had been no such person at all in the world as Horace. The critics by profession wreaked their vengeance upon him for not taking any notice of them, in oblique verdicts. The snatterers in literature affected to shew their consequence by a shrug of the shoulders whenever they heard him commended by one or another in proper terms of respect, giving to understand that much was to be said on that matter. The servile herd of imitators would fain have reduced him to their level: there is no such great art, said they, in making odes like Horace; and the best of them are only imitations of the

the Greek. The dilettanti were at a loss to find in his dithyrambicks the sublimity of Pindar, in his moral sentiments the fire of Sappho, in his heroic odes the grace and ease of Anacreon; and they were not ashamed to prefer the rugged and gossiping satires of Lucilius to his *Sermones*. In general they seem to have availed themselves of the circumstance, that the beauties of his performances were for the most part too refined for making impression on the great multitude, or for being properly understood by them. The ignorance of the reader is always the safe-conduct of an ignorant or malevolent censor; and nothing is easier than to make the most iniquitous judgment satisfactory to a great number of people. To some he was too bitter in his satires, to others he had not nerve enough; such verses, said they, one might make a thousand in a day*. Others could not comprehend the light, humorous, and ironical tone of his writings; they did not always properly know what he would be at; his salt was too fine for their palates: in short, Horace, with all his genius, wit, and taste, was not a man for the Roman public; and although it might be the fashion to have read him, yet of all the poets of his time, there was scarcely one — less understood.

Traces of all this are apparent in several places both of his *Sermones* and *Epistles*; and he himself was so persuaded of it, that he raises no pretension at all to the approbation of the multitude, and jocosely compares himself with the dancer Arbuscula, who, on being hissed by the populace, consoled herself however that the equestrians had clapped her†. But even that playful style in which he spoke of his own poetry, and of the slight value he set upon it, was offensive to many. One while they could not believe him to be in earnest, and gave him to understand that he only spoke so in order to be more

strenuously applauded; then they took it for a confession extorted from him reluctantly by his conscience, taking it commodiously to imply that there could not be much in him since he made so little account of himself, and pretended as if they could perceive nothing of genius nor of the file in his works. If he said, in order to get rid of them, that he did not set up for a master of the trade, that he made his first verses out of desperation*, and the rest, without any lofty pretensions, merely for his amusement†, or because he could not fall asleep‡: they replied, that he was only joking, and talked in that manner merely because he despised other people, and imagined that nobody could do any thing well but himself — and much more of the like sort.

Horace was too fond of his ease, and was too well acquainted with the waspish race of wittlings and poetsasters, to engage with them in a contest, in which a man is sure of being bespattered, whether he loses or wins. But as he had it now in contemplation to publish a book of *Epistles*, he determined not to let that opportunity escape of saying a word or two to the world respecting himself, respecting his imitators, respecting those who censured and envied him, and touching the reason why the publick, notwithstanding the avidity with which his works were asked for and read, at the same time spoke of them with so much indifference, and discovered so little good will towards the author. And to whom could he with greater propriety address an *Epistle* in which he disburdens his heart of its cares on that point, than to the first friend of his Muse, the man to whom he was beholden for the calm prosperity of his life, who knew him better than any other, and whose own poet he is pleased to call himself in his seventh *Epistle*?

Such is the origin of this third *Epistle* to Mæcenas, in which, under the appearance of a sedate familiar con-

* Satires, lib. ii. sat. 1.

† Sat. i. 10. Arbuscula might have taken credit to herself not only from the applause of the equestrian order; she pleased even the great Cicero. *Queris de Arbuscula?* (writes he to his friend Atticus) *valde placuit*; though this, perhaps, might mean no more than, she received great applause.

* *Paupertas impulit audax ut versus facerem.* Epist. ii. 2. ver. 51.

† *Me pedibus delectat claudere verba.* Sat. ii. 1. ver. 28.

‡ *Ne faciam, inquit, omnino versus — peream male, si non optimum erat.* Ibid. ver. 5.

tion with his potent friend, he is the aforesaid problem in a way only not very flattering to the men whose favour he knows he purchases by a dinner or a thread-gown, but which otherwise must every dispassionate mind. The cur with which he does it, partly the turn of expression he is to lead Mæcenas imperceptibly what he especially intends to read the excellent key in which the whole letter is pitched, will carry them their own commendation to reader of taste. Pity only that these brevity, which is a mainy of the original, must in every action be sacrificed to perspicuity. *isco si credis, Mæcenas docte, no.*] Cratinus, one of the first gave a better form to the rude of Thespis, and produced from what at Athens went under the of the old comedy, had a very real reason for his assertion, that water-drinker could be a good ; for he was so zealous a votary of the rosy god, that he might have taken for old Silenus himself; proceeded such lengths in intemperance, that his mattresses* were used proverbially in a manner not honourable to his urbanity. Iphanes introduces them in his his for a *don mot*, which must excited a violent agitation of diaphragm in the Athenian par-, as most of the audience must personally known Cratinus. *μη μισω*, says the enraged Cleon Argoracritus. *γίνουμι εν Κρατίνω* v! Act. I. scene 3. *If I do not thee*, (instead of saying, *Let me nged*, or somewhat of that sort) *I lie in Cratinus's fleece!* — A is comic, but more delicate stroke is poet's extravagant fondness fine, may be seen in the Treaty ace of the Grecian Moliere. *mercury*. And Cratinus, the sage, is become of him? *ygæus*. During the attack of the nest he died. *mercury*. But of what? *yg.* Of grief; his heart burst ing a pitcher of wine broke. conclude, the entire works of

Καδίας, properly sheep-skins, on at Athens people of that stamp used instead of a pillow, Lacedæmonians.

this antient comic poet (of which only some insignificant fragments remain) including the passage to which Horace here alludes, are all lost: an anonymous, however, has preserved them in a pretty epigram, which, not being able to find in Brunk's collection, the reader will not be displeased to see transcribed from Bentley:

Οἶνος τοι χαρίσῃ πῶτε ταχὺς ἵππος αἰοῦδα,
'Τῶς δὲ πῶτος χερσὶν ἔδεν ἀντικαίος.
Ταυτ' ἔλεγεν, Διονύσι, καὶ ἔπνεεν ἔχ' ἴσος
ἀσπὸς

ΚΡΑΤΙΝΟΣ, ἀλλὰ πάντος ὁδοῦς πῶτον.
Τοιγαρὶ γεφάναι δομος ἔβρυν, ἔχε δὲ κατ' ἴω
Μελῶπον, οἷα καὶ σὺ, κεκοκαμμένον.

Wine is to the jovial bard the real Pegasus: he who drinks water will never produce any thing good. Thus spoke Cratinus, o Bacchus, not smelling of only one bottle, but reeking with the effluvia of a whole cask. Therefore his house is grown over with wreaths, and his forehead, like thine, is tinged yellow with ivy.

Ut malè sanos adscripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poetas.] Among the Greeks all kinds of enthusiasm, therefore also the poetical, was under the influence of the god of wine. Poets who are not ambitious of being in such good company as satyrs and fauns, have therefore every reason to insist on the distinction between fanaticism and enthusiasm, whatever Democritus may object to it.

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus.] By the epithets he always bestows upon wine, whenever he mentions it, and which are always derived either from its invigorating, enrapturing, exhilarating virtue, or from its brilliant colour.

Forum, putealque Libonis mandabo siccis, &c.] Whoever should wish to consult any philologer or antiquary anterior to Salmasius, respecting this puteal of Libo, we can assure him from experience, that he will reap nothing from it but confusion and error. Salmasius is the first who explained the matter*, by shewing, that the *Puteal in Comitio* (hard by the *Curia*, the sacred fig-tree, and the statue of Attius Navius) under which the famous razor, wherewith that augur, to the confusion of the unbelieving king Tarquinius Priscus, cut a grindstone in two, lay buried, together with the

* Exercitat. in Solin. p. 301. & seq. said

said grindstone*, and the *Puteal Libonis*, of which Horace speaks, are two totally different things. For, according to the information of the grammarian Festus†, *Libo's Puteal* stood indeed on the *Forum Romanum* as well as that, but at a great distance from it, not wide from the porch of Minerva's temple. As far as we can collect from the short, rather indistinct account of Festus, the spot where this Puteal stood, had antiently been a *sacellum*, i. e. an inclosed sacred place, a chapel; but, as it should seem, struck and injured by lightning, and by lapse of time had completely fallen into ruins. The Romans had an extraordinary religious veneration for places that had been struck by lightning; it was sacrilegious to enter such a place, to build upon it, or to perform anything human there. Once then (Festus says not when it happened) that the Senate commissioned Scribonius Libo to visit all the places struck by lightning, and to provide them with what was wanting; he came likewise to this; and, because the place had already in former times been sacred, and was become doubly so, by the stroke of lightning, he erected there-upon a Puteal, that is, a sort of structure like the wall of a well, without a roof, in the shape of an altar. This now from that time forward was called the Puteal of Libo, or Libo's Well, and in the form of an altar it even appears on some coins which bear the name Libo, and are to be seen engraved in all the well-known numismatic collections, as also in *Nardini's Roma Antiqua*, and in the third volume of *Memoir. de Litterat.* But, as there were several Scribonius Libos who filled public offices at Rome, from L. Scribonius Libo, who in the year 500 was *Ædilis Curulis*, and in 568 Prætor, to the Libo of the same name who in the year 720 obtained the Consulate; the question is, which of them it was after whom the said Puteal was named. On this point, however, the learned who have written upon the subject leave us in the dark. Finally, it is to be re-

marked, that (as *Saunmaise, loc. cit.* has proved) the *faneratores*, i. e. the gentlemen who lend money upon interest, assembled in the district of this Puteal: and the meaning of the verse that has given rise to this illustration is therefore as follows: the water-drinkers may addict themselves to the dry, serious, and sober affairs that are transacted in the Forum and at Libo's Puteal. That is their business; but poetry, which requires quite another flow of animal spirits, they should let alone.

Hoc simul edixit.] The most learned Commentators on our Poet have been strangely puzzled how to answer the question; who was then the poetical Prætor that issued this edict? We find a long review of them, and some (*quod pace tantorum virorum dixerim!*) are miserable hypotheses indeed, in Bentley's edition, who gives them in return hard nuts to crack. He himself is of opinion, with Torrentius, that we ought to read *edixit*, and in support of it appeals to four or five manuscripts, where — the transcribers have omitted the *t*. Cruquius, on the contrary, reads it with the generality *edixit*, and supposes it to be spoken of Ennius. In this he is followed by Baxter, who has a nicer scent for the wit and humour of our Bard than all who went before him. Gessner, on the other hand, sides with Bentley, whose principal argument is; Ennius had been dead and buried above a hundred years before Libo's Puteal was in existence. It would have been friendly in him if he had told us how he came to know this; for that he thought himself sure of his point, is evident from the contemptuous sneer with which he reproves Torrentius and his adherents for having so scandalously transgressed (*turpiter peccasse*). However the true state of the case may be, *non nostram est tantas componere lites!* But forasmuch as an illustrator should have an opinion, I simply adhere to the common reading, and think with Cruquius and Baxter, that Horace puts this humorous edict in the mouth of *dædæ* Ennius — and that is my belief, and (to speak with Addison's Vellum) the reasons thereof are threefold: — first, because in the nature of coherence it is the most natural signification, which must at the first glance occur to every man;

* *Cic. de Divinat. lib. i. cap. 17. Dionys. Sicarn. Antiqu. Rom. lib. iv. p. 204, edit. Sylb.*

† *De Verbo. Signif. lib. xvii. p. 487. edit. Dacier.*

man; secondly, because Horace, even in his jokes, is not wont to lose his sense of propriety, and therefore certainly not even in sport took upon him to issue edicts from Parnassus. Bentley, indeed, thinks in the following

— quod si

Pallerem casu, biberent exsangue cuminum,

he perceives something to his purpose; but exactly in the *poco più* and *poco meno*, whereby the Horaces have so much and the Bentleys so little meaning, lies the difference. Thirdly and lastly, because, even on the supposition that in Ennius's time, that is, in the sixth century of the city of Rome, Libo's Puteal was not yet in being, Horace in a jocular edict, which he puts into the mouth of the arbiter and patriarch of the Roman poets, scarcely thought it worth being more scrupulous about an anachronism of this kind, than Virgil was concerning one of much greater moment in his *Æneis*.

Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua, &c.] Here, likewise, some expositors look for more finesse than probably Horace ever intended. The scholiast of Cruquius helps us to the track which enables us to form a just apprehension of the anecdote to which Horace alludes. In all likelihood the story was already known to Mæcenas, and therefore the poet had no need to be so circumstantial upon it, as if he had been writing for us. Propriety in declaiming was at that time (and I wish it were likewise so with us) deemed a very necessary qualification in a man of education and polished manners; and Rome swarmed with *Græculis*, who gave lessons in that elegant accomplishment. Among them the rhetor Timagenes was one of the most esteemed; and, as it appears, was frequently invited to entertainments, for the sake of hearing him give specimens of his skill in the art. A certain Mauritanian — probably recently become a Roman citizen — named Cordus*, who was present on one such occasion, was so ravished with the applause which Timagenes had acquired (as the people of his country easily take fire, and

are apt to be seized with the most violent fits of jealousy) that he could not possibly refrain from likewise giving a proof on the spot, that he, notwithstanding his Mauritanian extraction, would yield the palm to none in those qualifications which were proper to a polite Roman. Accordingly he raised his voice, and, determined as he was to outdo the Greek, strained himself beyond his natural powers, and with such imprudence, that he either burst a blood-vessel or brought on a rupture — for *rupit* may here, I conceive, signify both,

Numeros animosque secutus Archilochi, &c.] Archilochus is mentioned by Plutarch as the inventor of several kinds of verse, and particularly that which is called the *epode*†, and in which Horace made his first lyric essays. He flourished somewhere between the xvth and xxth olympiad, and was no less celebrated on account of his talent for lyric poetry, than decried for the ill use he frequently made of his wit, the shafts of which were so pointed, or rather so envenomed, that he drove to desperation those whom he selected for the butt of it. Such, at least, was the fate of a certain Lycambes, whose daughter Cleobule he courted. The father at first consented to the match. Afterwards, however, he altered his mind, and gave the maid to another. Archilochus revenged this affront upon the whole family by such cruel iambics, that Lycambes, Cleobule, and her two sisters, resolved not to survive the disgrace which he thus drew upon them, and all four hanged themselves — unless the *veracious* Greeks have exaggerated the account.

The pains which Horace takes throughout this passage to defend himself against the reproach of imitation, and to vindicate his originality amongst the Latin poets, merits some illustration. Horace had, as it appears (and as nothing less was to be expected) a number of imitators or ape-like mimics of that species which he calls *serva pecora*; who, not content with inditing lyric poems, as he had shewn them how,

* Horace ludicrously calls him an Iarbite, that is, a descendant of the Moorish king Iarbas, who makes his appearance in Virgil's *Æneis*.

† See the xxviiith note of M. Burette to Plutarch's dissertation concerning music, in the xivth volume of *Memoir de Littérat.* p. 379, & seqq.

even stole the matter of his odes, his applications, and his very expressions; in short, like the jay in the fable, they adorned themselves with his plumage, and mingling in the choir of the birds, flew away with them as songsters of the grove. These gentry, it seems, thought to justify themselves by saying: why, Horace himself is only an imitator — of the Greeks, to wit; for that he was the first lyric poet of the Romans, at least the first who could sustain a comparison with the versemen of Greece, was undeniable. Now, in order to point out to the Roman public, who were as easy to be gulled by words as any other public, the obvious difference between one sort of imitation and another, he contends that he is not more the imitator of Archilochus than even Alcæus and Sappho; that he had made the prosody of the Greek (*numeros*) and his spirit, his fire (*animosque*) his own, but not stolen from him the subject-matter and the words and given them as his own. — Horace's admirers might, perhaps, have had reason to wish that he had not condescended to make such an apology at all. Every real artist imitates, in one sense, his predecessor; Virgil, however, in spite of all he has borrowed or copied from Homer, is still a great, and even by the manner of imitation, an original poet. A bungler without a grain of talent may have spun an extremely pitiful work, both as to the invention and execution, of 50 cantos, out of his own addle pate, and have imitated no man, and yet would be nothing more than an original blockhead; on the other hand, a great poet may have taken not only the subject, but, if he thought fit, the whole plan of his performance from another, and by the manner of execution create a new and excellent work out of a bad one. That which constitutes the real master, is not the invention of a new and strange subject, unheard-of incidents, characters, situations, &c. but the spirit and animation which he breathes into his work, and the beauty and grace he diffuses over it. In this respect it is with poets as with painters and other artists. All the excellent painters have painted Virgins, Marias and holy families: the subject is the same, the characters are the

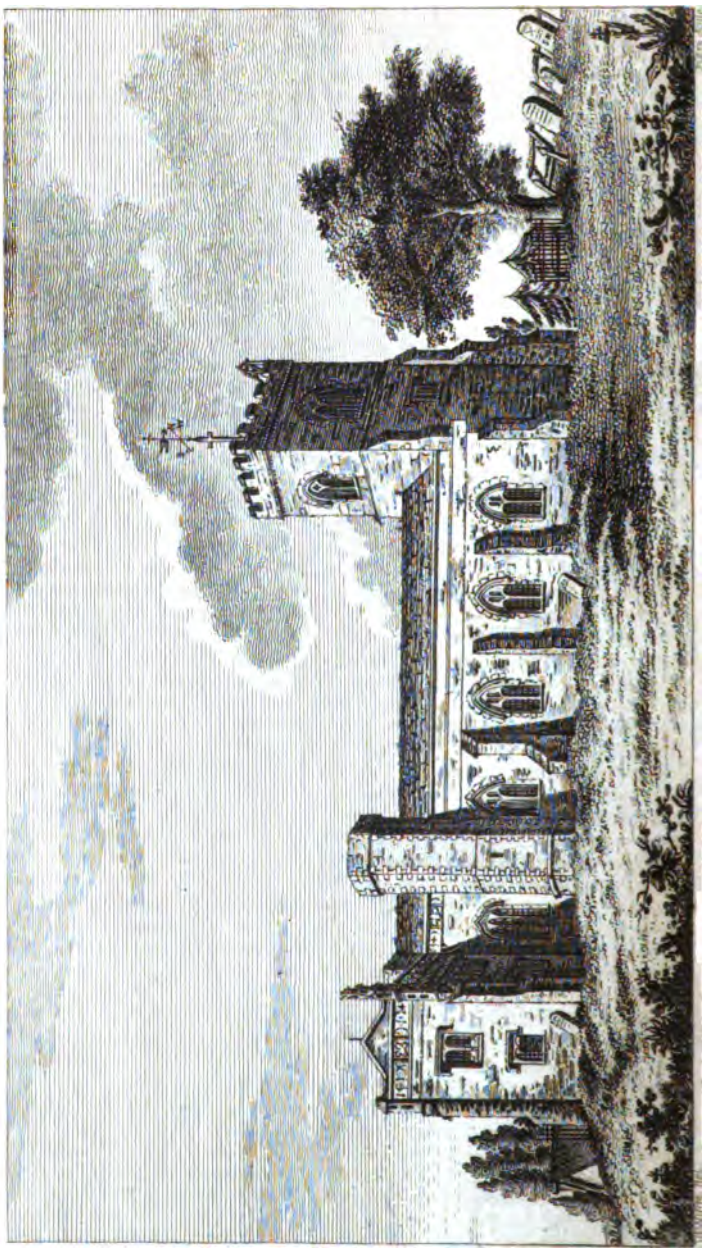
same, the colours on the pallet are so too. Although each has handled the same object in a manner peculiar to himself, and although such a number of excellent Madonnas are in being, yet most assuredly no future great painter will be deterred thereby from adding his. — It is, however, even for a Horace, so difficult to talk to the publick about his own works, and it is so common in such cases to say either too little or too much, that the best course a man can take against the Zoiluses, is not to say a word, but leave the work to speak for itself and its author. Is it good? it delivers a testimony which, if not by contemporaries, yet certainly by posterity, will be heard, understood, and confirmed.

Tritum munere vestis] An unmerciful stroke at the poor fellows, who had the two-fold misfortune to make bad verses and to starve.

Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor & ultor, &c.] “If one of our eminent writers any where with great possep reads his new work, I know nothing of it, and am not there either to clap, &c.” This practice of reading the work in public, which is said to have been first introduced in Rome by Virgil's patron Asinius Pollio, was in the days of Horace beginning to be the fashion; and that fashion in the sequel, along with the fashion of being an author, got to such a height, that it became an ordinary duty of society to attend such readings; a duty which a man could not fail in without violating the laws of good manners. People, as we learn from a letter of Pliny, were regularly invited to them; the company met together in a spacious hall; the author mounted a sort of tribune, from which he recited his performance; and when done, he descended amidst the loud clappings of his polite audience, collected his eleemosynary dole of praise from bench to bench, thanked them, assured them of the *reciprocum*, and seated himself the next day at another meeting, in order to keep his word. How much the interests of literature were promoted by this uncommonly courteous custom, may easily be conjectured.

Grammaticas ambire tribus & pulchra dignor.] There were at that time indeed no literary journals and reviews, which in virtue of a tacit compassion





North View of BROXBOURNE CHURCH, HERTS.

commission had arrogated to themselves in the name of the publick the right of holding a penal court of judicature upon all new writings and their authors; yet the grammarians and rhetoricians (that is, teachers of the fine arts, who particularly made it their business to explain and analyse the antient poets) amply supplied that defect, no less by their multitude, than by the influence they acquired from the circumstance that the literary education of the Roman youth was entirely in their hands. The authors *à la douzaine* had therefore every reason to court the favour, indulgence, and patronage of these consequential gentry. Horace thought he might dispense with that ceremony, and we, his present readers, think so too; but in his life-time it was another affair. It is the very genius and spirit of the republic of letters to be always labouring to preserve the due equality amongst its coetaneous members, and to contract or distend with violence where nature refuses to comply. The reading and judging publick, like the Roman people, imagine they can confer and resume the fasces, upon whom and whenever they please. The most excellent writer is often obliged to do penance for his excellence as a crime; and, like Aristides, is therefore ostracised, because he is just. Horace made the experiment in his time; and who will name to me only one of the celebrated dead who did not make it also?

[*Hinc illæ lacrymæ.*] An allusion to a well-known passage in the *Andria* of Terence, which, it should seem, was grown into a proverb.

[*Jovis auribus ista servus.*] A proverbial phrase borrowed from the *Æccks*, and was used concerning people who affected to make a mystery of something. In this place it may fitly be applied to Augustus, who at that time, at least in the provinces (to whom the Romans allowed already one degree of meanness more than themselves) had altars erected to him, and on coins and monuments publicly suffered himself to be called our Lord God Augustus. W. T.

Great Ormond-street.

*** A sad mistake in our last. For *κικον* (p. 395, 2d col. line 12 from bottom) read *καλον*.

GENT. MAG. June, 1803.

MR. URBAN, *Epping, May 18.*

BROXBOURNE Church is situate about a mile and a half from Hoddesdon, between the great road and the river Lea; it contains three aisles, one of which was built by Sir William Say; it is appropriated to the peculiar use of the Bishop of London, who is the patron of it; but this parish is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop and Archdeacon of the Diocese, and pays no procurations nor synodals.

The Church has a square tower with a short spire upon it, erected at the West end; and it has a good ring of five bells. The cemetery on the North side is bounded by the New River, which glides slowly along, seeming to leave with regret the source from which it flows.

The great attempt to join two streams in Middlesex and Hertfordshire for the supply of the Metropolis was first granted by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who allowed ten years for the performance; but her death, happening shortly after, put an end to the intended attempt. However, in the time of James I. Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, undertook to bring the river from Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, to the North side of London, near Islington, where a large reservoir was built to receive it. The work was begun February 20th, 1608, and completed in 1613; but Sir Hugh expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. The river in all its windings is 38 miles three quarters and 16 poles long, and is under the direction of a corporation, called The New River Company.

The parish to which this Church belongs was antiently called Brookesbourne, or Brochesborne, from the river, and is thus mentioned in Domesday Book:

In Hertford hundred. Adeliz, uxor Hugonis de Greutmaisnill, tenuit Brochesbourne, pro quinq' hidis et dimid' se defendebat. Terra est sex car. in dominio tres hid' et tres virgat' et ibi est una car'; ibi quatuor vill', cum presbytero, et uno socmano; et duobus bord' habentibus quinq' car'; ibi duo servi et unus molin' de octo sol'; pratum sex sol', et quatuor sol' de suo

fino pastura ad pecud', sylva copiosa. In totis valet valet quatuor lib' quando recepit 12 s. 6 d. Tempore Regis Edwardi septem lib'. Hoc manerium tenuit Stigand Archiepiscopus, et ibi fuit unus socmanus homo et prepositus ejusdem Archiepiscopi, dim' hid' et vendere potuit.

Adeliza, wife of Hugh of Grentmaismill, held Brochebourne in the hundred of Hertford, rated at five hides and a half; the arable land is six carucates, in demesne three hides and three virgates, and there is one carucate; there are four villains, with a priest and one socman and two borders, having five carucates; there are two servants, and one mill of eight shillings rent by the year, meadow six shillings, pasture four shillings common for cattle, wood for 200 hogs. In the whole value, it is worth four pounds, when received 80 shillings. In the time of King Edward the Confessor seven pounds. Archbishop Stigand held this Manor; and there was a socman, an officer of the same Archbishop; he had half a hide, and was able to sell it.

The village is situate very agreeably either for business or pleasure; it is about five miles and a half South of Ware, and the same distance from Hertford; and conveyances to the Metropolis, either for persons or goods, by stages or waggons, are easily obtained, as they are passing through this village and Hoddesdon almost every hour in the day. The country round is beautifully diversified with hanging woods and the meandering courses of rivers; and the spires of distant churches, peeping from behind the luxuriant green that envelopes the landscape, present to the observing eye an interesting sight.

As the town of Hoddesdon stands partly in this parish, it may not be amiss in this place to say a few words concerning it.

The hamlet of Hoddesdon stands upon a small eminence on the high road, about a mile and a half to the North-west of Broxbourne, in which parish part of it stands, and the other part in Amwell. It is, however, a separate manor; for in the 6th year of Edward I. Stephen de Bassinburne claimed, by the grants of King John, free warren, gallows and waste, and a park by ancient custom, without grant, in Hoddesdon, in the county

of Hertford; and also jurisdiction of Leet and Court Baron: all which were allowed.

The manor of Base was formerly distinct from that of Hoddesdon; and, in the time of Edward IV. belonged to Sir William Say; but since that period it has passed with the manor of Hoddesdon to the Lords of the latter.

Of the situation and appearance of Hoddesdon, little can be said; it is not calculated to excite admiration, either by its rusticity or elegance, and does not seem a place which a person would willingly choose to spend his days in. It is situate at a convenient distance from the Metropolis, and yet is without trade; is near two rivers, yet it derives no advantage from either; and has no curiosities or antiquities of any note.

Queen Elizabeth by charter granted a Grammar-school to be kept in Hoddesdon, and incorporated it with some other privileges.

A chapel was once erected for the ease of the inhabitants in the middle of the town, which was situated in the parishes of Amwell and Broxbourne, and the inhabitants of both parishes residing in the town formerly kept it in repair; but, through neglect, it became so ruinous that it was pulled down, and nothing remains but the clock-house, which is kept for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The Lords of Broxbourne manor are entitled to Leet and Court Baron.

Yours, &c. J. H. WIFFEN.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXIV.

"Errat longè, meâ quidem sententiâ,
Qui imperium credat gravius esse aut stabilius,
[adjungitur."
Vi quod sit, quàm illud quod amicitia
Tua. Adelphi.

IT is a very common error with us PROJECTORS, to suppose that the attention of the whole world must necessarily be directed to that subject which happens to employ our meditations. Even the Medical Projectors, whom I choose to rank rather low in the class, seem to be of opinion, that people have nothing to do but cure incurable disorders, by swallowing the medicines which they recommend. One tells us, that "never were agues so prevalent;" another says, that the prevailing evil

of our times is a disposition to curvy; a third seems to think, that all mankind are contriving how to get rid of the tooth-ache; and a fourth considers the effect of bowel complaints as "the chief end of man." Political Projectors are not less convinced, that the object of their attention must be the object of every body's attention, although they cannot but allow that the trade of Political Projection is nearly over-stocked, and that the majority of mankind ought not to be very severely blamed, if they withdrew their minds from what is passing in Europe, to attend a little to their own domestic and commercial concerns. But thus it is, that Projectors of all kinds are apt to think that their schemes must necessarily be the schemes of all the world; and when they find how little notice they have attracted, they complain of unmerited neglect, without ever reflecting that there may possibly be objects of attention rather more important than they have been pleased to offer.

I know not how long I meant to have pursued this strain, nor to what point I should have brought it at last, for, as I was mending my pen to begin a new sentence, I received the following Letter from "A Country Parish Priest," a character which I revere, because I connect with it the ideas of duty well performed, and good done.—But he shall speak for himself.

TO THE PROJECTOR.

Sir,

AS you have entertained us with many agreeable and useful Projects for a long season in Mr. Urban's pleasing Miscellany, it is but right that we should sometimes give you a little respite from your monthly labours, by suggesting matters of no inconsiderable importance, that may stand you in some stead. And if the subject of the following Address should be of a more serious cast than the generality of your Lucubrations, yet, I presume, at the present time this will not be considered as an objection by your intelligent Readers.

You need not be told, Sir, that complaints have often been made of the Non-residence of the Clergy. And where this evil exists in any considerable degree, it is doubtless right

to look after expedients that may serve either to prevent or remedy it. For this purpose, the Legislature seems to have thought fit to interpose with its authority, and to consult for the requisite production of such wise ends and happy effects as a Parochial Clergy were designed, and are well calculated to promote. Several Statutes have been framed with this or the like view; and the conduct and practice of the Clergy, even in these busy and momentous times, have not escaped the cognizance of Parliament. One of these Statutes was of an exclusive character: that the Clergy might attend more closely to the duties of their function, it was thought expedient to exclude them from a seat in the Commons House of Parliament. And, although this end might perhaps have been fully answered, by refusing to receive individuals of this body that were occasionally returned; as their right was always esteemed at least dubious; yet now they are totally disfranchised from such doubtful right, and excluded altogether by Law. How far this measure was just or fitting, I shall not attempt to consider, nor am I disposed to arraign the acts of the Legislature; yet, as all nations, at almost all times, have availed themselves of the assistance and judgment of their Clergy, the policy of the measure may be deemed somewhat problematical.

Another Statute was made by way of amendment of a former Law, that had enacted grievous pains and penalties to be exacted from the Clergy, chiefly for Non-residence. And so far as pains and penalties may be judged expedient in this case, this explanatory Law appears to be lenient and gentle, and likely to answer, in a good degree, the end proposed. The Clergy also are hereby relieved from litigious and vexatious processes of law, calculated more to swell the pockets of the informers than to promote the real interests of the publick. And as this Act exercised the attention of the Legislators for a long season, I am inclined to suppose it the best model of pains and penalties that could at present be devised. A third Act was passed to make a better provision for Curates, or those Clergymen that resided

resided on Benefices, and did the whole of the duty of the parish, whilst the Incumbents were resident elsewhere. For the better provision of persons of this description, it was enacted, among other things, that in some cases the Bishop of the Diocese might augment the Curate's salary to near a hundred pounds a-year; and thus far all was acquiesced in, as far as I know, without a murmur. But still all these Acts have a tendency either to diminish the privileges of some of the Clergy, or to reduce their incomes; and they affect all the Clergy, of whatever age, character, or condition, that may fall within their influence alike.

Yet, as if all was not enough that has been hitherto contrived, a further Act is preparing, which is meant to augment the Curate's salary, in some instances to £250 a-year. I know it will be said, that the Curate's income is often too scanty, and I am ready to allow it:—but from what quarter should it be augmented? The Rector's or Vicar's is often scanty enough in these dear times. Why then should the Incumbent, who has got, perhaps, from all his preferment, but a bare maintenance for himself and family; and which he has waded through many early difficulties to acquire, of the like sort, perhaps, with those of his present Curate—why should he, at the latter part of his life, be mulcted with an unusual defalcation from his hard-earned income, to supply new demands, which were not foreseen or expected? Let the extraordinary claims of the Curate be provided for by Government, or some other method; but let not the Incumbent suffer, who perhaps may be prevented by age or infirmities from doing his duty, or by some other just and unavoidable cause; let us not, in such cases especially, to quote an old adage, be found robbing of Peter to pay Paul. I am aware it will be also said, that the grand design is to enforce Residence, or to compel the Clergy who have Benefices to reside on them, rather than leave the care of their parishes to substitutes. Now, however desirable it might be to promote residence, yet I fear the methods devised from pains and penalties would but poorly

answer this purpose, and would either be evaded, or perhaps the cause of introducing more inconveniences than beneficial effects. I cannot stop to speak to these now; but would rather suggest that other methods might be contrived for this purpose, and probably more successful ones than Penal Laws. Would it not be better to prevent evils than to punish them? Would it not be more liberal to encourage Residence, than to impose penalties on Non-Residence? Every sanction of a Law or rule of action may be presumed to have a two-fold aspect. It should not only punish the delinquent, but, what seems of much greater weight, should reward the observer.

Now for this purpose, why should not our attention be turned to patronage? or why should not corrections be sought after in this quarter? However it may be too commonly regarded, patronage is certainly a serious trust—a very important talent committed to the care of some distinguished personages for the general benefit of the community. Within the compass of this trust in the Established Church there are many dignities or higher preferments, such as Deaneries, Canonries, Prebends (for I will not meddle with Bishopricks); which might be wisely and usefully improved for this valuable purpose. Let these be held out as rewards, and given to none but those who have been resident Parochial Clergymen. By such arrangement the proper patrons need not be deprived of any share of their respective patronage. It is only wished to restrain or confine it within certain limitations, a few of which I will beg leave to point at.

The first I would propose is, that no Clergyman should be promoted to any dignity in the Church, till he could bring sufficient proofs that he had resided on some Parochial Cure, and discharged the duties of it, for a term not less than seven years. Another might be, that every Clergyman who could adduce satisfactory proofs that he had resided on a Parochial Cure or Cures, whether as Rector, Vicar, or Curate, for thirty years, and had obtained no higher preferment, should be ranked in a class called the *Emeriti*, or those who were worthy of superior honours;

neurs; and should succeed to a certain portion of higher preferments, either by seniority, or according to some other and better arrangement, which might be directed by persons appointed to judge of such matters. As a third limitation, let it be enacted, that no Clergyman should hold more than one of these Dignities, especially of the higher sort.

A fourth might be, that where these higher preferments should ordinarily produce an income of larger amount than a stated sum, suppose of £1000. a-year, they should be divided; so that other and more provisions might be made for Resident Clergymen, and the design of this proposed reform be better answered.

If these and other like regulations were, after mature consideration, to be adopted, the Residence of the Clergy would probably be much more carefully, and their duties more punctually and assiduously attended to; and consequently there would be less reason or room to have recourse to pains and penalties, or to contend about the manner or measure of indicting them; which, after all, cannot be considered but as sadly degrading to an order of men, as useful to the state as any which she knows. It were heartily to be wished, that the worthier part of the Parochial Clergy had a better prospect of rising to higher stations in the Church, than have usually fallen to their lot. Their situation and engagements commonly restrain them from making friends among the great; being confined, perhaps, to some humble and sequestered retirement: and thus men of superior abilities and very great integrity are often nearly lost to the publick, being obliged to pass almost the whole of their time in obscurity.

I doubt not but some just exceptions may occur to the Projects here proposed; but I suspect not more or greater than might be easily obviated or removed. Let the Plan, in its general view, be well considered, and due allowances made; and let not the rules, or at least the principles of them, be rejected altogether, because liable to some objections. The fabrick of the Church of England, when surveyed in all its parts, must certainly be acknow-

ledged to be a very beautiful edifice; and I am aware, that however capable it may be thought of reform, yet it should not be touched but by a masterly and skilful hand. Something has already been done towards obviating one defect, the Non-residence of the Clergy: let not this part be overloaded, or sink into too much disrepute. Other measures might be tried, and probably with more and better success. These which I have suggested, appear to be well deserving the attention of the public mind: and, if in the approaching recess of Parliament, a Committee duly prepared and authorized were to examine into their merits, and digest their importance, some very considerable benefits might possibly redound to the State.

A COUNTRY PARISH PRIEST.

Of the importance of the subject handled in my Correspondent's letter, no person can entertain a serious doubt; and I have given an immediate admission to his letter, although he does not seem to require I should add, that such a subject does not easily fall into my plan. Yet, I shall be more than compensated for such a deviation, if its appearance in this part of Mr. Urban's communications shall have the effect to make it noticed by those to whom it is more particularly addressed. My Correspondent seems, in some degree, to be of the opinion which I have long entertained, that a Clergyman ought to rise by gradations, by length of service, or what in other departments is called seniority. And, in all probability, this plan would have long ago been adopted, if those in whose hands patronage is invested were to entertain the same high veneration for Religious Duty as they do for Military or Naval service, to which, I hope, without disrespect, it may be compared.

One remark only I shall beg leave to make on this subject, and it is a general one. The Clergy of the Church of England are not sufficiently respected. They do much for the State; but it may be questioned, whether the obligation is reciprocal. Whenever application is made to bring up their incomes to the standard of modern and expensive times; whenever a proposition is brought forward, in any shape, to

to better their condition; or when-
ever, in short, the Church becomes
at all a subject for discussion; we
have to remark an unusual degree
of jealousy, a narrowness of mind,
and sometimes a bandying of dis-
respectful epithets; all which seem
to indicate an indifference to that
which preserves principle, decorum,
and order in society; and without
which we should soon share the
fate of those nations, in which Re-
ligion has been banished by the
higher orders, or left to the casual
support or neglect of the mob.
When we hear the terms "Priest,"
and "High Priest," frequently used
in debate or conversation, if we look
attentively, we shall find that such
epithets of contempt proceed from
those, who, being conscious that them-
selves have long shaken off the sub-
stance, fancy they see among the
rest of the world nothing but the
shadow.

LETTER LI. ON PRISONS.

"All punishment supposes the infliction
of pain; but pain is not the proper ob-
ject of punishment. To punish merely
for the sake of inflicting pain on the in-
dividual is, instead of the considerate hu-
manity of a legislator, to exercise the fe-
rocity of a savage."

CART. REV. SER. 2. vol. XII. p. 99.

MR. URBAN,

*Sambrook Court,
June 11.*

FROM the letters occasionally re-
ceived, I am sensible that many
Readers have had their attention
excited by these periodical commu-
nications on the state of Prisons;
and perhaps not one of them had
previously formed any adequate idea
of the misery of a large portion of
their fellow-creatures. Could they
have imagined that a poor debtor
was frequently placed in a more mi-
serable state than the worst criminal?
That some, whilst living, were
entombed in dungeons, that required
candles to light the passages, and
formed without chimneys for venti-
lation? That in the Debtors' County
Prison the rooms are without bed-
ding, or even straw to lie upon?
That in 1803, there were two sick
in a hired bed, one in the jaundice,
and a fourth dying in a consumption;
and that no medical aid or assistance
had been extended to these objects?
That no magistrate is said to have

come there; nor is there any em-
ployment for the incarcerated me-
chanick or labourer?—Could any
Englishman have suspected that these
things existed in the polished and
opulent city of Exeter? And what
effects, except to give pain and
misery, without the prospect of re-
formation and industry, are they
calculated to produce? Can there
be reformation of morals, where there
is no Chaplain, nor any religious
duties performed or encouraged?
Can habits of industry be acquired
where no employment or labour is
promoted?—no magistrate to en-
force the exercise of those duties,
which their office empowers them
to do?

Gentlemen of Exeter have formed
a literary society, whose publica-
tions evince their learning and re-
finement. May their philosophical
researches descend to the investiga-
tion of the cause and prevention of
human infelicity! J. C. LETTSOM.

EXETER. THE CITY AND COUNTRY
GAOL.—*Gaoler*, Richard Tarhart.
Salary, £30. 10s. Fees, for debtors,
16s. 8d.; besides which the Under-sheriff
demands 3s. for his *liberate*. No
fees for felons.—For the conveyance
of transports, 1s. per mile.—Garnish,
for debtors, not yet abolished, 2s.—
Chaplain, none.—Surgeon, Mr. Wal-
ker, for felons only. Salary, none;
makes a bill.—Number of prisoners,
Sept. 26, 1806, debtors, 4; felons,
&c. 9.—Allowance, to debtors, see the
Remarks; to felons and criminal pri-
soners, one pound and half of bread per
day, sent from the baker's, and which
I have always found of full weight.

REMARKS:—This Prison is within
the *South-gate*, from which it some-
times takes its name; and con-
sists, amongst others, of two rooms
in the Keeper's house, called the
Long room, and the *Shoe*. The lat-
ter, it seems, was first denominated
from a Shoe that was formerly sus-
pended by a string from the iron-
grated window towards the street,
to solicit the charity of passengers:
but the practice is now discontinued,
by order of the Magistrates. This
room is set apart for such debtors
as bring their own beds, and pay six-
pence per week.

The long-room is for the debtors
to walk in, here being no court-
yard. There are also nine other
rooms,

rooms, to which the Gaoler furnishes beds and bedding, at from 3s. to 10s. 6d. *per week*, according to the ability of his prisoners.

It is a singular circumstance; but every week sixty penny loaves (weighing, Oct. 6, 1803, nine ounces and a half each) are sent to the debtors of this Gaol. If only one debtor, he has the whole batch: if more, they are equally divided amongst them. From what source they come was not known in the Gaol; but the Keeper gave me the following account:—Mr. and Mrs. Seldon's legacy, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Pengelly, 1s.; Mrs. Reed, 6d.; and the Chamber of Exeter, 1s. Total 5 shillings.

On the side of the gateway 'opposite to the Gaoler's apartments, are the three wards appropriated to the felons, dark, dirty, and offensive;—we went into them with lighted candles: they have no chimney for ventilation; no court-yard belonging to them; nor water, except what was brought by the Keeper, at his pleasure or convenience. Nothing could exceed the squalid wretchedness of the prisoners.

At my visit in 1803, I found the old Gaoler had been dismissed; a new one appointed; and windows were now made through the wall, which gave sufficient light, without the assistance of candles.

The cell for women (No. 1.) is 16 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 6, and only six feet high. It has barrack bedsteads, with two straw-in-sacking beds, and three rugs each; and is lighted by a window of three feet and an inch, by 2 feet 8 inches.

Cell No. 2, for men, is 9 feet 6, by 8 feet 9, and 12 feet 6 inches high; fitted up with two wooden bedsteads, straw-in-sacking beds, and rugs. The window of this cell is 2 feet 6 inches, by 2 feet.

No. 3, is also a cell for men, 13 feet 6, by 11, and 12 feet high, fitted up as the former, and lighted by a window of 3 feet, by 2 feet and an inch.

Over these miserable night-cells are two day-rooms; the one 17 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 9, and 13 feet 6 inches high, with a window 2 feet 5 by 2 feet; the other, 16 feet 3 by 9 feet, and only 6 feet 3 inches high, with a window of 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. Both these day-rooms have

fire-places; and coals are allowed for them by the Chamber of Exeter during the six winter months. When prisoners are indulged with the use of these day-rooms, a trap-door is opened in the floor; and they ascend through it, by a ladder, from the cell below.

Besides the foregoing weekly allowance of bread to the debtors, the Taylor's Company give 1s. 4d. on every Easter Eve; and, at the same time, debtors receive from the Chamber, 30 penny loaves; and as many more at Christmas.

Two painted boards are here put up, containing memorials of sundry bequests: they are not dated, and one of them seems to be very ancient, viz.

LEGACIES.

"A Memorial of certayne guyftes, to the yeerlie value of twenty poundes, geveon by *Laurence Seldon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, to be distributed by the Maior and Bayliffes of the Citie of *Exon*, for ever, as followeth:"

s. d.

"In bread, weeklie, to the poore prisoners in the Kinges Gaole, neare the Castell of Exon.

0 6

[*Not paid these many years.*]

"Prisoners in the Sherive's ward, Gaole, and county of the City of Exon.

2 6

The other memorial, on the second board, is thus:

"*Exon South Gate.*

"Mrs. Hester Reed gave six-pence a-week, for ever, to this Prison; to be paid out of a tenement called *Ven*, in the parish of *Cullumton*, and laid out in middling wheat bread, and distributed always to the prisoners in the *shew* (Shoe)."

The following memorial is framed and hung up:

"*Francis Pengelly* of this City, apothecary, by deed, dated the 1st of January, 1700, gave two pounds twelve shillings a-year, to be laid out in bread, for the use of the debtors in this prison, for ever; issuing out of his estate called the *Dolphin inn*, and premises adjoining, situate in the parish of *St. Mary Major*, in the said City."

This estate was sold in 1805, and £1095. 19s. 6d. Three *per Cent.* Consolidated Annuities purchased with the

the produce, in the names of W. B. Kennaway, Thomas Smith, A. Tozer, and G. Gifford.

Debtors likewise receive ten shillings yearly from the Chamber of Exeter, on the Monday fortnight following St. Michael's day; ten shillings a-year from the Church, at the disposal of the Keeper; and sixpence a-year from the Lay-Vicars of the Church, the day their Court is hold at *Woodberry*.

There is no memorial in the Prisons at Exeter of the following donations, mentioned in Richard Izacke's Alphabetical Register, &c. printed in 1736. Such valuable registers of persons' last wills, grants, &c. in other cities, would prevent the misapplication of many charities.

Reynold Hayae, in 1354, bequeathed all his lands and tenements lying in the suburbs of the said City, to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter there, for the relief of those imprisoned in the Common Gaol. This legacy appears to be lost.

William Paramore, by will, 22d February, 1570, bequeathed to the needy prisoners in the King's Gaol in Exeter, in the *South Gate* there, and in the Counters, to every of them, ten shillings for ever, yearly, to be paid out of his lands in the *Cook Row* in Exeter.

This is regularly paid to the prisoners in the *South Gate*.

Thomas Bridgeman, by will, 3d April, 1641, gave to the said City the sum of sixty pounds, to be continued as a perpetual stock; whereof the interest of forty pounds to be bestowed upon the prisoners in the Upper Prison; and the interest of the other twenty pounds to be bestowed upon the prisoners in the Lower Prison; and this likewise to continue for ever. This legacy appears to be lost.

Edward Young, D. D. 6th June, 1662, by will, gave twenty shillings a-year to the prisoners of the Castle, to be distributed by the Dean of Exeter, for the time being, on the 29th of May.

Transports in this Gaol have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. per week. Here is, no bath, nor oven. The Gaol is but seldom visited. The Act for Preservation of Health is not exhibited: but the Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous

Liquors are written on paper, and stuck up. No rules and orders. It is not in the power of repairing to make this a good Prison; but it is to be hoped this opulent City will follow the example of the County, and build, ere long, a new one in its stead.

EXETER. THE COUNTY PRISON for DEBTORS. — Gaoler, *Richard Rice*. Salary, £25. Garnish, prohibited by the Prison Rules, yet generally exacted by the prisoners. — Chaplain, none; nor any religious attentions whatever, notwithstanding the great number of persons here confined. — Surgeon, none. — Number of debtors, September 13, 1806, nineteen. — Allowance, at my first visits, none; but now, two shillings per week, in cases of extreme poverty, upon application made to the magistrates.

REMARKS: — This Prison, called the *Sheriff's Ward*, is in the parish of Saint Thomas the Apostle. The boundary-wall is of mud, with a thatch coping; except a small part of brick which fronts the street. It incloses about an acre of ground; and from the Turnkey's lodge to the Prison is a walk of 60 yards, shaded by a double row of large elms, and well supplied with water. For master's-side debtors there are seven rooms, with beds and bedding furnished by the Keeper, for which they pay as per Table: one of the rooms has seven beds, and two slept in each bed. Common-side debtors have six rooms, and each pays 6d. a-week; but neither bedding nor straw. Two were sick in bed; another had the jaundice, and a fourth in the last stage of a consumption, at my Visit in 1803, without any medical assistance. At the left entrance of the Prison is a room 49 feet by 18, which still retains the name of "*Church*;" the reading-desk remains, and on the walls are portions of Scripture; but it is now the common day-room. On the right of the passage is a room called the Pin-hole, with a fire-place and glazed-window, where debtors dress their provisions; and adjoining to it is the Strong-room, which has a fire-place and small glazed window, a barrack bedstead, but no bedding, nor even straw, to sleep upon. This is the only free ward in the Prison. The building is

very old; the rooms dirty, and swarming with bugs! It is a fortunate circumstance, in so crowded a prison, that the court is spacious and airy. Here are Rules and Orders, signed by the under-sheriff only; but no attention is paid to them. There are constant broils between the Keeper and his guests, and it is difficult to determine where the fault most lies. The Gaoler says, *no magistrate ever comes there without being sent for*; and any one visiting this Prison must see the necessity of Rules and Orders, both for prisoners, and keepers, being fixed by the Legislature. The Gaoler adds, that his salary being so small, his whole dependance is on the hire of his beds, and prison fees. It is difficult to conceive the extreme wretchedness and misery this Gaol exhibits. The debtors (for the most part mechanics and labourers) seem to be more unfortunate than criminal, and have an abundant claim to pity and relief. No employment, nor rooms to work in, if it were procured. One prisoner (Anne Fisher, who had been committed for contempt, Nov. 18, 1791) I saw here in 1808; but at my last visit she was discharged. J. NEILD.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

YOUR last, p. 380, contains some animadversions, by F. T. on certain passages of my "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," in relation to the claim of Sir Cecil Bishop to the Barony of Zouche of Haryngworth; I therefore request you will do me the favour of allotting room to a few remarks in answer to that anonymous personage.

F. T. asserts, that "had I read through the printed Case of Sir Cecil, I should have found, as the first signature to it, the name of Mr. Adam, the most celebrated Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom. Now, Mr. Urban, this is the very first time I ever heard (and I dare say the learned gentleman himself never heard it before) that Mr. Adam was the first Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom. That Mr. Adam possesses legal knowledge equal to any Counsel whomsoever, I do not dispute; for certain I am, that, with the most profound abilities, he combines the manners of a gentleman, superior to most of his contemporaries, and most assuredly above those of his panegyrist. Yet,

in compliment to his high name and authority, I will not give up the assertion I have made in the "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," that Sir Cecil Bishop is not the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche now known to exist, for that Mr. Edward Long is one, and nearer in descent. Indeed, were I to give up this position, Mr. Adam, I am sure, would be surprised; and F. T. would laugh in his sleeve, to think that he had *done me* out of my opinion.

Had the assertion in Sir Cecil's Case been "that he was the *only Male Heir in the eye of the Law*," instead of "the *only Male Representative*," then F. T. might have had some foundation for the arrogance of the flimsy boast. But I rest upon the words themselves; and ask, if Mr. Edward Long was not a *Representative* of the Lord Zouche, for what reason was his name at all introduced into Sir Cecil's pedigree?—I do not think that Mr. Adam, or any other learned Counsel, would have advised an irrelevant name, for the purpose of surplussage; but most probably the sagacious Herald who prepared the same, imagined that the more names that were mentioned, the more his profundity of research and knowledge must be conspicuous. The fact however is, and undeniable, that every person descended from the two daughters and coheirs of the last Lord Zouche must have an interest in the Barony, though the interest of some may be more immediate, and that of others remote, yet reversional or contingent.

Mr. Edward Long is not my hero, further than to support the truth of my position against F. T. the Hector of Mr. Robert Long's family; which position, if any of your Readers, Mr. Urban, have by them Sir Cecil Bishop's printed Case, or my "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," I am confident they will readily allow.

With regard to the absence of the Parish Register of the birth of William the son of Zouche Tate, and of Bartholomew the eldest son and heir of the said William Tate, I here maintain, that I think it singular and extraordinary that a person should have papers drawn up for an express purpose of such high importance as the claim to the Zouche Barony, and yet should have them deficient in such points as were the most essential and necessary, if such points

had

had really occurred "*modo legitimo*." I have (if I recollect right) read, that a few years since, upon a trial for a considerable estate, a tomb-stone with an appropriate inscription was produced in Court to identify the descent of the plaintiff; but that the tomb-stone which had been prepared for the purpose, buried and then dug up again, turned out at last to be a fabrication, and was detected by the character of the legend not being duly typical to the era at which it purported to have been erected. Indeed, had F. T. ever travelled the counties of Buckingham and Northampton, and made enquiry, he might have heard a current report which concurs with what he states I mean to insinuate, though I do not assert, in the passage alluded to.

I have only to add, that I perceive the chief object of F. T. is not so much to vindicate the cause of Sir Cecil Bishop, as to attack me for having presumed to take up a topic, and make a publication upon a subject which it is said ought only to be executed by those to whom "the study of genealogy professionally belongs;" one of whom, as I am informed, has been for 20 years past making collections for such a work, but has never yet favoured the publick with a specimen of his labours, and possibly never may, as he confesses his errors on revision so continually stare him in the face, that they strike him with awe and astonishment.

This letter, Mr. Urban, has been extended to a greater length than I at first intended, by reason that I wish F. T. to be fully informed I do not mean to enter into any literary warfare with him or any other person; and as such, not to intrude in future upon your columns, which I am sure can be appropriated much better to the information and entertainment of your numerous readers.

Yours, &c. T. C. BANKS.

Mr. Urban, May 16.

THE peculiar difficulties to which the younger Clergy in the Diocese of St. David's are exposed, from the want of a proper professional education, have long been deeply regretted by the friends of the Established Religion. In consideration of the distance of the Diocese from the Universities; of the expences of residence incumbent on the most frugal economist; of the gradual dis-

continuance of the donations formerly granted by the Chapter of St. David's towards the maintenance of students from the Diocese at the University; the total want of all appropriated fellowships, scholarships, and even exhibitions, to the assistance of natives of the Diocese; and the general poverty of the Curates, which offers so inadequate a compensation for the advantages acquired, and the expences incurred, at the University, —the Bishops have dispensed with the usual academical education of candidates for orders, and have been contented to require a preparatory residence of four years at some licensed grammar-school under their own jurisdiction. Here the ability of the Masters, and the application of the Students, have been equally ineffectual: the attention of the one has been distracted by other avocations, and principally directed to his younger and more numerous pupils; while the others have been constrained by necessity to devote their time to the service of the Master and the instruction of the boys, rather than to their own immediate studies. The consequence is obvious; clerical education has been very imperfectly provided; theological knowledge very moderately acquired; the young Curate has entered on his ministry with preparation much inferior to those of his adversaries whether infidel or heretic; the followers of the Methodist and Baptist itinerant have increased; and the cause of the Establishment has very visibly declined.

These circumstances occupied the early attention of the Society instituted in the year 1804 for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's; of which Society one express object is to facilitate the means of education to young men intended for the Ministry of the Church of England in this Diocese, and educated in the Diocese. They accordingly appropriated a certain portion of their funds to the purpose of clerical education; from which they offered small honorary prizes to such boys as should acquit themselves most creditably in a certain specific examination, and granted an exhibition of ten pounds a year for the maintenance of a scholar for four years, after the age of 19 years complete, at Yaldingbury, a school long established, and ably

conducted. The increasing funds of the Society were in July 1806 sufficient for the maintenance of four such exhibitions, when it was proposed to build lodging - rooms for them at Yshadmeiric. This design was from local difficulties abandoned; and, in its stead, the plan of a more extensive establishment was adopted, which not aspiring to the dignities, the privileges, the emoluments, or the other pre-eminent benefits of an University, might rise above the elementary knowledge of a school, and might engage the undivided attention of a master and three assistants, who should direct the students in a regular course of professional studies, and deliver to them distinct courses of lectures:

1. On Theology, on Christian Morals, and on the Duties of the Clerical Profession;
2. On Languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin;
3. On Elocution, and the Study of the English and Welsh Languages;
4. On Church History, on Church Establishments, with especial reference to our own Church, and on the existing Laws relative to the Church.

For the seat of this intended seminary, Llanddewi Brefi, in Cardiganshire, has been selected; because it is part of a manor belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, who is willing to concur in granting to the Society ground for the necessary buildings, garden, &c. and because stone and timber, fuel and water, may easily be procured in the neighbouring mountains. Llanddewi Brefi also recommends itself as a place of education for the Ministry by the healthiness of its situation, by its exclusion from populous society, by its central position with respect to the Diocese, by its containing a spacious Church capable of accommodating a numerous congregation, and lastly, by its being the site of an ancient cathedral and seat of learning, the dissolution of which, and of St. Mary's College at St. David's, and of a similar foundation at Abergwili, at the Reformation, without the endowment of any equivalent establishment, so very materially contributes to the necessity of the proposed institution.

To accomplish this design of the Society, to defray the expences of constructing the requisite apartments, to secure the permanence of a com-

petent salary to the masters, and to provide for the maintenance of the students, very considerable sums of money will be required. While, however, the Society pledge themselves to a most economical expenditure of the benefactions which they may receive, they confidently look forward to the liberal patronage of the publick, in the cause of learning, charity, and religion; more especially do they solicit the assistance of the learned and benevolent Clergy of the United Kingdom, whose acquirements may best teach them to appreciate the value, and remedy the want, of a professional education. They also anticipate a zealous encouragement of their endeavours from all who partake of the patrimony of the Church within the Diocese, whether incumbents, sinecure rectors, or impropiators; and while they remember the known attachment of the Welsh to the prosperity of their native land, they presume on the contribution of the many who, in every part of the United Dominions, pursue the path to honour and to fortune; and while they contemplate the spirit of improvement which reigns throughout the Principality, they cannot but indulge the hope that the interests of the rising Clergy of the Diocese of St. David's will not pass without regard or without relief.

LETTER III.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES
OF THE SMALL-POX AND COW-POCK.
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.

VIRG. ÆN. v. 127.

IT must be admitted that the preceding letters afford strong evidence of the advantages of the Cow-pock; for, however some might have doubted the utility of the discovery of Jenner, the more recent discoveries of Dr. Moseley and Dr. Rowley are calculated to silence every objection as to the subsequent benefits which have resulted from the primary discovery; nevertheless, in order to acquire the means of accurate decision, cautious claims attention to the arguments which the opponents are entitled to state.

In this class, John Birch, esq. appears to be one of the most prominent agents in support of the old regime of the Small-pox; inasmuch, that one profound argument alone promul-

promulgated by him is deemed sufficient to overturn the whole fabric of Vaccination, and to establish decisively the superior merits of the Small-pox, which cannot be given more cogently than in his own words* :

"That in the populous part of the Metropolis, where the abundance of children exceed the means of providing food and raiment for them; this pestilential disease is considered as a merciful provision on the part of Providence, to lessen the burthen of a poor man's family."

It may, indeed, be suggested by some, that a charge on Providence of creating children for the purpose of destroying them by a painful and horrible disease, is scarcely reconcilable to the attributes of divine goodness. The mode recommended by Malthus† of preventing the population of poor children, by denying the poor man the consolation of an helpmate, appears somewhat more humane, though less likely to be adopted; if that be humanity which debars the poor from the only enjoyment which they can possess in common with the rich. It might also be doubted as to its utility in promoting national prosperity, as some have represented the poor as the greatest blessing in every country‡, under an idea that whoever earns more by labour, either by sea or by land, than he consumes for his subsistence, contributes in that proportion to national wealth, the source of national prosperity, as well as of the comforts and luxuries of life; and that, were not the poor allowed to breed in future, and the remainder or spawn of those living to be killed off, the rich would become the poor; or, in other words, be compelled to do that for themselves which the poor had heretofore done for them§. This trans-

mutation, however, like Mosley's Pasiphaë, and Rowley's Minotaurs, would be attended with singular advantages to the higher ranks, or those who were before privileged to enjoy the luxuries of life without personal labour, by rendering them industrious and useful members of the community; and certainly happier, by preventing indolence, and all the miseries of *ennui*, or of having nothing to do, for *Le travail du corps delivre depeines de l'esprit; et c'est ce qui rend les pauvres heureux*||.

On the first revolution, or metamorphosis, there might be some difficulty in finding employments appropriate to their qualifications and former habits; but in many stations the changes would be easy and soon familiar; as might be exemplified by the following transmutations. Thus the ladies of fashion, who are incessantly engaged in routs and crowded parties, would be at home as bar-maids in hotels and other crowded places, whilst Miss in her teens might prepare whip-syllabubs and other trifles.

Men of rank, who have been addicted to the turf, would of course become jockeys, post-boys, grooms, and rough riders. Those in the Upper House of Parliament might gain a subsistence by making Court Almanacks and Pension-lists.

The members of the Lower House would prove excellent auctioneers, from experience in the sale of borrowings; as well as fashionable tailors, from having acquired the art of turning old cloaths, and making them fit like new ones.

The learned professions would variously find means of support. The lawyers, from their knowledge in catching sprats and gudgeons, would turn into fishermen. Physicians,

* Serious Reasons for uniformly opposing Vaccination. Lond. 1807, ed. 2, p. 28.

† Malthus on Population; who says, "If a child is born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents, on whom he has a just demand, and if the society do not want his labour, he has no claim of right to the smallest portion of food, and in fact has no business to be where he is."

‡ Colquhoun on Indigence.

§ Considering that it has been a prevailing opinion, "that the lower orders of the people are the bees that collect the honey, upon which the whole hive must be subsisted" (Crit. Rev.) it seems strange that there should appear in many a prominent disposition to lessen the number of the labouring poor. Would it not prove more beneficial to a nation, were the system of the Arooi of Otaheite adopted, as described by Capt. Cook? If I recollect rightly, they were a privileged order of rank, who were sanctioned by custom to associate with certain privileged ladies; whose offspring were killed soon after the birth, to prevent the too great increase of this high order. If any mother had sufficient kindness to save the life of her child, she was degraded from her former rank.

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among whom there are so many old women, might be employed as nurses; and some would naturally become undertakers, as a congenial profession. The beneficed clergy are too big for the funnel of a chimney; but as they know something of the good things of this, as well as of the other world, they might be usefully engaged as *restauranters*, and keepers of eating-houses.

The high-flown singers, Catalani, Billington, Storace, and Braham, might distinguish themselves in the Cries of London, and rival even those of Venice.

As a matter of domestic economy, the Small-Pox doubtless entails the most important advantages; for as a family of children is an heavy expence in the present times, this pestilential disease, by destroying half of them, renders living much easier; and as to the charge of burying them, it is only for once, and the little creatures sleep quietly in their graves, and give no trouble afterwards. It is likewise a great saving also to the parishes, which have already expended throughout England only 10,000*l.* for coffins for the poor who have died by the Small Pox during the last year; and 20,000 poor children being thus got rid of, must prove a great saving in future; and if those who recover should be blind, or have the king's evil, and cannot work, it would be no great hardship to the parishes, which save so much by deaths, to maintain the survivors; and then the poor little deformed and blind creatures might live comfortably in a workhouse, exempt from labour for daily subsistence, and depend like its other denizens, upon the industry of others. In a moral point of view, the Small-pox possesses peculiar and decided advantages. It might appear invidious, whilst on this subject, to raise one sex on the degradation of the other; but it may perhaps be candidly admitted, that if the female sex be not more volatile, they possess at least a share of levity, and if they are less ambitious, they do not lack vanity, which has been increased wherever the Cow-pock has prevailed, which, by preserving their beauty, may have augmented their pride. The Small-pox, by marring the softness and smoothness of features, may render them less admirers

of their personal charms; and when they can no longer fascinate by external allurements, they may be led to cultivate the mind, and thus become better housewives. The young men will thus be induced to prefer virtue to beauty, and lasting esteem will supersede temporary passion. Hence the danger to female virtue would be prevented in proportion to the extinction of the Cow-pock; though it has been asserted by some chaste old maids, that the young misses are in more danger from leaving off stiff and long-peaked stays, than even from the Cow Pock; and that, since this fashion took place, there is scarcely a pretty girl any better than she should be.

J. C. MOTTLES.

Tolator, June 10, 1808.

MR. URBAN,

May 19.

I CANNOT avoid offering you my sentiments on the very extraordinary Bill now before Parliament, called the Stipendiary Curates Bill.

As a friend to that respectable body of men, the Curates, I am ready to allow that they ought to have liberal salaries; that is, stipends sufficient to maintain their families in credit, and gain them respect in their parishes; but have not the late Acts of Parliament done this? If I mistake not, by them a Curate having the care of a large living is entitled to a 5th part of that living, and one serving a smaller to *£*.75 a year, and the parsonage-house. I know not what Mr. Perceval means by the bill, but it seems to me to be giving a death-blow to the independence of the Incumbents. [See our Review, p. 523.]

The misfortune is, that when any Bill relating to the Clergy is brought into the House, it passes without being considered, as there is nobody to represent the Clergy in the Lower House, and no one to regard their interest. In the case in question, only that respectable nobleman Lord Porchester spoke to the purpose; and I am sure he merits the thanks of the Clergy.

If the Legislature consider the matter properly, they must acknowledge that they are highly obliged to the Incumbents, of the different parishes, for stemming the tide of dissipation which had begun to break forth some years ago. I say Incumbents; for

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they, as having fixed interest in their country, exerted themselves accordingly. They pay their taxes cheerfully, and more in proportion than any other part of the landed property, as theirs are only life-estates and liable to great reductions; and are assiduous to keep order and decorum in their respective parishes. And what is their recompence; but to have Bills continually intruded into the House, which, if they do not tend to sow discord between the Rector or Vicar and his Curate, at least do not promote that harmony between them, so necessary to the good of the parish.

If the Incumbent has all the responsibility, and a great one it is, let him not lose the few privileges he has, the principal of which is appointing his own Curate.

The present Bill is putting power into the hands of the Bishops, which I am persuaded they do not want. I trust Mr. Perceval is not aware of the consequences of it. Whom does he mean to favour by it? If the Curates, he may be assured they will ultimately be hurt by it, as none but they who are obliged to it from infirmity or particular circumstances will have any: thus many will be thrown on the Legislature to provide for.

If the residence of the Clergy is aimed at by this Bill, the Residence Bill is sufficient, and it will be found that farther compulsory measures will have no good effect.

The situation of the beneficed Clergy of this Country has been envious, but is no longer so; the continual Bills introduced to destroy their independence are extremely vexatious; and if this should pass, it will be better to be a Curate than an Incumbent.

I say again, that I would wish every Clergyman who is so unfortunate as not to have preferment, to have a liberal salary, a salary fully proportioned to the dearth of provisions; but if it is thought right to increase them in this rapid and unheard-of manner, the Legislature should do it; nor will it be the worst money they advance.

It should also be remembered, that an Incumbent from various reasons can seldom get what is due to him; but the Curate is sure of his salary.

In short, this Bill, by striking at the root of the privileges of the Clergy, reduces the Rectors and Vicars to a dependent state, and makes the Curates independent of their employers; and if it passes, parents had better bring up their children to a mechanic trade than educate them for the Church.

Yours, &c. PHILECLESIAE.

M. URBAN,

May 24.

PERMIT me to make some additions to the account given in your Magazine, p. 273, of the late Mr. Serjeant Hill. He was of an ancient family, and descended from Sir John Hill of Hounston, in the County of Somerset, knight, who died about the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third; as appears by an office of inquest, taken in the same reign, 1341. Your statement of the number of his children and grand-children is correct. He had two daughters: the one married T. C. Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe Malsover, Lieut.-colonel in the Northamptonshire Militia; the other married the Hon. William Cockayne, youngest son of the late, and heir presumptive of the present Viscount Cullen, of Rushton-hall, in the County of Northampton. I knew the Serjeant very well for many years, and have been in habits of intimacy with the different members of his family a considerable time; but never heard the anecdote of his disliking that Mrs. Hill should assume the additional name of Medlycott, or that he had the smallest objection to her signing or being called by it. An Act of Parliament, pursuant to a clause in the will of her father, was obtained, empowering her to take the name, and use the arms, of Medlycott only; and the Serjeant was too scrupulous an observer of laws and ordinances, not to wish that the statute should be strictly complied with. From his early youth he was strongly attached to literary pursuits; and when at Cambridge, a great favourite with the famous blind professor Sanderson, who often declared that he would prove one of the greatest proficients in the mathematicks this country ever produced, if he devoted his studies to that science. All who were acquainted with him concur in opinion, that, amidst his numerous eccentricities, he was a man of most unimpeachable character,

character, retentive memory, deep erudition, and profound knowledge of the Laws and Constitution of his Country. Hewas also an excellent classical scholar, and often said of himself, that he did not read *multa*, but *multum*. Until he approached towards the conclusion of life, he was blessed with an uninterrupted state of good health, to the preservation of which he was always peculiarly attentive. May the remembrance of his talents, his probity, and virtues, live when every recollection of his oddities has perished!

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

WITH what grateful emotions does the enlightened mind contemplate its vast obligations to the benefactors of mankind! to those philosophers, scholars, and moralists, whose deep and laborious researches have so largely contributed to our mental culture! What secret stores of knowledge have they not unfolded? How many facilities of acquiring wisdom and science have they not furnished? How have they enlarged the faculties of the human mind! Grateful for the labours of such exalted characters, nations have vied with each other in doing them honour. What then is our surprize and regret, that the immortal John Locke, one of the greatest philosophers, and best of men, that this or any other age or country ever produced, is in the land of his fathers neglected, unhonoured, and undistinguished by any monumental pile! But can his name or his worth be forgotten? Or shall we be satisfied that the name of a Locke should only be embalmed in our grateful recollection? That he should have been neglected for more than a century, is at once matter of regret and astonishment. To do justice to his exalted memory, and as a stimulus to others who labour in the mazes of knowledge, and who are anxious for human improvement, to redeem the honour of our Country, and prove to the enlightened world our love of virtue and sense of national obligation, at length we resolve to raise a monument to his fame. The Committee for carrying into effect the above dignified object have, through the channel of the newspapers, pub-

lished their intentions. Subscriptions of two guineas and upwards, we understand, will be received at the Literary Fund Office, the use of which has been generously offered to the Committee for the purpose, and where the model of the intended monument may be viewed by the public. Yours, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF LOCKE.

P.S. The Committee have also signified that each subscriber is to have an elegant engraving of the monument, and that subscribers of five guineas shall be presented with a medal executed by the celebrated Mr. Bolton of Soho, with the head of Locke, and on the reverse a representation of the monument; and these of ten guineas the same in silver.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

IN Barber's Tour, &c. 1803, page 160, we read under Glamorganshire, South Wales: "Not far from Ewenny, on the sea-coast, is Duaraven House or Castle * * * at length fell to the Vaughans, the last of whom (as tradition relates) was such an unprincipled wretch, that he set up lights, and used other devices to mislead seamen, in order that they might be wrecked on his manor. But his crimes did not escape punishment: for it is said that three of his sons were drowned in one day by the following accidents. Within sight of the house is a large rock called the *Swancar*, dry only at low water, to which two of the sons went in a boat to divert themselves; but not taking care to fasten their vessel, on the rising of the tide it was washed away, and they were left to the horrors of their fate—inevitable, as the family had no other boat, nor was their any other in the neighbourhood. Their distress was seen from the house; and in the confusion, their infant brother being left alone, fell into a vessel of whey, and was drowned, almost at the same instant with the other two."

The Law-books, by the punishments marked against certain crimes, prove plain enough that such crimes have been committed. See Stat. 22 Geo. II. c. 19, for enforcing the Laws against persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked goods, and for the relief of persons suffering losses thereby; whereby it is enacted (among other things) that persons convicted

sted of plundering, stealing, &c. recked goods, &c. or of ob- ing the escape of any person a wreck, or of putting out false to bring any ship or vessel into r; shall suffer death. NAUTA.

URBAN, June 4.
UR Correspondents R. S. p. 222, and Animadvertator, p. with a sort of pedantic asto- ent express their admiration he advertisement of manu- sermons; and the latter asks, in affected sneer, in what news- is it to be found? He must be eat reader of newspapers; for it many, and particularly the Cam- e Chronicle. Now perhaps, Sir, gentlemen are very learned es, and composers of very learned ns, and very eloquent deliverers e same; though I should rather it more probable that they are r pedantic schoolmasters, or rs of nonsense in conventicles. whoever they are, I dare say of their hearers would be as pleased, and quite as much edi- with passages from Barrow or ridge, and many others; and they may be uttered with as feeling and animation as any these learned gentlemen can ice. I conceive, Sir, the chief f preaching is to edify and in- ; and surely it can be no pre- tion to say, that it can be done ll or better by extracts from ld learned Divines, as by any- a person can ordinarily pro- of his own. If they hear not ivine truths of the Gospel so ently illustrated by our most lent predecessors in this way, e the major part of our congre- as are never likely to hear them at all: and the preacher himself be cold indeed, who is not ed by the eloquence of Barrow thers, and of course more likely iver himself with more anima- than by uttering any crude, un- ed stuff of his own. I am sup- d in my sentiments upon this t by men, I will venture to say, st as wise as your correspond- viz. Addison, in the Spectator, 06, to whom I shall hereafter ; and Dr. Glasse, who has very published 15 sermons abridged, modernized from Bishop Beve- and approves of introducing

such discourses into the pulpit. These, to be sure, are not manuscripts; but these gentlemen seem to *flout and scout* introducing anything into the pulpit but your own compositions, and particularly the tame manner of reading what others have written: but why in a tamer manner than what you write yourself? I cannot better con- clude than with the passage of Addi- son I have before referred to. Speak- ing of Sir Roger going on with his story about his chaplain: "The gen- tleman we were talking of," says he, "came up to us; and upon the Knight's asking him who preached to-morrow (for it was Saturday night) told us, the Bishop of St. Asaph in the morn- ing, and Dr. South in the afternoon. He then shewed us a list of his preach- ers for the whole year; where I saw with a great deal of pleasure Arch- bishop Tillotson, Bishop Sanderson, Dr. Barrow, Dr. Calamy, with se- veral living authors, who have pub- lished discourses of practical divinity. I no sooner saw this venerable man in the pulpit, but I very much ap- proved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice; for I was so charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery, as well as with the discourses he pronounced, that I think I never passed any time more to my satisfaction. A sermon re- peated after this manner, is like the composition of a poet in the mouth of a graceful actor. I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would follow this example; and in- stead of wasting their spirits in labori- ous compositions of their own, would endeavour after a handsome elocu- tion, and all those other talents that are proper to enforce what has been penned by greater masters. This would be not only more easy to them- selves, but more edifying to the peo- ple." W.

MR. URBAN, June 3.
SOME communications having lately been made to you under the initials I. M. P. which have been applied to me, as answering to J. P. M. transposed, I feel myself compelled to declare that I am not the writer of the papers alluded to, neither have I the least knowledge of the author *.
Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.
We know these Correspondents to be different persons. EDIT.

86. *Memoirs of Josias Rogers, Esq. Commander of His Majesty's Ship Quebec. By the late William Gilpin, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Forest. Published by his Trustees, for the Benefit of his School at Boldre.* 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

THE British Character glows in this short specimen of British Biography; whose Author takes every opportunity of impressing it on sympathetic minds, whether by recital of Britons saving the lives of their Countrymen or their Enemies. Mercy like this is the true companion of Bravery. It makes the bosom glow with a generous flame, which excludes all resentment. It fixes a smile even on the rugged features of War.

We have other kind of traits in this true Hero—those of gratitude to God, and duty to his Relations and his Country; and “his merits always went beyond their recompence.”

If the present Review appears pregnant with gratitude and feeling, be it remembered as a monument which the Writer of it is proud to consider as erected to both.

87. *Cordiner's Description of Ceylon.*
(Concluded from p. 434.)

THE interior of the country is entirely destitute of roads, for which paths overgrown by bushes, and rendered imperfect by the rapid vegetation of the soil, are wretched substitutes. Wheeled carriages are consequently useless beyond the boundaries of the British territory; and even the palanquins of the natives are forced with difficulty through the thickets.

The revenue, according to Mr. Cordiner, is very inadequate to the expenditure; the deficit payable from the Treasury being £.103,400; who allows £.40,000 as the profit of the pearl fishery, and £.60,000 paid annually by the East India Company for cinnamon; and asserts that the remainder of the receipts proceed from rent of land, markets, fisheries, taxes on Moors and *Chitties*, arrack-shops, cock-fighting, wearing of jewels, and duties on various articles of export and import. Almost all the rice raised pays a tithe of the crop to Government; gardeners are taxed in money; but some lands are exempt by the *cast* of their owners. 629 small vessels cleared out from Co-

Genl. Mac. June, 1808.

lumbo in 1802; the duty on the export of Areka nuts was £.12,268; the calico or cloth imported was valued at £.51,650; 137,337 bags of rice, exclusive of the same article in the husk, were entered duty-free; and the total of the duties in the above year was £.19,160 sterling. Before 1802 Ceylon was under the controul of the East India Company, but is now a Royal government, and, with all the disadvantages enumerated, is a most important acquisition, and may be made more productive by judicious management, besides being essential to the security of our other possessions in India.

We have thought it necessary to give the preceding abstract of the Author's general description of Ceylon, in order to shew the nature and probable future advantages of the island. It now remains for us to examine the manner in which the subject has been treated, and to point out such passages as are of particular interest. Mr. C. pays a handsome compliment to the memory of Capt. Robert Knox, who wrote a most accurate account of Ceylon 126 years past, by introducing a long extract from his work; and adds, “This book did not fall into my hands until after my own description was finished; and it is a matter of curiosity to observe how much they agree when they treat of the same subjects. Whatever extracts are made from it in this work may be considered as entitled to implicit credit.”

In the entertaining description of Columbo which follows, we are informed by Mr. C. that it is extremely regular and beautiful, with double rows of trees in the streets, and *verandas* or *piazzas* before the houses, on which the communication for walking is only interrupted by balustrades. The trees have a dense foliage; are evergreen, and bear yellow blossom; at certain periods, as large as tulips; they belong to the species of the *portia* or *hibiscus populneus*, and are planted in grass-plats, interspersed with flowers, before the *piazzas*. The houses are built of stone, lime, and clay, and “in general have only one floor. There are a few, however, of two stories, which are much esteemed, and command charming prospects. The plan according

according to which the houses are laid out is almost uniform throughout the island. The pavement of the *veranda* is ascended by a flight of from six to twelve steps. A passage, which is sometimes large enough to form a comfortable sitting-room, runs through the middle of the house. On each side of this is one apartment; and behind these a hall as long as the house, which may be from 40 to 100 feet. From the centre of this a portico or back *veranda* projects; and from each side of it ranges of offices extend at right angles to the main building; a wall at the end thus forms an oblong court, containing a well of bad water; and the pavement is of brick. The best houses have a back door; but there are many which, having only the front, the master who keeps a horse is under the necessity of leading him through the passage and dining-room to the stable. In numbers of the habitations the rooms are open to the bare beams and tiles of the roof, which some persons conceal by spreading calico under them, and adding a drapery by way of cornice. When the English arrived, they found the windows generally glazed; but the glass has been removed for Venetian blinds in many instances. Their guests are entertained in long halls, sometimes to the number of 50 or 80; and the apartment is ventilated during dinner by a *punka*, which "is an oblong frame of wood, covered with white muslin, and is hung by ropes along the centre of the room, the lower part of it being about six feet above the floor. The dining-table is placed under it, so that the perpendicular frame, if lowered down, would bisect it lengthwise; and every person present partakes of its influence. Cords are fastened to two or more cross-bars in the frame, and united to one rope in the centre, by which the *punka* is drawn backward and forward, with a motion like that of a *pendulum*." General Macdowall introduced this luxury in 1799, from Calcutta.

The church in the fort is roofless, through bad workmanship; yet divine service was performed in it at half past six o'clock in the morning, till the persons attending were fairly driven out by frequent wettings, and went to the government-house, where

the pitiless shower still trickled on them through a worn-out though not fallen roof. The spacious hall of this building, Mr. C. observes, "was often decorated as a ball-room, and served, at one time, both as a court of judicature and a church; 800 soldiers frequently attended divine service in it. Psalms and anthems were played and sung by the bands of his Majesty's regiments, which still supply both vocal and instrumental music."

The interment of Governor Van Anglebeck, by torch-light, Sept. 3, 1799, attended by a group of mourners in black gowns, all the European gentlemen of the settlement, and a crowd of natives, took place without any funeral ceremonies or prayers; and when the body was deposited in the vault, by the side of his wife, whose skeleton appeared through a glass in the lid of her coffin, a crier, elevated on a tomb, "proclaimed that nothing more remained to be done, and that the company might retire." This we suppose to be the result of the then prevailing opinions in France, of death being an eternal sleep, &c.

A remarkably neat Plan of Colombo faces p. 40.

The manner in which the females use cow-dung as an ointment for their faces, necks, and arms, and their spreading it on the floors of the *verandas* with their hands, gives a disgusting picture; but we feel great pleasure in transcribing the following paragraph: "The dwellings of the poorer classes, both on the coast and in the interior of the island, are larger, better constructed, and more comfortable, than those of the indigenous inhabitants of any other country within the Tropicks. Many of the hamlets around Madras exhibit the human species in a state of greater poverty and more apparent wretchedness than a person in Europe can easily imagine. Their huts are formed of straw, or leaves, in the shape of a tent, so small that they must bend to creep into them, and can then only remain in a sitting or sleeping posture. Their situation is still more uncomfortable, in the midst of a sandy plain, without a friendly tree or blade of grass to allay the intense fervour of a burning sun."

We should far exceed the limits of a review were we to notice every interesting

teresting circumstance related in these very excellent volumes, which have evidently been the result of close observation, tempered by a strong judgment. Perhaps there is no part of them which more decidedly deserves attention than the account of the progress of religion and learning under the government of the Dutch, who gave a noble example, in those points, to the British, now happily followed and improved upon. Mr. Cordiner thus speaks of a visitation of the schools in his diocese by a Dutch pastor: "On the occasion of his visitation the pastor was welcomed by the natives as a messenger of glad tidings, and treated with marks of real hospitality, as well as of high veneration and respect. A temporary building, of simple structure, was erected for his accommodation, and a table spread with fruits for his refreshment. Sheets of white calico were laid upon the ground before the door, and all the way leading from the resting-house to the school or church; and on each side an extensive curtain of palm-leaves, in the form of a fringe, was suspended from the boughs of trees. White muslin covers were likewise thrown over the desk and pulpit, and the stand for holding the baptismal water. A large congregation attended in their best apparel. The children were ranged in the front lines. The minister began the business of the day by worshipping God, and preaching to the people. Then took place the examination of the school; a business which was conducted by the catechist of the district, under the direction of the pastor. The higher classes answered questions relative to the Catechism of D'Outreir, and the Twelve Articles of the Creed. The lower classes repeated the Catechism and Prayers. The elder boys read a portion of the printed Cingalese Bible, and wrote with a stylus on slips of the palmyra leaf. The younger boys wrote with their fingers in sand spread upon a bench; and, as they formed the different characters, they sung their names and particular marks by which they are distinguished. The girls are neither taught to read nor write; but they must be able to repeat a certain number of Prayers, and to explain the Catechism and Creed before they obtain permission to be married.

After the examination of the youth was finished, the catechist questioned grown persons who desired baptism; and as many of them as were found qualified were admitted to the benefit of that sacred institution. At the same time a great number of infants were baptised. The marriage ceremony was performed to a large circle of parishioners. All those who had been duly prepared received the holy communion. The registers were written. The usual salutations again passed between the minister and his people, and the visitation ended."

On the neighbouring coasts of Point de Galle large quantities of white coral is found, and "great part of the fortification is built of it; and we often discern, beneath our feet, a variety of beautiful specimens forming part of the pavement. On rocks close to the shore are seen trees of coral, in complete perfection, as large and elegant as any where produced. But their texture is so delicate that the utmost care is necessary in packing them to be conveyed without injury from one place to another."

Mr. Cordiner gives a most animated account of the elephant hunt; which we strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers. "The grandeur of the sight here displayed seems principally to proceed from the crowd of elephants assembled in so confined a compass, the enormous size of those noble quadrupeds, the danger of subduing them, and the striking specimen which it affords of the wonders that can be accomplished by human genius. No description, no engraving, can produce the singular impressions which proceed from the original spectacle. Even a just conception of so magnificent a sight cannot be conveyed by representing the whole process in one view." This we in some measure deny; and prove our denial by referring to Mr. C's beautiful drawing, engraved by Medland, and inserted in vol. I. p. 239.

The long account of the pearl fishery is very amusing, and affords much information. "About the end of October, in the year preceding a pearl fishery, when a short interval of fine weather prevails, between the breaking-up of the South-west and the setting-in of the North-east monsoons, an examination of the banks takes

okes place. In this service nine boats are employed; in each of which is one pilot, or arripa-ar, two divers, and about eight sailors. The English superintendent, or inspector of the banks, takes his station in the boat of the head arripa-ar, who has exercised this profession from his infancy, and received it; like almost all occupations in India, in hereditary succession from his father. These boats repair in a body to each bank, and having, by frequent diving, ascertained its situation, they take from it 1000 or 2000 oysters as a specimen. Persons conversant in this business are able to tell, from external appearance, whether the oysters are of a proper age to yield the usual quantity of pearls. But, in order to ascertain their produce with certainty, the oysters are opened, the pearls carefully collected, sorted, and valued. If the produce of 1000 oysters be worth £.3 sterling, a good fishery may be expected; for the examination of one or two thousand oysters of a particular bank and crop is sufficient to afford a correct idea of the produce of all the others on that spot. In going over the pearl-banks, oysters are found coming forward, in different crops, from the age of one year to that of seven, the period of their maturity. An oyster of the former class is not larger than the nail of a man's thumb; but one of the latter is nearly as large as the palm of the hand. At the age of from four to five years the tool or small eed pearls only are found in the oyster; after that period they rapidly increase in size, until the oyster arrives at maturity; in which state it remains but a short time, and then sickens and dies. The result of the inspection is published in such a manner as to enable persons intending to speculate in the concern to judge of the probability of success." The manner of diving for the oyster is extremely curious. "The boat-people are raised from their slumbers by the noise of horns and tom-toms (drums), and the firing of a field-piece, generally before midnight, when the land-wind is favourable. The noise and confusion of collecting and embarking upwards of 6000 people in the darkness of night may be more easily conceived than described. After going through their various

ablutions and incantations, they set their sail, guided by the pilot-boats; and when they have approached the bank, they cast anchor, and wait the dawn of day. With the first appearance of light they again get under weigh, and every boat chooses its own ground, and drops its anchor around the sloop and the different flags. About half past six or seven o'clock, when the rays of the sun begin to emit some degree of warmth, the diving commences. A kind of open scaffolding, formed of oars and other pieces of wood, is projected from each side of the boat; and from it the diving-tackle is suspended, three stones on one side, and two on the other. The diving-stone hangs from an oar, by a light country rope and a slip-knot; and descends about five feet into the water. It is a stone of 56lb. weight, of the shape of a sugar-loaf. The rope passes through a hole in the top of the stone; above which a strong loop is formed, resembling a stirrup-iron, to receive the foot of the diver. The diver wears no cloaths, except a slip of calico about his loins; swimming in the water, he takes hold of the rope, and puts one foot into the loop on the top of the stone. He remains in this perpendicular position for a little time, supporting himself by the motion of one arm. Then a basket, formed of a wooden hoop and network, suspended by a rope, is thrown into the water to him, and into it he places his other foot. Both the ropes of the stone and basket he holds for a little time in one hand. When he feels himself properly prepared, and ready to go down, he grasps his nostrils with one hand, to prevent the water from rushing in; with the other gives a sudden pull to the running-knot suspending the stone, and instantly descends."

The prints in these volumes are chiefly aquatints, by Medland, and beautifully executed; the subjects are uniformly interesting; but the following are particularly so, and serve as indexes to the most attractive matter: Cingalese dresses; Cingalese alphabet; Candian dresses; temple of Buddha, at Aranderu; the statue of Buddha; Cingalese temple; Mulgeerelenna, a rock; the talipot tree; carrying the sacred book; Trincomalee; Fort Osterburg; a column of rock

rock resembling a statue; banyan tree; pagoda of Ramisseram, and the hanging-bridge.

We shall pass over the military details, and the account of the embassy to Candy, with merely recommending them to the notice of our Readers, as it is impossible to do justice to those articles within our limits. We cannot, however, conclude without expressing the pleasure we have experienced in performing the duty of censors on Mr. Cordiner's work, which we candidly acknowledge seems far beyond the well-founded exceptions of the critick, and entitled to great praise.

88. *Travels in Asia and Africa; including a Journey from Scanderoon to Aleppo, and over the Desert to Bagdad and Bussora; a Voyage from Bussora to Bombay, and along the Western Coast of India; a Voyage from Bombay to Mocha and Suez, in the Red Sea; and a Journey from Suez to Cairo and Rosetta, in Egypt. By the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon. Longman and Co. 1808. In one Volume. 4to.*

MR. PARSONS, the author of these interesting Travels, was the son of a Captain in the Navy, and educated for the same service. In his earlier days he commanded several different merchant-vessels; and, in the course of the voyages he made in them, had an opportunity of gratifying a mind naturally pleased with novelty, and of an inquisitive turn. He afterwards became a merchant at Bristol, where he carried on considerable business; but not meeting with the desired success, this pursuit was resigned; and he obtained, in 1767, the appointment of Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon, in Asiatic Turkey, from the Turkey Company. Ill health, caused by the climate, compelled him to retire from this employment; and he commenced a voyage of commercial speculation, the occurrences during which are narrated in the volume before us. Mr. Parsons died at Leghorn, in the year 1785, soon after the conclusion of his tour.

The Rev. John Berjew, of Bristol, brother-in-law to the Author, received the manuscript as a legacy, from whom it devolved to his only son the present Editor, who, in com-

pliance with his father's wish, and the solicitations of several friends, consented to make it public. Professional engagements long prevented the necessary corrections of the language, and expunging of those passages which referred solely to the Author's private concerns; but those obstacles having been surmounted, we are at length presented with Mr. Parsons's labours.

Mr. Berjew closes his Preface, dated from Bristol, April 1808, with declaring that "the only liberty which the Editor has taken with the narrative has been confined to the correction of verbal or grammatical inaccuracies, and, in some very few instances, to the altering of the arrangement of sentences, which in the original appeared rather obscure. Though much has been done, the Editor is aware that, if farther opportunity had been afforded him, much more might have been effected. He has been severely scrupulous not to alter the simplicity of the original composition; and, aware that the first duty imposed on him was fidelity, he has been peculiarly solicitous neither to add to, nor diminish from, any circumstance or description in the narrative. He has preserved it in its native form as far as was possible, conscious that rhetorical ornaments were not to be expected in a writer who, from the nature of his education, must necessarily be unacquainted with the elegances of composition. To a candid Publick he trusts the narrative, with all its imperfections, not without some hope that, though the region has been often before explored, it may furnish some original and instructive information in points but lightly touched on by former travellers; and that, though some of the details may appear tedious, they may afford a more clear and natural view of the state of society and manners in the East than many more elaborate and florid publications."

We are pleased to find Mr. Berjew entertained a just conception of the qualifications of his relative to give an accurate account of what he observed in the progress of his dangerous travels, as we are convinced that a person possessed of strong natural intellects, with a plain useful education, may afford a much better account of places than one who has indulged

dulged in all the caprices of literature, and caught ideas from twenty different sources, which are retailed, and by some believed to arise from subjects perhaps merely glanced at. Viewing Mr. Parsons's work as the production of a man who had no other aim than to give a true and simple narrative of the occurrences attending his commercial tour, we cannot but congratulate the Publick on this addition to their stock of valuable unsophisticated information.

The first chapter gives a description of Scanderoon and the adjacent country. The former is so situated as to receive the heated air reflected by the mountains near it, which acting violently on the marshes extending almost four miles before the town, a vapour is generated that produces fevers so rapid in their effects as to reduce a robust man in six days to a mere skeleton; if he survives that period, he may probably recover; but all the varieties of the ague and the dropy are frequently the attending consequences. The Europeans resident at Scanderoon, or Little Alexandria, have the precaution to retire to the mountains between Spring and Fall, the summits of which may be attained in half an hour's walk from the town. There, at a place called Bylan, ten miles from Scanderoon, they enjoy a salubrious air, and escape all the horrors of the pestilential vapours in which the latter is enveloped. Provisions of all kinds are excellent, and at reasonable prices; nor do the Turks hesitate to hunt and shoot the wild hogs of the mountains, for the use of their Christian visitors, though they take care not to offend other good Mussulmen by exposing those unclean animals to their view; they therefore cut them up, and carry the parts to Scanderoon in sacks upon horses.

Mr. Parsons gives a short but pleasing account of Jacob's well, or rather fountain, which gushes out of a hill through a channel in a rock nearly level with the plain, eleven feet in length, fourteen inches in breadth, and thirty deep, that appears to have been excavated by art; the water rises as it flows, twenty-five inches of the depth, and passes with great rapidity. It is of superior excellence, and so highly valued that a governor of Aleppo is said to have

kept sixty camels for the express purpose of conveying it to that city, for the use of himself and family. The inhabitants of Scanderoon receive it by asses, which bear four jars on their sides, and are so attached to it that they will drink no other water. Turkish and Grecian ships are also invariably provided with it, for the prosecution of their voyages, when at this town. The spring has never been known to fail or vary in the quantity; and the Jews lust it is the precise spot where Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, watered his flocks, and pitched his tents; but, with all its advantages as a pure and salutary beverage for man and cattle, Jacob's well is the actual origin of the morasses whence disease and death are derived in the neighbourhood.

Our Author's account of the celebrated passes from Asia Minor into Syria does credit to his memory, as it is plain he felt the sublimity and magnificence of the elevated spots he describes, and their historical importance. In the road to Bylan are those natural and artificial passes through which Darius and his Army fled after the battle of Issus; they are four in number; the first and third are artificial; and the second and fourth are natural. The first and least difficult entrance is a path about twenty yards long, made in a chasm of a mountain, by the introduction of earth and stones, which are removeable at pleasure; and as, even with this advantage, but one camel can pass at a time, the place, reduced to its original state, would become utterly impassable, and oblige the traveller to make a *detour* of considerable distance and difficulty. The second is formed on the left, by a steep mountain faced with rocks, and a precipice on the right; the latter Mr. Parsons found to be 27 yards in depth; the path on this dreadful ridge is about 100 yards in length, and not more than seven feet wide in the broadest part; and it is supposed no other horses and camels could be found, except those of the neighbourhood, which would venture over it. "Three loaded camels fell down the precipice, and were killed on the spot, within my remembrance; and, what is very remarkable, in less than thirty hours after their loads were taken off, there was not a piece of flesh left, but all

was devoured by the vultures in the day, and the beasts of prey (mostly jackalls) in the night. The vultures in these mountains are uncommonly large and numerous."

The third pass is cut through a high and rocky mountain, and is so extremely steep that the path has been made in a serrated direction. "The pass itself is crooked, about twenty feet wide, and from the top to the bottom 207 yards. The rocks on each side, at the summit, which are full fifteen yards in height, and continue the whole length of the pass, seem to hang, in many places, perpendicularly over the heads of the passengers; this is done by art, to make the pass seem the more tremendous. If men were placed on each side, on the summit of the mountain, they could roll down such massy stones, which are placed there on purpose, as would not only overwhelm man and horse, but very soon stop up the pass."

Bylan is situated on the side of a mountain, and seems the effect of supernatural agency; the houses appear, from the pass, in ranges above each other, ten or twelve deep; and the view is intersected by tall walnut and cypress trees; amongst which are observed three different cataracts, rushing impetuously down the crags, and seeming as if they would sweep the town with them into the gulphs below. On reaching the bottom of the pass, a view on the right opens quite to the plain of Scanderoon, the gulph and the mountains on the Caramanian side. Cascades rush on the projecting rocks immediately in front, and, white with foam, proceed to the plain, where they spread into rivulets, which, uniting into one stream, flow across it to the sea, the boundary of this beautiful scene on that side. A burial-ground of half an acre, and a garden of one acre, are the only level places in or near the town. "the rest being either high mountains, rocks, and precipices, or frightful chasms. After passing the garden is the entrance into the town, through a street near a quarter of a mile in length, the ascent being the whole way very steep, the stream continually gushing down in a torrent, so as to form a sheet of water, covering the whole street. It is confined from spreading on the left by the mountain

from whence it falls; and on the right by a strong parapet-wall, built on the edge of a precipice, which runs the whole length of the street. Looking over the parapet-wall is seen, at an immense depth, a small plain, of about half a mile in diameter, seemingly inclosed on all sides by mountains, so as to form an amphitheatre: the way to it is so very steep that no man ever ventures to ride down."

The intermediate space between the town and the plain is a chaos of wild magnificence, composed of five streams of water rushing down; which supply motion to the wheels of as many corn-mills; cypresses, plum-, apricot, fig, and pear trees, each bearing festoons of grape-vines, purposely planted to entwine their tendrils round the branches. The town of Bylan has some traits of magnificence, and an excellent receptacle for goods in wet weather, built for the accommodation of the caravans which pass this way; it is 280 feet in length, and 160 in breadth, with ten cupolas.

"Passing still on to the South, after leaving the town, commences the fourth and last pass into Syria, which, by way of distinction, is called the Grand Pass. Here, the road is not more than ten feet wide in some places, or than fifteen in any part, with the mountain to the left, and a parapet-wall of about four feet high to the right, from which is seen the most horrible precipice that can be imagined; this chasm between two high mountains is from forty to fifty fathoms deep. This road, with its wall, continues more than a mile in length before it expands, the steep mountain and deep chasm accompanying it all the way. When the road widens, the descent begins, which is very rugged and crooked for five miles; after which, there is a tolerably good level road to Karamut. Here the plain of Antioch may be said to commence, from which place Karamut is about eighteen miles distant. The Pasha keeps a garrison here of fifty Janissaries, and twenty Spahis, or horse. The castle is large, and kept in good repair; the village but small: it is only six miles and a half from Bylan, yet it is a day's journey for camels; and it is said that more of those useful animals fall dead between Bylan and Karamut than in any other place whatever. The greatest part of the town of Bylan is on the opposite mountain to that last described, with the same frightful chasm between both; the road to which, instead of turning to the left from the Pasha's palace, or seraglio, lays straight forward, over a bridge of communication between the two mountains. The town

town is near a mile in length, built entirely against the mountain, which runs North and South, without one regular street; its inhabitants may be rather said to climb than to walk, the houses all leaning against the mountain, being built one over another five or six feet in some places, and seven, eight, nine, or ten, in others, in such a manner that the roof of the under one serves as a yard or outlet to that directly above it; and so successively quite to the uppermost house."

The mountains produce the finest grapes in Turkey; but as the Turks do not make wine of them, they are generally sold at a farthing *per pound*. Provisions and fruits are plentiful, cheap, and excellent at Bylan, the inhabitants of which, amounting to nine or ten thousand, are uncommonly robust and vigorous: they are very healthy, have no physicians, and dissolve ice in their mouths as a remedy for a fever. "I paid a visit (adds Mr. Parsons) to the Pasha when he had this complaint on him, and found him sitting on his sofa, wrapped in furs, with a large piece of ice in his hand, which he kept frequently sucking. When I expressed my surprise, he asked me if a fever was not a disorder attended with heat? I replied, yes. 'Well then,' said he, 'what remedy can be better to expel heat than its opposite, cold?' To which he added, holding up the ice, 'this, and water cooled with it, are my remedies to cure a fever.' This, I find, is the general practice all over the mountains. The natives in the plains have their doctors, whether they are Turks, Jews, or Christians; and are treated in sickness as in most other places."

Mr. Parsons seems to think that Dr. Pocock has trusted too much to report in giving an account of the ancient city of Seleucia, as he found it in 1739; the former points out many errors in the statement of the latter, and observes, "I cannot discern any kind of opening on the land, which, the Doctor says, leads from the basin into the sea, between the piers; nor can I find the walls which he mentions were built round the basin, nor the basin itself; if such there were, there is no such thing now: it is true, there are many fragments of walls dispersed, some of them very lofty, near the piers; but there are such breaks between them, and they

are so mouldered away by time, that there is no judging at present what they formerly were." Mr. P. admits, however, that he did not enter the celebrated passage cut through a mountain, which the Doctor describes as being 880 feet in length. His reason for this apparent neglect was well founded, as the place was represented to him as abounding with serpents, whose stings could not possibly have been escaped. The entrance is about a quarter of a mile North of the piers; and near it are several sepulchral grottos, with inscriptions, which are neither in the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Turkish languages, as each are spoken in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are unable to read them. The Jews disagree in their opinions concerning them; some asserting the words to be Syriac, and others Persian. There are many remains of aqueducts; but Mr. P. was unable to trace the old walls, a plan of which has been given by Dr. Pocock, though he searched half a day for them; fragments are discoverable from 30 to 70 feet in length; but fields, orchards, and waste-grounds intervene; and the whole are at a great distance from the present town. We shall conclude this unpleasant subject in Mr. Parsons's own words; and are sorry to add, that it is too common a practice to *look* at a place, and afterwards to describe it from recollection: "I cannot help thinking that the Doctor has taken many things at this place from report; since, according to his own account, his time must have been too short to have examined things very narrowly: for example, he says that he left Aleppo on the 19th of September, on his journey to Antioch, which he describes; from thence, that he went to Bylan, Scanderoon, and Byas; from which place he returns to Scanderoon a second time; from whence he travels to Arsons (near Cape Porcas, 36 miles from Scanderoon); and from thence to this place, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month; making in all ten days; a time little more than sufficient to perform merely the journey, especially in such a hot month as September, as four-fifths of his journey lay over burning plains. In short, any observing man, who has travelled this country, must know that, however true the Doctor's accounts

accounts may be (and indeed really are) in many things, yet in many others he must have trusted too much to the report of the inhabitants, who are in general ignorant of what passed even ten years since."

The interesting details of this work are so numerous that it is not possible to notice each; but we beg leave to recommend the perusal of an instance of summary and dreadful punishment inflicted upon certain Janissaries who had been guilty of plundering and whipping the inhabitants of a place they ought to have protected, which is given in p. 39. These miserable men were suddenly and unexpectedly slain in the streets by their brother-soldiers, and amounted to 42.

Mr. Parsons mentions Dr. Alexander Russel's Account of Aleppo, published many years since in a quarto volume, as the best extant. This gentleman resided there as physician to the British Factory, and sent several valuable communications to the Royal Society. Aleppo, the capital of Syria, is universally considered the largest and most populous city in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, except Constantinople; and our Author gives a description of it, which we think will entertain and inform his readers. He observes, the mosques are so numerous that they cannot well be counted.

A curious instance is given, in p. 67, of the ridiculous and monstrous despotism of the Pashas, who travel with their families and above a thousand persons in their retinue, and a repelling influence, which compels every other traveller to depart from the spot where they stop for refreshment or rest; indeed, the last circumstance cannot occasion much regret, as every kind of provision is monopolized for the great man without mercy.

Antioch, situated at the base of a vast mountain, and on the banks of the Orontes, is described at p. 70; and is accompanied by a pretty view of the city, drawn by the Author, and engraved in aquatinta by Medland. The river is not more than 70 yards in breadth at Antioch, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three elliptical arches, with a parapet-wall on each side of the passage, which is broad enough for three loaded camels.

GENT. MAG. June, 1808.

We have now arrived at the most important part of the volume, containing an account of the Author's travels over the Desert, from Alep to Bagdad; the various dangers attending the journey; the preparations made to ensure the safety of the caravan; the terrors felt at the approach of supposed enemies; and the treacherous, doubtful conduct of the Arabs, who act as guides and guards, furnish matter of the highest interest, which is given in a clear and comprehensive manner, without a single trace of romance. The day of departure was fixed for March 14, 1774; the Arab soldiers amounted to 100, selected from every tribe to be met with on the Desert. There were 12 Turkish merchants, with their servants, besides Mr. P. and two attendants, and a considerable number of persons who took care of the camels, nearly 800 of which were loaded with the richest merchandize. The whole were armed with sabres and pistols, and about 130 carried muskets.

"March 30. We still lay encamped, our Sheikh giving no other reason for it but that we had good water and pasture; there was no disputing with him, as he was as absolute on the Desert as the Grand Seignior at Constantinople. Our Turkish merchants rated him soundly; he said, in reply; if they were not content, they might go on; which he knew they could not do, without having camels to carry provisions and water, and a guide, as they are all mounted on horses."

After perusing this extract, the Reader will not be surprised to hear that these Arabian princes, when they chuse to decamp, stalk away without deigning to speak to any one, mount their horses, and are followed by their standard-bearer; this is the only signal for departure. When they please to encamp, Mahomet's banner is set upright in the ground, and the camels are arranged in a circle round it. The standard alluded to is "a green flag, made of silk, about ten feet long and six broad, bordered with a stripe of red silk six inches wide; on each side is sewed a piece of white silk, near the centre; on which is written, in black Arabic characters, these words: "There is but one God! and Mahomet is his Prophet."

The early season in which they travelled saved the caravan from the dreadful visitation of the Samiel, that destructive

destructive wind, so furious and violent in its passage as to whirl the soil of the arid plains into the air, which, entering the lungs, stops their motion, and causes instant suffocation. The camels bury their mouths and noses in the sand by instinct; and man has no other remedy to resist its effects than by lying prostrate, and covering the mouth and nostrils till the agitation of the air has subsided.

The account of Bagdad is extremely entertaining; and the description of the bridge of boats proves the natives to be good engineers and mechanicks. We strongly recommend this portion of the book to our Readers; and are confident they will feel grateful to the memory of Mr. Parsons, who gives an accurate narrative of his observations on the periodical rise and fall of the Tigris, and a view of the city, engraved by Medland. Were it not for the horrible ravages of the plague, and some other circumstances of minor import, Bagdad would be a most desirable residence. The Author mentions that

"The storks come here about the middle of March in great abundance, and return again some time in July with their young, which are hatched here. They make their nests on the tops of the highest buildings, such as the columns of the mosques, notwithstanding they are covered with glazed tiles; yet, as every column has a ball and a crescent on the top, it facilitates their fastening their nests by long twigs and other materials placed on the crescent, and so let down and secured with some glutinous substance. About the middle of June they begin to teach their young to fly, the parents always attending; and about the end of the month they begin to lengthen their flights, and are seen to go away in the morning early, and not return till evening; this they always perform in three or four squadrons, or divisions, in a very regular manner. They continue afterwards to fly to places near the city, and are seen to alight and feed daily on the banks of the river. About the middle of July they all combine, about two hours before sun-set, in three or four divisions; they then soar higher than usual, and make several circuits about the city and adjacent country; this they repeat daily, with such regularity and securing obedience to their chief (who always is single and foremost), that it delights and surprises every beholder. At length the 25th day of July arrived, the day on which they took their final departure for this year. Early in the morn-

ing they all collected, and formed themselves into four divisions, and flew, or rather sailed, round the city very leisurely, and not very high; then continued some time hovering near together, as if in consultation; and about eight in the morning they flew straight away very swiftly to the North-west."

After leaving Bagdad, Mr. Parsons visited the remains of the Tower of Babel, or Nimrod's Tower, situated in a vast plain, or rather desert. He mentions having made four drawings of this celebrated building; but, unfortunately, they do not appear in the volume before us; the various apertures in it serve as receptacles for the nests of astonishing numbers of wild pigeons; and the materials used in composing it are unburnt bricks, as hard as stone, laid without the intervention of cement, and each about 14 inches by 10 and 5 thick. At the distance of every fourth foot from the base to the summit are layers of reeds four inches in breadth; which, at the depth of 12 inches, are perfectly sound, and only flattened by the superincumbent weight.

Bussora is the next city which occupied our Author's attention. During his residence there a remarkable phenomenon occurred, and is thus described by him:

"March 15, 1775. At four this afternoon, the sun then shining bright, a total darkness commenced in an instant, when a dreadful consternation seized every person in the city, the people running backward and forward in the streets, tumbling over one another, quite distracted; while those in the houses ran out in amazement, doubting whether it were an eclipse or the end of the world. Soon after, the black cloud which had caused this total darkness approached near the city, preceded by as loud a noise as I ever heard in the greatest storm; this was succeeded by such a violent whirlwind, mixed with dust, that no man in the streets could stand. Happy were those who could find or had already obtained shelter; whilst those who were not so fortunate were obliged to throw themselves down on the spot, where they ran great risk of being suffocated, as the wind lasted full twenty minutes, and the total darkness half an hour. The dust was so subtle, and the hurricane so furious, that every room in the British Factory was covered with it, notwithstanding we had the precaution to shut the doors and windows on the first appearance of the darkness, and to light candles. At half past five the cloud had

passed the city; the sun instantly shone out; no wind was to be heard, nor dust fell; but all was quite serene and calm again; when all of us in the Factory went on the terrace, and observed the cloud had entirely passed over the river, and was then in Persia, where it seemed to cover full thirty miles in breadth on the land, but how far in length could not be even guessed at, as it flew along at an amazing rate, yet was half an hour in passing over the city. It came from the North-west, and went straight forward to the South-east. The officers of the Company's cruisers came on shore as soon as the cloud had passed their ships, and declared that the wind was so violent, and the dust so penetrating, that no man could stand upon the decks; and that, after it was over, every place below, on-board the ships, was covered with dust. Such a phenomenon never was known before, in the memory of the oldest man now living at Bussora."

A long and amusing detail of the siege of Bussora by the Persians follows; during which, Mr. P. left the place. The town of Bushear, with its port and road, are then described; the isles of Baharin, the pearl fishery, Muscat and Bombay. The Author next proceeds to give an account of his voyage along the coast of Malabar, including notices of Onore, Hyder Ally, Seringapatam, Tellicherry, Cochín, Cochinburg, Calicut, Mahie, Mangalore, and Goa.—The twelfth chapter contains his departure from Bombay; a description of Surat, and its port; an account of the population, peculiar customs of the country, and the commerce of the place. The Author left Bombay in 1778; passed the Red Sea; went to Mocha, which he describes, with the population and commerce; and gives some particulars relating to the dominions of Mocha, Buhe-Fakey, Jeddah, Ezion-Gebir, Tor, and Suez.—The fourteenth and last chapter introduces an account of Suez; of an insurrection in Egypt; a description of Cairo; of the rising of the Nile; the cutting of its banks, to let the water into the city-canal; of an excursion to the Pyramids; of the procession of the Mecca pilgrims; and of Rosetta. The rise of the Nile, and the cutting of the banks, produce very interesting articles; but the particulars given of the procession to Mecca places the profuse magnificence of the Turks in a forcible light indeed.

The subjects we have selected and enlarged upon, in the course of this article, sufficiently demonstrate the importance of Mr. Parsons's Travels in Asia and Africa; and we doubt not, that our faithful report of them will be confirmed by the approbation of the Publick.

89. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a Subject connected with his Bill, now under Discussion in Parliament, for improving the Situation of Stipendiary Curates.* 8vo.

WE earnestly hope that this Letter may have reached the eye of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the Bill in question passes into a law. It appears, from this Letter, that a very important object has been overlooked in that Bill; namely, the consideration of a better provision for a very useful and we believe not a small number of Clergymen who are known as Perpetual Curates, or who officiate at chapels of ease, &c. under rectories. The incomes of these gentlemen are so very small, or precarious, as to hold out no inducement to residence; while the parish to which they are attached is perhaps so large as to render it impossible for the incumbent and parishioners to meet without great inconvenience. The Author of the Letter has given a history of the rise of these curacies and chapels; and has urged arguments on the subject which deserve immediate consideration.

[For other speculations on this subject see "The Projector" for this month; and a letter signed PUBLICIST, p. 510.]

90. *A History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second; with an Introductory Chapter on the History of England, from the Accession of the House of Tudor to the Death of Charles the Second.* By the late Right Hon. Charles-James Fox. To which is added, an Appendix of valuable Original Documents, collected by the Author. Miller. 4to. 11. 16s. and 21. 12s. 6d. on superior Paper.

THE long-talked History of Part of the Reign of the Stuarts falls far short, in point of extent, of what the Author intended had he lived. But it is a very curious fragment of English History; and is preceded by an Address to the Reader, from the pen of Lord Holland; which contains some trifling and

and some important information with regard to the opinions of his great Relative on various subjects, and the sources whence he drew the materials for his work. We extract the following account of the course which Mr. Fox pursued in composition :

"The manuscript book from which this work has been printed (says Lord Holland) is for the most part in the handwriting of Mrs. Fox. It was written out under the inspection of Mr. Fox, and is occasionally corrected by him. His habit was, seldom or never to be alone when employed in composition. He was accustomed to write on covers of letters, or scraps of paper, sentences which he in all probability had turned in his mind, and in some degree formed, in the course of his walks, or during his hours of leisure. These he read over to Mrs. Fox; she wrote them out in a fair hand in the book; and before he destroyed the original paper, he examined and approved of the copy. In the course of thus dictating from his own writing, he often altered the language, and even the construction, of the sentence. Though he generally tore the scraps of paper as soon as the passages were entered in the book, several have been preserved; and it is plain, from the erasures and alterations in them, that they had undergone much revision and correction before they were read to his amanuensis."

Mr. Fox was extremely scrupulous, both with respect to the facts he stated and the language he employed. This nicety, and the circumstances which frequently arose to withdraw his attention from his historical labours, readily account for the small progress he made. He loved that dignified simplicity of style which is so difficult to be attained, and of which there are so few examples in the writings of the present age. But he was not accustomed to write for the press.

Lord Holland says,

"The work is indeed *incomplete and unfinished*; but it is not with reference to any phrases which may be supposed to be too familiar, or colloquial, that such a description has been given of it. Such was the Author's abhorrence of any thing that savoured of pedantry or affectation, that if he was ever reduced to the alternative of an inflated or homely expression, I have no doubt but he preferred the latter."

A short extract will give some idea of Mr. Fox's style and sentiments as an Historian. In his account of the execution of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, he relates the circumstance of

the Earl having, immediately before his execution, gone into his bedroom, and slept for about a quarter of an hour. While in this situation, one of the Members of the Council who had doomed him to death, came to speak with the Earl, and actually saw him enjoying a secret and tranquil slumber.

"Struck with the sight, he hurried out of the room, quitted the castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself, and had every appearance of a man suffering the most excruciating torture. His friend, who had been apprized by the servant of the state he was in, and who naturally concluded that he was ill, offered him some wine. He refused, saying, 'No, no, that will not help me; I have been at Argyle, and saw him sleeping as pleasantly as ever man did, within an hour of eternity. But as for me —,' &c. What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophic mind, to see the oppressor, in the zenith of his power, envying his victim! What an acknowledgment of the superiority of virtue! What an affecting and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind which innocence alone can confer! We know not who this man was; but when we reflect that the guilt which agonized him was probably incurred for the sake of some vain title, or at least of some increase of wealth, which he did not want, and possibly knew not how to enjoy; our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men whom the world calls wise in their generation."

91. *The Knights; Tales illustrative of the Marvellous.* By R. C. Dallas, Esq. In Three Volumes. 12mo. Longman and Co.

WE cannot better illustrate the design of this very ingenious Author, in regard to the object he had in view in the composition of these Tales, than by giving our Readers his own explanation of them, in his short but illustrative Preface :

"Having written Tales illustrative of the *Simple* and the *Surprising*, I consented to try my pen on the *Marvellous*. I found my mind ill suited to the attempt; but, having undertaken it, I resolved to persist in it, and I have not scrupled to borrow largely from foreign sources.—The *Marvellous* being in itself an evident dereliction of truth, is no fit vehicle for sober sentiment or grave satire; it is therefore often without moral, and, in that case, pleasing only to children, or to childish minds. But it admits of the lighter species

cies of satire, and may be made the vehicle of a ridicule to expose folly, and so far to serve virtue. In this light, I trust, these volumes will appear; and, indeed, I had utility so much at heart, that, in one part, I insensibly introduced a mixture of allegory, which afforded a new opening for moral lessons: it will be seen that the Knight Errantry of the second Tale is a mere frame for the allegorical episode and satirical fairy tale it contains.—There are different ways to the heart: men may be laughed into a sense of right, who would not be shamed into the correction of vice; and probably many will take up *The Knights* for amusement who perhaps class my former Novels with tedious Sermons. With all the defects, then, of these volumes, and they have many, I am mistaken if they find not a greater number of readers than their predecessors. I own myself, however, to be more solicitous to reconcile the friends of *Perival*, *Aubrey*, and *Morland*, to these illustrations of the marvellous, than about any additional number of readers; and I therefore entreat them not only to determine upon indulgence, but to unbend their minds to the *badinage*, if I may be allowed a French term, which constitutes the greater part of the entertainment proposed in the following pages.—This work, from various causes, has long lain in an unfinished state, though for many months the property of Messieurs Longman and Co.; whose kindness in general, and whose patience in this particular instance, deserve my best acknowledgments, which I feel great satisfaction in making thus publicly.”

Conformably to this plan, the work is constructed with considerable spirit and address; and, like the rest of the Author's performances, with an uniform tendency to promote the interests of virtue. It might be a diminution of the Reader's pleasure to anticipate the incidents of the Tales; we shall therefore content ourselves with a little detached allegorical story, which is exceedingly well told.

“PLEASURE.—AN ALLEGORY.

“The smiling God of Pleasure had his whims like the other Gods, and was not always to be found in Olympus: he sometimes visited the earth, whither the Immortals themselves were constrained to pursue him. When he quitted the celestial abodes, ambrosia lost its flavour, nectar was insipid; bloom and sprightliness forsook Hebe; the Graces became languid, and Venus appeared to have lost her cestus: the vein of Apollo froze, and Monnus's *bon-mots* evaporated in froth upon his lips. Once on a time, Pleasure having disappeared from Heaven, Mercury hastened to pursue and carry him

back. The Messenger of the Gods spread his wings, and in the twinkling of an eye alighted on the earth. The splendour of a court, and preparations for a feast worthy of sovereign magnificence, first caught his attention. The name of Pleasure was in the mouth of every one employed on the occasion, and it seemed to sparkle with impatience in the eyes of those who were waiting the moment of enjoyment. On entering the vestibule of the palace, Mercury was met by Restraint and Ceremony, who came to receive him in form at the door. He immediately withdrew, satisfied that Pleasure could never have taken refuge among his mortal enemies. The God next perceived, at a distance, the suburbs of a magnificent city, whose immense wealth had collected in profusion every sort of convenience, and where all the coveted superfluities of luxury were to be found; superfluities unknown to nature, taught by fashion, and rendered necessary by habit. There were gardens laid out in the most agreeable manner, delightful prospects, and elegant grounds, where the fresh air was always to be enjoyed. Innumerable objects, agreeably diversified, arose to excite life and spirits. In the crowd a thousand carriages vied in splendour and taste, while their drivers contended for skill, and the horses foamed on their curbs with impatience. In the multitude Mercury observed the genii of shew and bustle covered with dust and perspiration, but he could see nothing of Pleasure. He sought him in the eyes of the beauties who graced these resorts; he found them vacant, or agitated with superficial and transient passions. ‘Perhaps,’ cried the God, ‘he is in their hearts; I will follow them; I shall assuredly find Pleasure among them, for they seem made to create him.’ He accompanied them, and entered the theatre. The house was full of the most elegant and fashionable of both sexes, impatient for the drawing-up of the curtain. It rose; an interesting and animated drama was performed; delightful musick, adapted to the subject, filled the time between the acts. The most graceful dancing succeeded; the decorations of the theatre were superb, and executed with taste; every part of the piece was supported by the first-rate talents. What a hopeful combination of delight! Mercury depended upon seeing the God he was in quest of appear to animate the whole; but he was mistaken. Party, prejudice, and disgust, the offspring of habitual repetition, took possession of the company. The effect of a slight emotion was just visible on the countenance of a girl, who was accidentally at the play for the first time. Overhearing engagements made for supper, Mercury resolved to continue his search

in the supper-rooms. In an adjoining chamber he perceived a group of antiquated damsels, maidens, widows, and neglected wives, with whom sat a pale, lean personage of the other sex. Their countenances were so pregnant with delight; that Mercury, though at first he doubted, suspected it not impossible to find the Deity he was in pursuit of hid in this party; and his suspicions were augmented when, on approaching, he observed something moving under the folds of the drapery of a maiden lady who was speaking. She was dissecting a character. The invisible God could not believe that Pleasure would be found in company with Envy and Slander; yet there was something so like him on the faces of this group, that he resolved before he left them to see if it was not the little Divinity himself that from beneath was gently undulating the robe of the chief speaker. Passing his caduceus round the pallid gentleman, he softly raised the gauze bounce, and saw two round fiery eyes: in an instant a cur darted from his resting-place, and with a yelp nearly snapped off one of the fingers of the little male slanderer. The scintillations of delight arise from the corruptions of the heart, as phosphoric glimmerings irradiate from putrefaction, or as hysteric laughter sometimes proceeds from sorrow. Mercury flew to the supper. An elegant room, delicious fare, select company, proclaim an excellent feast. The company, already intoxicated, take their seats at table; and now what does Mercury see and hear? A frigid attempt at mirth, premeditated blunders, affected voices, and studied phrases. A few random witlicisms serve to keep the party alive. The dishes are almost all removed untouched; the basis of indigestion had been laid at dinner, and every one tells his neighbour in confidence that he is in pain from over-eating. Now for the masquerade. Here none but the Gods themselves, or a man of fashion, could have undergone what Mercury did. What a crowd of masks! What whimsical dresses! What unmeaning questions! The God saw jaded voraries every where. 'But where,' cried he, 'where is Pleasure? I hear a grand concert, perceive brilliant lights, and see fashionable people dancing to be admired. Here are actresses endeavouring to attract notice, loungers seeking intrigues, and busy-bodies watching to detect them. I see people tormenting themselves and others; but where is Pleasure?' Two young lovers appeared to avoid the crowd; they seemed amiable. 'They must be happy,' said Mercury; 'I am near the end of my embassy, for with these I shall certainly discover my little celestial truant.' The lover talked of dress, and despatched upon

the beauties of the building; his mistress rallied him; he made impudent advances, and was repelled, but without energy; an assumed modesty yielded to real effrontery; a mock altar was raised to Love, and Virtue was sacrificed. Mercury, though no bashful God, was scandalized, and, turning away, quitted the temple of motley votaries. Chance now directed his steps to a house well lighted up, frequented by the lower order of mortals: he entered, but was almost in despair. After a supper, more solid than delicate; the people were getting drunk without taste or sentiment. Pleasure, whom Mercury was pursuing, equally shuns the affected manners of fashion and the noisy merriment of the vulgar: he was not at this place. At length the shades of night dispersed; and, at the rising of the sun, Mercury found himself in a smiling country, surrounded by the beauties of Nature. He moved thoughtfully towards a little village, where he instinctively entered a cottage covered with thatch, and saw Edwin and Jesse. Edwin was turned of twenty, and Jesse was not quite eighteen. Nature had formed their persons in her most perfect moulds; and the Gods had endowed them with souls at once completely susceptible and completely innocent. They were in love with each other, and on the point of marriage. They blushed on seeing Mercury, and were perplexed with tender doubt. The fear of being parted was rising in their hearts, which he withdrew to prevent. In their looks he had caught a glimpse of the God he was seeking, whom it behoved him not to frighten, but to watch and surprise. Mercury pretended to retire; but, turning suddenly round, surprised the God of Pleasure on a bed of moss and roses, and once more feeling the charm of his presence, raised him, bound him, and led him back to Heaven. Yet Pleasure did not wholly abandon Edwin and Jesse: the Gods permitted him frequently to visit their simple cot; nor was his influence ever totally interrupted, but in their absence from each other."

There are several other interesting digressions; such as that of 'Benvenuto' in the story of "The Knight-Errant," and "The Pilgrim's Adventure;" each of which discover the Author's ingenuity. At the same time we can scarcely forgive Mr. Dallas for indulging in a subject altogether a fiction, and borrowing so largely from foreign sources, when he has so often convinced us he can so well amuse and instruct us from his own independent stores: the more so, as he can do that without doing violence

either to nature or probability, whose modest bounds must be trespassed upon by any attempt to illustrate the MARVELLOUS. Mr. Dallas, indeed, seems himself to be conscious that he was a little going out of his way; and, with all his address, in some small danger of losing not only his reader but himself. The consciousness we have here alluded to is not only touched upon in the Preface already quoted, but in his Dedication to Mr. Pratt; which, as it gives us a sketch of the Author's literary progress, and is at once brief and pointed, we shall present to the Reader:

"When I first took up the pen to attempt a work of Imagination for the public eye, before I had written half a volume, I laid it aside, from a persuasion that I should never produce a whole one which the world would deem worth reading. After perusing the part I had written, you gave it your *fat*; and predicted that I should become voluminous. Your prediction has been verified; I have poured a stream of ink over I know not how many reams of paper; and I wish to dedicate a portion of that stream to the friend who at its spring foresaw its course. I hope the part that has now meandered through *fair ground* will not be unacceptable to him.—What though your pen has never descended to Fairies and Magicians; what though you have ever confined the true pictures of a fine imagination to Nature and the Muses, and have even for some time past relinquished Fiction, to become the GLEANER of agreeable and useful truths; I know you will nevertheless read the following pages with your usual good-nature; and if you should even discover nothing in them to satisfy your understanding, you will at least find in the offering a seed of gratification for your heart, by the warmth of which it will be expanded to a pleasing flower of friendship."

Allowing our amiable Author every merit that the nature of his present work admits, we hope he will in future turn from fairies and magicians, and confine himself, like the Writer to whom "The Knights" are inscribed, to "the true pictures of a fine imagination,—to Nature and the Muses."

92. *The Dramatic Mirror; containing the History of the Stage, from the earliest Period to the present Time; including a Biographical and Critical Account of all the Dramatic Writers from 1550; and also*

of the most distinguished Performers from the Days of Shakspeare to 1807; and a History of the Country Theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Embellished with Seventeen Engravings. By Thomas Gilliland, Author of "Dramatic Synopses," &c. &c.

THE contents of this work, as may be gathered from the ample title-page, in a very considerable degree fulfil the promises thereby made to the Publick; a circumstance not a little to the credit of the Author, for too many performances have come under our inspection whose title-pages promised much and performed little. In proof of Mr. Gilliland's meriting this assertion, we have to inform the Reader that the following interesting objects are included in "The Dramatic Mirror:—"

"The Rise and Progress of the English Drama, from the Days of Cæsar to the Life of Shakspeare.

"A Biographical Account of the principal Players of Shakspeare's Time; together with a History of the various Companies, and the Nature and Constitution of the early English Theatres.

"The History of the Stage, continued from Charles the First to 1741.

"The Subject continued, from Garrick's first Appearance at Goodnan's Fields Theatre to the present Season, 1807; including an accurate Account of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Two Theatres in the Hay Market, with respect to Size, Number of Boxes in each, and the Number of Persons each Part of the Theatres will contain.

"An Account of the principal Country Theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

"A Biographical and Critical Account, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Dramatic Writers from the Restoration of Charles II. 1660, to the present Year, 1807.

"A Biographical and Critical Account of the principal Performers at present belonging to the London Theatres; including a Selection of those Players who distinguished themselves in the last Century; together with an Account of the Life and Talents of Madame Catalani, the principal Actress and Singer at the King's Theatre, Hay Market."

These objects are exhibited with much interest, and with considerable diligence of research; though we must consider the whole rather as a sketch than a finished picture; and as we think the outline is in able hands, we hope Mr. G. will be induced to fill it up with the diligence

which the subject so well deserves. In this case we have to recommend the Author's particular attention to several highly-respected names in the *Dramatic Walk*, the due honours of which he has neglected, or mentioned so slightly that it appears to be an irreverence upon their memory. The memoirs of Messieurs Cumberland, Colman the younger, Pratt, and many other living Authors, are given in just detail and well-merited eulogy; while Jephson, Jerningham, Hayley, and even Johnson himself, are passed over without those tributes of respect to which their labours unquestionably entitled them. And the same observation applies to several great Authors who are no more.

"The British Drama," says Mr. Gilliland, "ranks high in the contest of Nations. It has been indeed objected that our Authors are irregular, and deficient in just taste; that their plots are fantastic, and their language licentious: but it has never been denied that they abounded in genius; that they were the unrivaled masters of character and passion; and that their works gave greater if not juster pleasure than the writings of correcter Dramatists. To shew, in no great compass, the rise and progress, the excellence and decline, of our Drama, is the object of the present work. It became, in consequence, part of our plan to detail what is known of our Authors, and thus to afford a picture of infinite variety. Too often, indeed, it was incumbent to shew Genius struggling with misfortune, the sport of unfeeling Ignorance and fanatical Oppression, or a martyr to the want of prudence and regular conduct. There is something in dramatic success that intoxicates beyond all other inebriation; it never allows a suggestion of future failure to cross the mind: a Genius is the fancied master of a stream,

☛ That flows, and, as it flows, for ever will flow on."

We have ~~one~~ bright instance indeed of the greatest genius combined with the happiest conduct: our Shakspeare lived in the best estimation, and died even wealthy. But when we look to his competitors, we see a life of expedients, and the death of poverty. The fire which warmed mankind was a faithless and withering blaze to its possessors. Nearly connected, often identified with these Writers, were the Actors of those Dramas; men, in some respects, like them; in fate, the amusement and the disdain of Society; at times, our teachers; at other times, our corruptors; cherished in the

mansions of the great, or hunted through a village into the stocks or the gaol. From what biography can greater instruction be drawn? from what fabulous narratives can more vicissitudes be selected?—So much for the importance of our matter: from the manner in which our task has been performed, something should be said by us in making an appeal to the public judgment. If it be meritorious to combine what is scarce, curious, and scattered through many books, into one moderate publication; if we have divested narrative of prejudice and malignity, and thus become the guardians of deceased Genius and living Talent; and if, in a work where so much must be taken upon report, we have corrected many errors, and established and enforced some important truths; we surely do not look up to favour without claim; we cannot be imagined to add to the number of useless books.—We have only one wish remaining: it is, that our living Writers and Performers may acquit us of intentional injury to their merits. We well know how occupied are the seats of invention in Fame's temple; how difficult it is to add more than repetition to the delineations of former Authors; how nearly hopeless it is to rival the Actors we have just survived. But let us be thankful for what is still left: the School of Kemble may teach the rising Actors graceful propriety; that of Jordan, ease, sportiveness, and nature. Add to the one more variety, and to the other more refinement, and you have perfection."

While we acknowledge the candour of the Author in regard to the general spirit and good sense of the above observations; and while we feel ourselves disposed to allow a very large portion of praise to Mr. Kemble in several *whole* characters, and yet more in select scenes and passages, wherein we think him unrivaled by any Actor living; we have far too vividly in our recollection the excellencies of Garrick not to pronounce Mr. K. almost universally at an immeasurable distance from that all-accomplished and wonderful Performer, who never failed in his attempts to touch, to delight, and to astonish; and who never attempted, at least never *persisted*, to repeat any thing to which he felt himself incompetent. This is a point of theatrical wisdom well worth the consideration not only of Mr. Kemble but of the admirable Jordan, and most of the very best Performers now on the Stage.

93. *The Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for the Year 1808.*

CONTAINS a series of facts, which appeal in the strongest manner to the calm and dispassionate judgment of every reflecting mind. It is pleasing to trace the history of a Society whose prominent features are pure and disinterested benevolence to the whole human race.

By the profound researches of Medical writers into the Resuscitative art, an ample field has been opened to the curious and philosophic enquirers after truth, and it reflects the highest honour on the Directors of this Philanthropic Institution, that at length, after having contended with difficulties apparently insuperable, it is fixed upon a foundation which cannot be shaken.

This Report, so interesting to the feelings of humanity, exhibiting in every part the most decisive proofs of the indefatigable perseverance of the Editor, was delayed by a misfortune peculiarly calamitous (see p. 99.) Dr. Hawes cannot but indulge in common with many friends of Mr. Urban, the emotions of sympathy, when he reflects upon a disaster so poignant and severe. Whatever inaccuracies may be found in the perusal of his annual labours, he trusts that they will meet with that candour which he has so often experienced from an enlightened and impartial public.

94. *Rules of the Annuity Fund, established for the Benefit of Governesses. With an Account of the Institution, and Proposals for enlarging its Plan by Means of an Honorary Subscription. Printed for S. Cheyne, at Edinburgh; and J. Johnson, London; 4to; 15 pages.*

THIS little pamphlet, which is attributed to Miss Eliza Hamilton, contains some excellent regulations, which are detailed with great energy and perspicuity.

"The number of Assurance Companies that have of late years been established throughout Great Britain, afford a satisfactory proof of the advantages which have resulted to individuals from institutions which offer to the provident a mean of securing to themselves, or to their families, an extensive future benefit, at the expence of a small and temporary privation. If such establishments," she adds, "even where founded upon selfish principles, and

where the managers have their share of emolument, prove beneficial to the annuitants, they must evidently prove still more beneficial, where the management is conducted gratuitously, and where the subscribing annuitants are themselves the sole proprietors of the fund. Hence it has been found advisable by professional men of all denominations to establish, in their separate orders, some species of annuity fund, either as a provision for their families, or for their own declining years. It is for their wives and children that professional men are chiefly anxious to provide; for, even in those professions where the emoluments are contingent, a reasonable hope is entertained that they will increase, with increasing years, to the latest period of life."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday the 4th of May, the British and Foreign Bible Society held their Fourth Annual Meeting. A very gratifying Report of Proceedings both at home and abroad was read by Lord Teignmouth the President, from the Chair. This was succeeded by several interesting Extracts of Correspondence from different parts of the World, relative to the Printing and dispersion of the Scriptures. The President was supported by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted) took an active part in the business of the day. The Meeting was numerous, beyond all former example, and a degree of harmony and mutual satisfaction prevailed, from which, under the Divine Blessing, the happiest consequences to the cause of Christianity may be confidently predicted.—The Society's Report, with interesting Extracts of Correspondence, List of Subscribers, State of the Fund, &c. will shortly be published. Donations of Foreign Versions of the Scriptures are requested.

June 11.—The two Prizes given by the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, were last Monday adjudged to the following gentlemen:—The Bachelors' English Essay, on Hereditary Rank, to Mr. Charles Edward Grey, B. A. of University-college, and now Fellow of Oriel-college: the Undergraduates' for Latin Verse, and the subject Delphi, to Mr. Wm. Cleaver, Student of

of Christ-church, and son of the Bp. of Ferns, in Ireland. The Undergraduate's Prize, given by an unknown Benefactor, for English Verse, and the subject Mahomet, was also adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, Scholar of University-college.

Sir William Browne's first Medal for the Greek Ode on the Departure of the Family of Braganza to the Brazils, is adjudged, by the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to Thomas Remell, Esq. of King's-college, son to the very learned and reverend Dean of Winchester.

The Norrisian prize is this year adjudged to Mr. George Cornelius Gorham, of Queen's College, for his Essay on Public Worship.

The First Volume of Mr. PARK's reprint of the Harleian Miscellany has just made its appearance. This new Edition of the most extensive Collection of curious Tracts which has ever been formed from any individual library, comes recommended to notice by the accession of additional Notes, historical and explanatory. The new matter which it has been deemed desirable to select from the Harleian Manuscripts and Pamphlets, is found to be sufficient to form Two Volumes, in addition to the Eight formerly published. These are to be accompanied by a corresponding Edition of Lord Somers' Collection of Tracts, which is in a forward preparation by the same Editor, and will be published with all appropriate speed.

The Rev. Mr. DRAVIN has just completed an English Variorum Edition of Sir Thomas More's Utopia, in two crown 8vo volumes, elegantly printed by Bulmer, with a variety of fac-simile wood-cuts. The Text is taken from the first English Translation of Robinson in 1551, a work of such scarcity, as to have escaped the attention of all Lexicographers and Black Letter Editors. The Text is preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction, "comprehending 1. The Family of Sir Thomas More; 2. The Lives of him that have been separately published; 3. An Account of his English Works, with Specimens of the same; 4. A Catalogue Raisonné of the Engraved Portraits of Sir Thomas More; 5. A Catalogue Raisonné of the Editors of the Utopia, in Latin, Italian, French, and English.

Mr. DRAKARD of Stamford is now printing a Guide to Burghley House, the Seat of the Marquis of Exeter, to be embellished with Engravings of the House and Lodges by Messrs. Storer and Greig, from Drawings by Mr. Blorc. This Work, it is expected, will be ready about Christmas next.

Mr. Z. ALLNUTT, of Henley on Thames, has announced, "to publish in Monthly Numbers, a General History, or more correct Account of the Inland Navigations of England and Wales, by the various existing navigable Rivers and Canals, accompanied by Maps of each on a large Scale, shewing the contiguous country, as Corn, Wood, Coal, Mines, &c. as the Source of the Trade; with Accounts in Letter-press of the Acts, Loans, Tolls, Population of Towns adjoining, and Sizes of Locks, Tunnels, and Works on each River and Canal; together with the Prices of Carriage and Wharfs where Vessels usually load and unload; Time of Navigating, and Barge-master's Names and Residences, &c. and including Plans of Inventions to save Labour; to prevent Danger; to dispatch Vessels and Business, and to load and unload Goods, &c. &c. The Price of this Work is to be 5s. a Number to Subscribers, 7s. to Non-subscribers. Number I. will appear in January.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In our Report of the very interesting transactions in the Ecclesiastical Court, p. 456, a blunder occurs (*only in a part of our impression*) which every one who knows Sir William Scott will readily correct; and every one who was present will testify, that Mr. Stone was heard with "great patience and forbearance."

A Subscriber to Mr. Yates's History of St. Edmund's Bury, wishes to know when the Second Part of that Work will be ready.

We would gladly oblige VERBICUS, as we believe his panegyric "Description of a well-known Character in the Counties of Stafford and Salop," to be no more than that gentleman deserves; but, however excellent the sentiments, the Poetry is bad.

We thank a CONSTANT READER; but decline engraving the Coins.

J. W.'s Seal shall be engraved.

Both Mr. AEDIS's Favours are received.

L. D.'s French Verses do not suit us.

The Remains of HALEB-OWEN ABBEY in our next; with St. ERNE's Church, Cornwall; the elegant Letter to Mr. SOUTHEY; A. Z. on Lectures, F.'s Remarks on Men-tion, a Protestant Dissenter, &c. &c. And we shall endeavour to oblige our old friend Dr. Harrington.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. P. L.

NOT with more joy, when, gathering -
round,

Dark insists the face of Heav'n deform;
When howls the wind with hollow sound,
Preluding to the rising storm;
We thro' the severing clouds descry
Of cheering light a golden gleam,
And hail awhile the clearing sky,
And feel awhile the genial beam;
Than now, when spreading wide and far,
Rours the tremendous peal of war,
We bless of peace and joy the ray,
That gilds the happy hours of George's
Natal Day.

From regions wrapp'd in endless snow,
Eternal Winter's dear domain,
To where Sol's fervid axles glow
Incessant o'er the arid plain,
The Muses look with anxious eye
To see the clouds of discord fly,
That the loud clarion's warlike sound,
Which awes a trembling world, may
cease,
And all their tuneful choir around
May strike the lyre to notes of Peace;
The scenes of horror and of death be o'er,
And fell Ambition grasp her iron rod no
more.

Vain are their hopes, their vows are
vain;
War still protracts his bloody reign;
And when these halcyon hours are past
That lull awhile the stormy blast,
The Muse again, in martial lays,
Must bid her voice the Song of Battle
raise:
Must shew that all the joys that smile
On Britain's Heaven-protected Isle,
Call on her sons with tenfold might
To stem the threat'ning waves of fight,
Whelm in the ensanguin'd tide their Coun-
try's foes,
And guard with giant arm the blessings
Heaven bestows.

VERSES

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
LITERARY FUND, MAY 3, 1808.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D.
AND RECITED BY MATTHEW BROWNE, Esq.

WHEN Xerxes fled from Sparta's
lifted spear;
And, hid in Susa, deem'd the foe too near:
Removed by conquest far from war's
alarms, [and arms,
Greece, beautiful queen of science, arts,
With conscious pride, her matchless sons
beheld
Contend for glory on Olympia's field.
There the light racer, with aerial soul,
This moment starts—this moment gains
the goal. [and there
There the strong wrestler vaunts his limbs,
Herculean muscles launch the disk in air.

The noble strife applauding crowds sur-
vey'd, [ture made.
And hail'd the perfect work which shon—
But when, advancing for his lot of fame,
With musing men the sage Historian
came;
Display'd the golden records of his page,
Where Chiefs and Patriots live from age to
age:
When, seated high amid the gazing throng,
The Bard harmonious roll'd his flood of
song, [cess'd:—
Full of the God, whom all his strains com-
Unwonted rapture swell'd in ev'ry breast
Each eye was fasten'd on the wond'rous
men;

And Asia's victors were unheeded then.
The crown was to the brow of Wit assign'd,
And all allow'd the triumph of the Mind.
Where'er Society's ripe form has spread,
The sweetest flowers have circled Learn-
ing's head. [chorus:
All that in life consoles, sublimcs, or
The adornings of fair Peace, the pride of
arms— [untaught,
Spring from the studious power: by that
Man's force were brutal, and his labour
nought. [hand:
The flame may glow without a master's
But soon it dies, or wildly wastes the land.
Foster'd and train'd, it lastingly supplies
Health to the heart, and incense to the
skies.

In heaven, their birth-place, as the Mu-
ses sing,
Their harmonies delight the Eternal King,
But oft to man, in mercy, from his throne
He sends the bright intelligences down.
Bids them reside on earth, celestial guests,
And live and kindle in some finer breast.
There with creative influence to inspire
The radiant vision, and the thought of
fire; [nates;
And thence, in light and power, to ema-
To gladden nations, and to make them
great, [pay
But thoughtless nations ill these gifts re-
With airy praises, and a shadowy bay
To Earth's low sons the feast of life assign;
And leave the Muse's hallow'd race to
pine. [giv'n:—
To those, like Jacob, corn and wine are
To these, like Esau,—but the dew of
Heaven! [glows,
Ungrateful Britain! that thy lustre
The centre gem on Europe's regal brow,
Is not because thy reaching arms are spread
From the sun's orient to his western bed:
Is not because the waves obey thy power;
And Commerce floats thee with a golden
shower:— [ven's decree,
No!—'tis because, when first, by Hea-
Thy white cliffs glimmer'd o'er the sub-
ject sea, [their own:
The assembled Muses claim'd thee for
And sovereign Genius made thy land his
throne.

There to partake the power that each supplied,
Freedom he wooed, and won her for his bride:

Then with bright energy, and eye sublime,
He shot his burning spirit through thy clime. [flow'd :

From mind to mind the etherial essence
Here spread in judgment; there in fancy glow'd ;

And, as through all the faculties it ran,
It open'd and matured diviner man.
Some with dissecting intellect, it taught
To trace the fine anatomy of thought :
Some to explore the force, opposed to force, [course :

That holds the circling planets in their
Some to pursue the comet's devious flight :
Some to untie the colour'd threads of light ;
And some to piece to life's conceal'd retreat,

Deep in the mystic cells of air and heat.
One pen it tipp'd with magic to controll
At will each passion of the conquer'd soul :
Nature in all her various tints to draw ;
And image worlds which only Fancy saw.
One mind it lifted on a wing of fire,
Where never mortal durst before aspire,
To view the secrets of the dread abyss ;
And range the sapphire fields of deathless bliss. [high shrine,

Pleas'd with the Sons of Soul, from Fame's
Their Sovereign gave them crowns, that
richly shine : [mage meet,
Crowns, which their filial love, with ho-
Heap'd in resplendent order at thy feet :
A glorious trophy there, through endless days

To tower and gild thee with reflected rays.
Their monarch smiled, and gave them
what he could. [and good ;

Wealth was not his :—he made them great
And, Britain ! then, thy generous soul to
prove,

He fondly left them to thy guardian love.
Now speak their fortunes from thy grate-
ful hand. — [command ?

Of teeming earth was theirs some wide
Was theirs the sumptuous board ?—the
embroider'd vest ?

With nobles seated, and by kings caress'd ?
No !—in yon faint their cold requital trace,
Where weeping marbles their pale ashes
grace. [dust,

Lifeless to them, thy love embraced their
And though it gave not bread, yet gave a
bust. [part :

Ungrateful Britain !—but thy shame is
Thy torpid Justice warms and wakes at last.
Urged by the few, who, nobly, understood
That letters' honour'd were their country's
good ;

The Virgin walks abroad, with Pity near :
One stirs reflection, and one draws the tear.
Faithful to Science and her suffering train,
That pleads the claim, and this imparts
the pain :

Till, by the associate energies subdued,
Blend in our ranks the Great, the Wise,
the Good : [hand,

Till, with the spacious heart and affluant
The Kingdom's Heir avows our patriot
band : [state,

Shows that, undazzled by the lures of
He knows the genuine secret to be great :
And tells his Britain, that with Learning's
smile

Expand the pride and blessing of her isle.
Yes ! Britain owns us as our powers di-
late : [fant state.

Though her proud eye o'erlook'd our in-
Not often round the sun has wheel'd this
earth, [birth,

Since a dim embryo point disclosed our
The germ of being with a parent's breast
Our Founder nursed, and, brooding,
warm'd the nest.

Fed by his care the downy feathers spring :
And now to heaven expands the vigorous
wing.

From every plume distill ambrosial dews,
Grateful to man as fostering to the Muse.
On Carmel's summit when the Prophet
sate,

His bosom beating for the birth of Fate,
A sky of brass in flamy hardness spread,
Glared on his eyes, and smote his hoary
head :

Till a small cloud, arising from the main,
Cheer'd his sick heart, and spoke his faith
not vain. [stole

With gradual shade the aerial blessing
On the fierce day, and veil'd the burning
pole, [Power

Then prone and rushing, the prolific
Whelm'd thirsty Judah with a vital shower.
Exhausted 'realms the liquid vigour
quaff'd ; [laugh'd.

And on her hills and vales exulting Nature

COMMEMORATION OF MR. PITT'S
BIRTH-DAY, May 28.

AT the great Commemoration of Mr.
Pitt's Birth-day, at Merchant Tay-
lor's Hall, The Duke of Beaufort (the
Chairman) requested Mr. Fitz-Gerald to
recite his " Independent Tribute to the
memory of Mr. Pitt."—The Lines pro-
duced so impressive, and powerful an
effect upon that immense assembly ; and
the call to hear them again was so uni-
versal, that the Author was obliged to re-
peat them a second time—the following is
a correct copy, with the additional lines.

*An Independent Tribute to the Memory of
The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, written by
WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.*

SCARCE had the tear that dew'd our Nel-
son's hearse [verse,

Call'd forth the tribute of each Patriot
When PRIDE, in manhood's prime, resign'd
his breath,

And join'd the hero of his choice in death.
Long

Long had he stood THE ATLAS of the State,
By men who lov'd him not acknowledg'd
GREAT!

Contending parties charm'd attentive hung
On TULLY's periods flowing from his
tongue;

His matchless eloquence all bosoms fir'd,
Which those who most oppos'd him, most
admir'd!

His upright breast pursu'd no selfish end,
At once the Monarch's, and the People's
friend!

And when he trusted to himself alone
He seldom err'd—his faults were not his
own. [stood,

Through many a civil storm he firmly
The object of his life his country's good!
And 'till his plans by AUSTRIA's gate were
cross'd,

The liberties of EUROPE were not lost—
Amidst the wreck he left this Island free,
Safe in her strength, and Sov'reign of the
sea:

And if his spirit be allow'd to know
The mortal struggles of this world below,
PRIDE will for England feel a GUARDIAN's
care, [share;

And all her sorrows, all her triumphs
For ere to death his parting sigh was given,
The PATRIOT cried, "OH BLESS MY COUN-
TRY, HEAVEN!" [might allure

Though plac'd where strong temptations
The Minister of England still was poor—
Do justice, BAILEYS, to his spotless mind:
Who govern'd Kingdoms, left no wealth
behind!

TO MY MOTHER, ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

LONG the winter drear was ending,
Late the snows dissolv'd away;
Spring is now the Earth befriending,
Sweetly smiles delightful May.

Hail! fair Month, above all others
Welcome thrice, thrice welcome be;
Birth thou gav'st the best of Mothers,
Birth that Mother gave to me.

Oh! she is a Mother truly,
She has done a Mother's part;
I can ne'er repay her duly,
But I have a grateful heart.

All her care and love maternal,
Thrice may gracious Heav'n repay;
Each returning Season vernal
Smiling on her Natal Day.

Pentonville, May 22.

M. H. S.

TRIBUTARY ODE

On the second Anniversary of the Death of
Miss E. W. Portsea, Obit. 9 May 1806.

STILL musing o'er the mouldering
heap

Where lov'd Eliza's relics lie,
And in their silent mansion sleep,
Like all that's mortal doom'd to die,

I justly drop the sadly-pleasing tear,
Which as it falls inspires the heart with
peace,

And be th' important hour remote or near,
When subunary things with me shall
cease,

Still Memory shall record her name,
And hail returning May:
The memory of her spotless fame
Demands my grateful lay.

Thrice happy soul! to brighter regions
 fled,

To whom the omnipresent Father gives
New powers!—Her words like these around
my head

Imagination hears—"Eliza lives:
She finds a refuge in her Saviour's breast;
And Time will bring the hour when thou
shalt also rest.

"While on Life's Ocean-tempest tost,
Our early friendship, tho' sincere,
By dire vicissitude was cross'd,
And ofttimes ceas'd the heart to cheer:
Not so with kindred souls remov'd to Hea-
ven,

Whose high delights the mental powers
The Saviour's robe and palm to each is
given. [joy.

With an enlargement for each native
In patience still possess thy soul,
For Time's incessant flight
Will speed its way as ages roll,
And Heaven's ethereal light

Shall then disclose those mansions in the
skies, [par'd,

Which for the just Jehovah's hand pre-
Ere light from Night's dark tomb did first
arise, [rear'd;

Or Nature's lovely fabrick first was
Ere Heaven's Almighty Architect em-
ploy'd

His skill to form this world from chaos
dark and void.

"Go then! let Contemplation lead
Thy feet to trace the blissful road,
By pure Religion's sacred aid,
From Nature up to Nature's God.

Away with fleeting joys of earthly sense;
The soul was form'd for more exalted
bliss:

And bears the stamp of higher excellence
From the great source of endless happi-
ness.

Imparadis'd in holy ease,
Her worth may grow divine;
The LIGHT HIMSELF will never cease,
O'er all her powers to shine.

O love the path that thither leads direct;
Lo! Truth to thee will all her light dis-
play; [fect;

Her powerful aid shall still thy soul pro-
Then bend obsequious to her sovereign
sway— [above;

So shall our BOND OF FRIENDSHIP made
Receive JEHOVAH'S NAME and SEAL OF END-
LESS LOVE." Digitized by Google

The sacred warnings teach my mind,
To count all earthly things but dross,
And lighter than the viewless wind,
To find my treasure in the Cross.
Departed Saint, may I that aid insure,
That led thy gentle soul through Death's
dark vale [allure,
To shores where false delights no more
Nor ills thy endless sweet repose assail.
O how shall I that height sublime
On heavenly pinions soar,
Through all the extent of space and
time,
And reach the eternal shore,
Where thou art gone? Ah! how, but by
a heart
Devoted to my Saviour and my Lord,
To be resign'd with all below to part,
Except the treasures of His sacred word;
With steadfast zeal th' important task pur-
sue, [anew.
To meet th' Eternal Morn when God creates

JOHN DRYDEN.

LOVE ABUSED.

TUNE—*Mary, weep not now for me,*

THE gloaming from the welkin high
Had chased the bonny golden
gleam;
The curtain'd East, in crimson dye,
Hung heavy o'er the tinted stream;
The wild rose, blushing on the brier,
Was set with drops of shining dew—
As big, and clear, the bursting tear
That rowed in Betty's een sae blue!

She saw the dear, the little cot,
Where fifteen years flew sweetly by!
And mourn'd her shame, and hapless lot,
That forc'd her from that home to lie.
Though sweet and mild the evening smil'd,
Her heart was rent with anguish keen;
The mavis ceas'd his musick wild,
And wonder'd what her sobs could mean.

"It was not kind, to rob my mind
Of all its peace for evermore!
To blot my name with burning shame,
And make my parents' heart so sore!
That home how dare I enter now,
Each honour'd face in tears to see,
Where oft I kneel'd, to hear the vow
Was offer'd from the heart for me!

"And can I love the treacherous man
Who wrought that dear and deadly ill,
Who blurr'd with clouds my early dawn?
Ah! woe's my heart! I love him still.
My heart abus'd, my love misus'd,
My wretched fate with tears I see:
But most I fear, my parents' dear"
Go mourning to the grave for me.

Hogg's Poems, p. 170.

GOOD COUNSEL TO A YOUNG MAID.

WHEN you the sun-burnt Pilgrim
see,
Fainting with thirst, haste to the springs;

Mark how at first with bended knee
He courts the crystal Nymphs, and
sings
His body to the earth, where he,
Prostrate, adores the flowing Deitie.
But, when his sweaty face is drencht
In her cool waves, when from her sweet
Bosom his burning thirst is quencht;
Then mark how with disdainful feet
He kicks her banks, and from the place
That thus refresh'd him, moves with sul-
len pace.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair Maid,
When by this sated Lover tasted;
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted;
When all thy Virgin springs grow dry,
When no streams shall be left, but in
thine eye.

THOMAS CAREW.

ON A NAKED STATUE OF CUPID WITHOUT
ARROWS OR WINGS.

N'OFFRANT qu'un cœur à la Beauté,
Nud comme la Verité,
Sans armes comme l'Innocence,
Sans artes comme la Constance,
Tel fit l'Amour dans le siècle d'Or,
On ne le trouve pas quoique en le cherche
encore.

TO Beauty give your heart, your sighs,
No other offering will she prize;
As Truth should unadorn'd appear,
Behold the God is naked here.

Like Innocence, he has no arms
But those of sweet and native charms,
Nor wish or power has he to fly
Like thy pure spirit, Constancy;
Such in the golden age was Love,
But now, O! whither does he rove?

I. C.

THE MIDNIGHT REVEL.

HARK, how the Daemons of Intempe-
rance yell [fumes,
O'er you Circean bowl, whose poisonous
Involving Reason's seat, to frenzy swell
The reeling sense, and sink the Soul in
glooms!

Now frantic Mirth the grinning' groupe
illumes— [fires!

See how her phosphor-flash each visage
Riot, unrcign'd, his midnight pomp as-
sumes, [spires.

And roaring Nonsense every tongue in-
'Tis done! the furious contest Nature tires,
Oblivion's stupor steeps her closing eye,
Yet oft she starts, while dreaming Thirst
aspires

To catch the fancied potion passing by.
Late Morn returns—faint Nature wakes
again,
Stung with remorse, and agonis'd with pain.

Digitized by Google. HAZEL.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND Session OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 12.

Mr. *Grattan* presented a Petition from the Catholics of Ireland; but, as there were a great number of names attached to the Petition not in the hand-writing of the parties themselves, it was, after a long discussion, withdrawn.

Lord *Castlereagh*, agreeably to notice, brought forward a measure for adding to the internal Defence of the Country. His object was, to have a regular subsidiary force, amounting to six times the number of the Militia, as proposed by Mr. *Yorke* some years ago. On this principle it would appear, from the last returns of the *Volunteers*, that there was now a deficiency of about 30,000 men. But there were besides deficiencies of particular Counties, which would render the whole number necessary to be called on, about 60,000. This he proposed should form a local Militia, and should be balloted for, in their different Counties, in proportion to the deficiency of *Volunteers* in each, from among persons between the ages of 18 and 35. Persons might be allowed to volunteer into this force; but no Substitutes should be allowed, nor any exemptions made but at a very high fine. To render this force as similar as possible to the existing Militia, the Officers should possess the same requisites as to property, except in one instance,—that whoever had held the rank of Field Officer in the Army might hold the same rank here, without regard to any such qualification. Volunteer Corps might, if they chose, transfer themselves with the approbation of his Majesty into this local Militia. The period of service during the year to be 28 days, exclusive of the days for assembling, marching, &c. for which pay to be allowed. The expence would not exceed that of the present Volunteer Establishment. It would not be so great as that of Mr. *Windham's* Training Bill, and would not exceed 4*l.* a man for the year. A Regimental Force of 400,000 men would thus be kept up, ready at all times to act with the regular army and the militia—a force which he submitted was amply sufficient for any emergency, amounting as it would do in the time of war to 650,000, and even in time of peace to 600,000 men, besides the trained population of the Country.

Mr. *Yorke* approved of the substance of the proposition.

Mr. *Windham* begged of Gentlemen on the other side, to put two questions to themselves—1st, What necessity there was for the proposed measure?—2d, Whether it might not be traced to the motive of wishing to bring back the old system of having soldiers for life?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obtained

leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual provision for Stipendiary Curates, and for their residence on their Cures.

April 13.

Lord *Binning* presented the Report of the Sugar Committee. After some observations from different Members, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Biddulph* proposed resolutions for selling the Crown Lands, and transferring the property arising therefrom to the hereditary revenue of the Crown. This was not acceded to; and, requiring the concurrence of the Crown, of course fell to the ground.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 14.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bills which had passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Estcourt* moved for returns of the effective strength of the Militia on the 1st July 1807 and 1st April 1808, with the number who volunteered into the Army, and the numbers wanted on 1st April 1808 to complete each Regiment.—Ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 26.

Mr. *Grant* presented a Petition from the East India Company, stating certain embarrassments under which they at present laboured, and praying a loan from the Country to the amount of 1,800,000*l.* On the question for referring the Petition to the Committee now sitting on East India Affairs, a pretty long conversation ensued; Mr. *Grant* and others maintaining that there were funds more than sufficient to repay any such Loan; while on the other hand, Mr. *Creevey* and others doubted that fact, and conceived that any advance to the Company, in the present state of their affairs, must be esteemed a gift; and not a loan. The question, however, was at length agreed to.

April 27.

Mr. *Alderman Combe* brought in a Bill to render Child-stealing an indictable offence.

In a Committee of Supply, after some discussion, the Irish Estimates for the year were voted.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the sum of 2,253,111*l.* as a surplus arising in consequence of funding Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1807 outstanding, was granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1808.

April 29.

Mr. *Tremayne* brought in a Bill to provide for the burial of dead bodies cast on shore on the coast of England.

Mr.

Mr. Long obtained leave to bring in a Bill to accelerate the auditing of the accounts of the Paymaster-General of the Forces.

In a Committee of Supply, a long debate took place on the question for granting 9,250*l.* for the support of 250 Students of the Roman Catholic persuasion at Maynooth; Sir J. Newport having moved to extend it to 13,000*l.* as had been done by the late Ministry. On a division, the numbers were, for the larger grant 58, for the lesser, 93.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Foster proposed a more gradual Assessment of the fire-hearth.

Mr. Lethbridge proposed a duty of 5*l.* 5*s.* on double-barreled guns, which was opposed; and on a division the numbers were,—for the Motion 17, against it 56.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 2.

Lord Ellenborough brought in a Bill for the relief of persons detained in prison under executions for sums not exceeding 20*l.* exclusive of costs; according to which the debtor is to be entitled to his release at the expiration of 12 calendar months from the period of his first confinement, on application to any of the superior Courts in Westminster Hall, his effects still remaining liable. This his Lordship stated to be merely an experimental measure.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Roberts presented a Petition from the City of Worcester in favour of the Reversion Bill.

Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better collection of the duties on malt, and the preventing of frauds on the revenue in the manufacture thereof.

The Local Militia Bill was read a second time, after a pretty long discussion.

May 4.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved that the House do go into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of making provision for such of the Judges in the Courts of Session and Judiciary, and Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, as, by reason of superannuation, infirmity, or otherwise, might retire from the Scotch Bench.

Mr. J. Abercrombie objected to the comprehending of the Barons of Exchequer in any such grant. They were not to be regarded as Judges, but as holders of sinecure places.—After a considerable discussion on this point, the House divided.—For the Speaker's leaving the Chair 68, against it 25.

Having gone into the Committee on the question for granting three-fourths of their usual Salary to Judges on their retiring from the Bench, the same to be

paid out of the Fund from which Judges Salaries, and other expences connected with the administration of Justice in Scotland, were defrayed, Mr. Banks objected to the fund, and contended that, if proper to be granted, the allowances in question should be paid out of the Pension List, which in Scotland had increased eight-fold during the present reign. On this, another long discussion took place, but the motion was carried, 80 against 31.

In a Committee on the Local Militia Bill, it was split into two—one for England, and a separate Bill for Scotland. The Report to be farther considered that day se'nnight.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the sums of three millions, and of 1,500,000*l.* were ordered to be raised by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5.

Lord Grenville, as a reason for not bringing forward a motion for the repeal of the Orders in Council, stated the prevalence of a report, that in consequence of the probability of the re-establishment of a good understanding with the United States of America, Government had it in contemplation to take a step which would render any such motion unnecessary.

Lord Hawkesbury rose merely to prevent his silence from being construed into an assent to the truth of what had just fallen from the Noble Lord. Here the matter dropped.

The Scotch Judicature Bill was committed. A pretty long discussion took place.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition from Mr. St. John Mason, a Barrister of Ireland, stating that he had been confined for nearly three years, had been badly treated while in confinement, and at length, on the charges against him being found to be utterly groundless, been discharged, with the total ruin of his property, and great injury to his health. The Petition, therefore, prayed relief. After some conversation, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir A. Wellesley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Postmaster-General for Ireland to purchase certain buildings for the purpose of enlarging the Post-Office of Dublin.

Mr. Biddulph opposed the going into a Committee on the Assessed Taxes Bill. A division took place, when the motion for going into the Committee was carried—50 against 21. The measure afterwards passed through a Committee.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, as to the grant to Maynooth College, a very long and animated debate, full of asperity and personalities, took place, Sir J. Newport, Col. Mathew,

Lords H. Petty, Milton, and Porchester, Messrs. C. W. Wynne, Laing, Herbert, Ponsonby, Gratian, Barham, W. Smith, and Tierney, contending that 13,000*l.* should be the sum granted; and Sir A. Wellesley, Messrs. Percival, Wilberforce, Stephens, and Dr. Duigenan, arguing for the smaller sum of 9,250*l.* The two last Gentlemen went the length of thinking that no grant whatever ought to have been made. On a division, the numbers were—for the larger grant 82, for the smaller sum 106—Majority 24.

Another division took place on the motion of Mr. Tierney, for postponing the Resolution till Wednesday, when Mr. Canning might be expected to be present. On this question the numbers were—Ayes 82, Noes 112—Majority in favour of the

Resolution 30. The Resolution for the smaller sum was accordingly agreed to.

May 6.

The Scotch Judges Salary Bill was brought in by the Lord Advocate, and read the first time.

The Bill for preventing Child-stealing, the Intemperance Bill, and the Irish Assessed Taxes Bill, went through Committees.

On the motion of Mr. Horner, an account of the number of appeals and writs of error brought before the House of Lords since the year 1760, was ordered to be laid before the House.

Bills for raising three millions and one million and a half by issues of Exchequer Bills, were read the first time.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 10. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Tropic French privateer, late his Majesty's schooner the King's Fish, or Flying Fish, of 5 guns and 62 men, by the Pheasant Sloop, Capt. J. Palmer.—It also announces that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the Island of Zealand.

Admiralty-office, May 14. Transmitted by Admiral Cochrane:

Cerberus, at Descada, March 30.

Sir, I have the satisfaction to announce to you the capture of the Island of Descada by the force you did me the honour to place under my command.—On the 29th inst. I weighed from Marie Galante with the vessels named in the margin*; and on the 30th, at half past three P. M. the boats under the command of Capt. Sherrieff, of his Majesty's sloop Lily, with a detachment of seamen and marines from each vessel, under their respective commanders, who gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion, stood towards the shore, which was defended by a battery of two nine-pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour, together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about seventy men, who opened their fire upon the boats, when I found it necessary to anchor the squadron with springs on their cables, and commence a cannonading, which soon silenced them, and at four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole Island surrendered without

opposition. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that this capture has been effected without loss; the Commandant, National Officers, and troops, are made prisoners of war, and the Militia have laid down their arms. I should not do justice to the merit of Captain Sherrieff, was I not to express in the highest terms my entire approbation of his conduct, together with Captain Ward, and all the Officers and men employed on this service.

P. S. Under-mentioned is a list of the ordnance and military stores found on the Island; the whole of the great guns I have destroyed as well as the batteries; and the small arms and other military stores I have taken off the Island.

Iron Ordnance.—At the principal Battery, three 24-pounders and two 9-pounders.—At the Grand Bourg, two 9-pounders, and two dismounted 6-pounders.—50 whole barrels of powders—50 muskets.

W. SELBY.

[A Letter from Capt. T. Searle, Commander of the Grasshopper sloop, Gibraltar, April 28, mentions the capture of two Spanish gun-boats, the destruction of two others, and the capture of two valuable vessels from South America. The vessels from South America anchored under a battery close in with Faro, among the shoals; he immediately anchored within range of grape-shot, and, after a very severe action of two hours and a half, the people on shore deserted their guns, two gun-boats struck, and the other two were driven ashore, and were destroyed. The cargoes on board the two Spanish vessels are worth thirty thousand pounds each, which are captured. There was one man killed, the Captain slightly, and three seamen severely wounded. The enemy's loss was very great in the two gun-boats captured; they had forty killed and wounded.—A

Letter

* Cerberus, Lily, Pelican, Express, Swinger, and Mossambique.

GENT. MAG. June, 1806.

Letter from Charles Dashwood, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Franchise*, states, that the French lugger privateer *Le Hazard*, of 4 guns and 50 men, was taken on the 26d of February by the *Franchise*, twelve leagues South of Scilly.—There are in the *Gazette*, three letters, transmitted by Admiral Dacres in the West Indies. The first is from Capt. Symonds, mentioning his having captured the Spanish schooner letter of marque *Santissima Trinidad*, from Puerto Cavallo, bound to Cadiz, pierced for 14 guns, had four mounted, with 20 men.—The next from Lieut. Rorie, mentions the capture of a Spanish felucca letter of marque by the *Fortune* brig, under his command.—A second letter from Capt. Symonds, of the *Tweed*, states, that he had captured the French privateer schooner *L'Adventure*, of three guns, and 52 men. A few days prior to her capture, he destroyed a small schooner, prize and tender to the privateer.

This *Gazette* also contains a Proclamation for the restitution of all Portuguese property detained by this Country.—Also a Proclamation declaring that all his Majesty's subjects may lawfully trade to and from the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, subject to the same duties, &c. to which the trade to and from his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies shall be subject by Law.]

Admiralty-office, May 17. Letter from Capt. Skene, of H. M. S. *Guerrière*, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on-board, Barbadoes, March 19.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French privateer brig *Malvina*, of Nantes, commanded by Mons. Rene Salaua, and mounting 14 guns with 60 men, together with her prize, the British ship *Julians*, were captured on Feb. 15, by his Majesty's ship under my command.

ALEX. SKENE.

Admiralty-office, May 21. This *Gazette* contains a Letter from Capt. Mason, of the *Daphne*, giving an account of the boats of that vessel, and of the *Tartarus*, having, on the night of April 25, cut out ten vessels from Fladstrand, on the coast of Jutland, laden with provisions, and supposed to be bound to Norway. Lieut. Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Master, and three seamen were wounded. The Officers employed on the occasion, and of whose conduct Capt. Mason speaks in terms of warm commendation, were Lieut. Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Roger (Marines); and Messrs. Beazeley, Durell, Elliot, Moore, and Ayton, Midshipmen of the *Daphne*; and Lieuts. Gittens and Patterson, and Midshipmen Septford, Lusanna, and Andrews, of the *Tartarus*. Five of the prizes are brigs of 130 to 190 tons, deeply

laden with grain, &c. three galliots of 110 tons, ditto, a schooner of 80, and a sloop of 90 tons, ditto.

Mr J. T. Cutry, Commander of the Royal George revenue yacht, in a Letter to the Commissioners of the Excise, Edinburgh, announces his having proceeded in quest of the French privateer *Passé Partout*, of 16 four and eight-pounders and 68 men, which he heard to be on the coast, and after a chase of seven hours, got alongside, when, on firing a couple of broadsides she struck.

Capt. Bathurst, of the *Salsette*, communicates to Sir S. Hood, the capture of the Danish privateer *Kræbesmilde*, of eight guns and 31 men, out five days from Copenhagen, and had made no capture.

Admiralty-office, May 24. A letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole, from Mr. J. Kinsman, commander of the Active Excise cutter, dated at Falmouth the 19th inst. stating that, on the 17th, he had captured in the said cutter, after a chase of some hours, the *Deux Freres* French privateer of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage-guns, and manned with 29 men. She had been out four days, and had taken two vessels, one of which was retaken by the Active, and the other by the *Betsy* privateer of Plymouth.

Admiralty-office, May 28. Letter transmitted by Rear-admiral Purvis.

Redwing, at Sea, May 7.

Sir, This morning at day-light, Cape Trafalgar bearing W. N. W. about six miles, an enemy's convoy was discovered coming down along shore. The wind being very light and variable, I was not enabled to close with them before seven o'clock; at that time, being within point-blank shot, the armed vessels hoisted their sails, and forming a close line, swept towards us, indicating an intention to board. The just confidence I place in the officers and men that I have the honour to command, induced me to meet the enemy upon his own terms; and I endeavoured to close, to decide the business as quick as possible, in order to secure the merchantmen.—Upon arriving within musket-shot, a quick and well-directed fire was opened, our guns doing great execution. At nine o'clock, the enemy, completely panic-struck and beaten, pushed their vessels into a heavy surf, sacrificing all their wounded. I instantly sent a boat to try to save as many as I could, as it was distressing to see their situation, but our men were unable to rescue one of them. The merchant vessels, seeing the fate of their convoy, attempted to disperse; some were sunk, others ran into the surf, and in a short time disappeared; the rest were captured, excepting three (two of which were

were armed) that it was not in my power to come up with, owing to our crippled state, having two 24-pounders shot through the foremast, one through the mainmast, and one through the gammoning of the bowsprit, that likewise cut the knee of the head asunder. The steady and cool conduct of the officers and men throughout deserves my warmest praise: and had the enemy possessed resolution enough to have boarded, I could not doubt of the result, though opposed to such superior numbers. My First Lieut. Ferguson, on this as well as on many other occasions, was a good assistant to me. Nothing can exceed his cool determined conduct, which I have so often witnessed. Lieut. Webster likewise executed his duty entirely to my satisfaction, as well as Mr. Davis, Master, and Mr. Horniman, Purser, who were both wounded; the latter, I fear, will lose an eye. It is with the most heartfelt gratification I acquaint you our loss in men is small, as herewith annexed. I am now on my way to Gibraltar, as our masts must be taken out; but I shall lose no time in refitting, and resuming my station.

T. USHER.

Killed and Wounded in the boats.—*Killed*, J. Carter, seaman. *Wounded*, E. Jacobson, seaman, severely; (who was also wounded on board the sloop.) Mr. Davis, Master, slightly; Mr. Horniman, Purser, severely.

List of the Convoy. The Diligent of two 24-pounders, and two 8-pounders, and 60 men, sunk; the Boreas of two 24-pounders and two 8-pounders, and 60 men, sunk; No. 3, of two 24-pounders and one 36-pounder, and 36 men, sunk; No. 6, of one 24 pounder and 40 men, sunk; No. 107, of two 6-pounders and 35 men, escaped; a *Mistiço*, of four 6-pounders and 20 men, taken; a *Felucca*, of four 3-pounders and 20 men, escaped.—Merchantmen: 7 captured, 4 sunk, and 1 escaped.

This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Capt. Campbell, of the *Unite*, announcing the capture of the *Etoile de Buonaparte*, of six guns and 21 men, (15 having deserted previous to her sailing,) having an Aide de Camp of Gen. Berthier on board, with dispatches from Corfu to Ancona, which he destroyed previous to her capture.—A Letter from Capt. Harvey, of the *Standard*, stating the capture of the Italian brig *Friedland*, of 16 guns, and

having on board Don Amilcar Paolucci, commanding in chief the Italian Marine, and Knight of the Iron Crown.—Another Letter from Sir T. Livingstone mentions the capture of two armed vessels, of six guns each, under the protection of the *Torre de Estacio*, on the night of the 6th November, by the boats of the *Renommee* and *Grasshopper*, under the able conduct of Lieut. Webster. Mr. Barton, Purser of the *Grasshopper*, and a seaman of the *Renommee*, were badly wounded on the occasion. The prizes being aground, and it being impossible to take out the people, including several women and children, they were abandoned without being destroyed, as would otherwise have been done.

Admiralty-office, June 11. Letter from Lieut. Lucas to Sir S. Hood.

Hired Cutter Swan, off Bornholm, May 24.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, to-day, at noon, I observed a cutter-rigged vessel standing from the Land towards me. I hove-to, and hoisted a Danish Jack for a pilot, which decoyed her so far from the shore that I was enabled to come up with her before she could reach the land. At two I gave chase, and at four had the satisfaction of getting within gun-shot of her. She then commenced her fire; immediately on which the battery on the shore opened their fire, being about a mile from the beach. The enemy attempting to get a long gun in her stern to bear on me, she was caught in the wind, which enabled me to get within musket-shot; and, after an action of 20 minutes, she blew up and sunk. The state of the weather, being nearly calm under the land, the fire of the batteries and several of the boats coming from the shore, I was under the necessity of quitting the wreck without saving the life of a single one of her crew. The Danish cutter appeared to be a vessel of about 120 tons, and mounting 8 or 10 guns, and apparently full of men. I am happy to add, not a man under my command, or the vessel, received the least damage.

M. R. LUCAS.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Lieut. Price, acting Commander of the *Falcon*, of whose exertions Sir J. Saumarez speaks in terms of the warmest commendation, announcing the capture and destruction of 27 Danish boats off the Islands of Thynoe, Samsøe, &c. in the Belt.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

The Arch-Tyrant of Europe has at length nearly consummated his perfidious labours in Spain; having compelled the wretched CHARLES IV. to resign his sovereignty, and the Prince of ASTURIAS his birth-right, to make way for a crea-

ture of his own; it is supposed, his brother JOSEPH, at present called *King* of Naples: in the mean time, Murat (Grand Duke of Berg, as he is termed) holds the power, as Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom. We annex the following documents, as bearing an official stamp:

Madrid,

Madrid, May 20. The King, the Prince of Asturias, their Royal Highnesses the Infanta Don Carlos, and Don Antonio, have abdicated the Crown and their right thereto, as appears by the following documents, viz.

"I have thought proper to give my beloved subjects this last proof of my paternal love. Their happiness, tranquillity, prosperity, and preservation, and integrity of the dominions that Divine Providence had placed under my sway, have been the sole objects of my constant care during my reign. Every step and measure that have been adopted since my exaltation to the throne of my august ancestors have been directed to those just purposes, and could not be directed to any other. This day, in the extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed, my conscience, my honour, and the good name I ought to leave to posterity, imperiously require of me, that the last act of my sovereignty should be solely pointed to that end, viz. to the tranquillity, prosperity, security, and integrity of the monarchy, whose throne I quit, to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres. Therefore, by a treaty, signed and ratified, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the Emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated that the Crown of Spain and the Indies is always to be independent and entire, as it was under my rule, and likewise that our holy religion is not only to be the predominant one in Spain, but the only one to be observed in all the dominions of the monarchy. Of all which you will take due notice, and communicate it to all the Councils and Tribunals of the Kingdom, Chiefs of Provinces, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, and to all the Justices of Districts, in order that this last act of my sovereignty may be notorious to all and every one in my dominions of Spain and Indies; and you are all to concur and assist in carrying into effect the dispositions of my dear friend the Emperor Napoleon, as they are directed to preserve the peace, friendship, and union between France and Spain, avoiding disorder and popular commotions, the effects of which can only be havoc and destruction of families, and the ruin of all.—Given in Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace of the Government, the 5th May, 1808.

I, THE KING."

To the Governor, ad interim, of my Council of Castile."

"Don Fernando, Prince of Asturias, and the Infantas, Don Carlos and Don Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity that all Spaniards have manifested towards them, with the most poignant grief see them in the present

day plunged in the greatest confusion, and threatened with the most direful calamities resulting therefrom; and knowing that it arises in the major part of them, from the ignorance they are in of the causes of the conduct their Royal Highnesses have hitherto observed, and of the plans now chalked out for the greatest happiness of their country, they can do no less than endeavour to undeceive them, in order that its execution may suffer no impediment, and, at the same time, to testify to them the sincere affliction they profess for them.—They cannot consequently avoid manifesting to them, that the circumstances in which the Prince, by the abdication of the King his Father, took the reins of government, many provinces of the kingdom, and all the frontier garrisons being occupied by a great number of French troops, and more than 60,000 men of the same nation situated in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, and many other data that no other person could possess; all conspired to persuade them, that being surrounded by rocks and quicksands, they had no other remedy, but to choose, among many evils, the one that would be the least productive of calamity—as such, they fixed upon a journey to Bayonne.—On their Royal Highnesses arrival at Bayonne, the Prince, then King, unexpectedly found, that the King his Father had protested against his abdication, pretending it had not been voluntary. Not having accepted the Crown but in the good faith that the abdication was voluntary, he had scarcely ascertained the existence of the protest, when, through filial respect, he restored the Crown; and shortly after, the King his Father renounced it in his name, and in that of all the dynasty, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that, looking to the welfare of the nation, he should elect the person and dynasty who are to occupy it hereafter.—In this state of things, their Royal Highnesses, considering the situation they are in, the critical circumstances of Spain, in which all the efforts of its inhabitants in favour of their rights will not only be useless, but mournful, as they would only cause rivers of blood to flow, and cause the loss at least of a great part of the Provinces, and of all their ultra-marine possessions; and reflecting on the other hand that it would be a most efficacious remedy against so many evils for each of their Royal Highnesses to adhere by himself separately, to the cession of their rights to the throne already made by the King their Father; reflecting also, that the said Emperor of the French binds himself in this case to preserve the absolute independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and of all ultra-marine possessions,

sessions, without reserving to himself, nor dismembering, the least part of its dominions, to maintain the unity of the Catholic Religion, property, laws, and usages, which he secures for the future, and on a sound basis; also the power and prosperity of the Spanish Nation: Their Royal Highnesses believe they give the greatest proof of their generosity, love, and gratitude, for the affection they have experienced, in sacrificing as much as is in their power, their personal interest, for the benefit of the Country; adhering, as they have done, by a particular agreement, to the cession of their rights to the Throne, absolving all Spaniards from their duty in this respect, and exhorting them to look to the interest of their country, remaining tranquil; and expecting their happiness from the sage disposition and power of the Emperor Napoleon; and by shewing their readiness to conform thereto, they will give their Prince and the two Infantas, the greatest testimony of their loyalty, as their Royal Highnesses give them of their fatherly love and affection, by giving up all their rights, and forgetting their own interests to make them happy, which is the sole object of their wishes.

I, THE PRINCE,
CARLOS,
ANTONIO,

"Bourdeaux, 10th May, 1808."

Madrid, May 30. This day the Council of Castile held an extraordinary Assembly, in pursuance of a command from his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in order to proceed to the execution of a Decree and a Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

The Imperial Decree was to the following effect:

"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.

"The King and the Princes of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the Crown*, as is known by their treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile, we have decreed, and do decree, ordered, and do order, as follows:

"Art. I. The Assembly of the Notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne.

* If Buonaparte, however, attaches any importance to a formal act of renunciation by the reigning Family, his object is yet not attained; as Don-Pedro, who is nephew to the old King, is gone with the Portuguese Family to the Brazils,

The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new Government for the kingdom.

"II. Our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

"III. The Ministers, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities are, as far as is requisite, confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as is usual.

"IV. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this Decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 25th of May, 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

Madrid, June 3. This day was published, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of France, &c. a

PROCLAMATION TO THE SPANISH NATION.

The following is a translation of the more important passages:

"Spaniards! After a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine.—Your Princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish Crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity.—Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation.

"Spaniards! I have convened a General Assembly of the Deputies of your Provinces and Towns, that I may know your desires and wants.

"I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious Crown upon the head of one who resembles me: securing you a Constitution which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my will, that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the Restorer of our Country.

"Given at Bayonne, 25th May, 1808."

By virtue of a mandate of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, dated the 22d inst. the existing Commission of Consolidation of the Royal Vales is abolished. The Commission is in future to be composed of the President of Government, of the Supreme Council of Castile, two Ministers of the same Council, a Minister of the Council of the Indies, and of the Council of the Factory, and a Secretary. The functions intrusted

to this Commission are to secularise and sell, as far as is requisite, the Church lands, and to dispatch all other pressing business.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady in Madrid to her Brother in Dublin, dated May 5 :

"Words cannot describe the horror with which we have been surrounded since the first of this month: the approaching storm was expected, but on the 2d, immediately after breakfast, it broke out in the most furious manner. Our friend T. had provided a retreat at his country house, about six miles distant, to which we were to remove that very evening, but the storm overtook us, and stopped our journey; the thunder of the artillery announced the beginning of the business, and in a few minutes after the whole male population of the city appeared in arms; wherever a French soldier was discovered, he was instantly cut down or shot; six of them were put to death under our windows, the scene was dreadful beyond description. After two or three hours carnage, particularly in our great street called Alcala, a reinforcement of Frenchmen poured into the town, and in their turn became the assailants; our doors were burst open by the defeated populace, and seven or eight of the inhabitants took refuge under the couches, and in different parts of the house; but the French soldiers followed them, and in my presence they most unmercifully bayoneted those who had first entered the room, where I and my children sat shivering with horror. The presence of a young French Officer protected us, and he had the humanity to continue in the house the entire of this fatal day, to which I certainly owe the lives of myself and children. All night the inhabitants were forced to illuminate their windows, and fifteen dreadful looking fellows took entire possession of the lower part of the house; they soon broke open the cellars, which they plundered, nor could the presence of the friendly Officer I have mentioned prevent them. The following morning was indeed a scene of horror. Almost every person that passed through the streets was stained with blood, and the dead bodies lay in heaps*; it was reported,

* The accounts relative to the number of lives lost in the insurrection at Madrid, on the 2d, it is said, are much exaggerated. The Captain of a vessel arrived from Cadiz, which port she left on the 12th inst. states, that not more than 300 of the inhabitants, and about 100 French, fell on that occasion. A Military Commission, however, had been established on the 3d, for the trial of the prisoners; the progress of which was so very rapid, that in the course of that and the following day upwards of 130 of the insurgents were put to death by the usual means of military execution.

and I believe with some truth, that MURAT, the French General, intended to erect some works outside the town, to batter it to the ground, in revenge for the lives of his soldiers. This, however, he abandoned. The next day when the tumult had a little abated, T. and I got some articles of plate, and the books of the house, and through the intercession of our French friend, were suffered to remove to his residence at Ombro, where we now are with the children.—You shall hear from me by the first possible conveyance. The chance I have of sending this to Lisbon, is but small, but it may possibly reach you."

The following are the circumstances under which the French obtained possession of Barcelona:—On the 13th of February about 10,000 of their troops arrived in the vicinity of that city. The Commanding Officer applied to the Governor of the place for passports for Valentia, whither, it was pretended, he meant to proceed; but first requested that the men might stop a day or two at Barcelona to refresh themselves. The gates were opened to the Frenchmen; they received a hearty welcome, all the housekeepers vying with each other in shewing them hospitality. At the end of three days the *generale* was beaten, and the whole of the French troops appeared in marching order on the parade. The population of the place assembled to take their leave of their friends—but what was their astonishment when they perceived the Frenchmen divide, one half taking their route to the Citadel, of which they took possession; and the other to Fort Menguí, on the summit of the hill which commands the town! This place being garrisoned by 6000 Spaniards, they were desired to march out, to make room for their friends; the Commandant replied, that he must first wait the instructions of his Government, but that, in the mean time, the French troops should be amply provided with every thing. The French Commander rejoined, that his orders were peremptory, and that he could not delay a moment in putting them in execution. On this the quarters of the Spaniards were peaceably resigned to them.

Letters from Dijon of the 31st ult. inclose copies of the following Proclamation.

"NOBLE ASTURIANS!—I am surrounded on every side, and a victim of the most cruel perfidy. You once saved Spain in worse circumstances: At present, a prisoner, I do not ask of you the Crown; but intreat of you to form a regular plan with the neighbouring Provinces, for the repulsion of a foreign yoke and the redemption of your liberties, by the destruction of the treacherous foe, who deprives of his right your unfortunate Prince

Bayonne, May 8.

FERRERAND."

Under the circumstances, however, in which the Prince was placed, we doubt his hazarding an address to the above effect.

Buonaparte, finding that the Spaniards were strongly attached to Ferdinand VII. devised an expedient which might serve to blast his hopes of ever reigning over the Spanish people. A Gentleman arrived from Cadiz states, that he heard the Common Crier proclaim a Declaration, or a pretended Declaration, made by the Queen at Bayonne, confessing her own infamy, and announcing to the People of Spain, that the Prince of Asturias was not the Son of her husband their lawful King; but that he was begotten in adultery. This base expedient the same person thinks must have been resorted to, for the purpose of counteracting the prevailing sentiments in favour of Ferdinand; as a Red Cockade, with the figure of 7 in the centre, was universally worn.—The Prince of the Peace, according to accounts received at Cadiz from Bayonne, had been put in full possession of his property.

The people are in a state of actual insurrection in Asturias and Galicia, and also in the districts of St. Andero and Leon. An Assembly of Deputies in the Districts we have mentioned has already taken place at Oviedo the capital of Asturias; by authority of which Assembly a formal declaration of war has been published against the French Government. To this Assembly all the districts of Spain are invited to send deputies; and it is proposed to convene the *Cortes*, in order to concert measures for the purpose of delivering the country from its present degradation.—The Marquis de Santa Cruz, who is a Nobleman of considerable importance, particularly in Asturias, and who is in the vigour of youth, is appointed Generalissimo of the patriotic army, which is already considerable, and promises rapidly to increase.

A General Assembly of the Province of Asturias has sent Deputies* to request assistance from England, in rescuing themselves from the tyranny and oppression of the French. They have taken several official documents with them: among these are a full power from the Assembly to enter into and conclude any treaty or alliance

* Viscount Mateossa, a nobleman of considerable local influence; and Don Diego de La Vega. The latter holds the commission of a Lieutenant in the Navy, and acts as Secretary to the Viscount. They are both said to be very intelligent men. Since their arrival, many Cabinet Councils have been held on this important business; and our Government has come to a determination to aid to the utmost of their power the cause of the Patriots of Spain.

with England to assist and promote their cause; a letter to George III. and a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Spain in general. The latter states, that the act by which the King and family of Bourbon have abdicated the throne in favour of whomsoever Buonaparte might be pleased to appoint, being an act of force, and not of choice, they consider themselves absolved from their oath of allegiance, as far as refers to the appointment of a successor; inasmuch as, in case of abdication, the power reverts to the people, from whom it emanated; and consequently, that they are determined to appoint a successor, and to maintain his rights by force of arms. It reminds the brave Asturians, that, in a crisis not less perilous than the present, the invasion of the Moors, their fathers rose in a mass, and preserved their country.—Murat too had issued a Proclamation, equally betraying the rage and the terror pertaining to tyranny. If a single Frenchman fall in any village, town or city, such village, &c. is to be burnt to the ground.

A Spanish Gentleman, arrived in this Country more recently from the Patriots in Spain, brings intelligence to the 6th inst. on which day he quitted Corunna. Wherever he passed, he heard but one sentiment expressed; that of a unanimous resolution to resist the common enemy of mankind.—There were then upwards of 150,000 men in arms in the Provinces of Asturias and Galicia alone: Biscay had joined the patriotic confederacy. Deputies had been sent to all the other provinces; and no doubt was entertained, that the whole Kingdom would speedily present the grand and sublime spectacle of an united people armed in defence of their independence, and resolved to rescue their country from the gripe of a Foreign Tyrant. Several more persons of distinction had repaired to the patriotic standard; and the general character of the Confederacy stamped it as no temporary ebullition of popular feeling, but as a settled and determined combination of the whole.

[We stop the Press to announce the formal Accession of JOSEPH BUONAPARTE TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.]

PORTUGAL.

Gen. Junot, in consequence of the emigration from Lisbon, has declared that any person caught in the attempt to reach or to communicate with the British fleet, or any one assisting in such escape or intercourse, shall be punished with death.

The favourable reception which his Majesty the Emperor and King has given to the Portuguese deputies at Bayonne has, according to letters from Portugal of the 21st of May, revived the hopes of the Portuguese of a happier futurity. This is known by an extract from a letter made public

public by the Duke of Abrantes, Governor-General of Portugal, and written at Bayonne, on the 27th of April by the Portuguese deputies to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

The extract was preceded by the following Proclamation, by his Excellency the Governor-General:

"**PORTUGUESE**—Without doubt you will merit the benevolence of Napoleon the Great; your conduct will prove that you are worthy of independence. It will be a source of great joy to me, if I can contribute to your felicity. Portuguese—continue to live in quiet, and place your confidence in me. The moment approaches when your new organization will take place."

The extract from the letter was to the following effect:

"Countrymen, the confidence with which you honoured us in sending us to the Great Monarch, to be the interpreters of your wishes and sentiments, was granted, that we might submit our dearest interests in the fate of our country, to the decision of the mighty genius who is to renovate Europe. On our arrival at the frontiers of the French empire, we were witnesses of the continual rejoicings of the subjects of the Great Napoleon. This expression of universal joy in France afforded us a presentiment of our felicity.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty devoted the first day of his residence at Bayonne to the reception of his subjects. He was pleased to grant us the second day. He entered into the minutest details respecting all our desires and concerns. Nothing can equal the extent of his genius, the sublimity of his mind, and the generosity of his principles. At the same time that his Majesty condescended to discourse with us, with paternal affability, on the present state of affairs, he made the most important observations upon every thing that could assure our prosperity, and spoke to us with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events have given him over the country. The Emperor observed, that the great distance which separates Portugal from the seat of Government in France, does not permit his watching over the concerns of our country with the same care and solicitude as over the interests of his other subjects, and that he knew the difficulty of entrusting a great power over distant countries to other hands. His Majesty spoke to us with some displeasure, but without any great warmth, of the Prince who governed us, and of his Royal race. He principally treated of the means of raising us to our due station among the powers of the Continent of Europe, and of delivering us from the yoke of British influence, under which we had during so many years suffered. His Majesty said, that he would endure no English colony on the Continent. Finally, he

declared, that our fate was in our own hands; that it depended on the disposition which we should manifest to the world, the uprightness with which we should embrace the general cause of the Continent of Europe, and the firmness with which we should resist temptations to mislead us from the objects in view. See, these are the tokens by which his Imperial and Royal Majesty will recognize whether you are worthy to constitute a nation, support a throne, and have a Prince who will govern you, and fill a rank among the powers of Europe."

The Portuguese Deputation have repaired from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, with the exception of M. de Lima, Ambassador of Portugal in France, who has remained at Bayonne in order to give his Majesty that information concerning the establishments of the country which he may require.

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public by the Duke of Abrantes, Governor-General of Portugal, and written at Bayonne, on the 27th of April by the Portuguese deputies to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

The extract was preceded by the following Proclamation, by his Excellency the Governor-General:

"PORTUGUESE.—Without doubt you will merit the benevolence of Napoleon the Great; your conduct will prove that you are worthy of independence. It will be a source of great joy to me, if I can contribute to your felicity. Portuguese—continue to live in quiet, and place your confidence in me. The moment approaches when your new organization will take place."

The extract from the letter was to the following effect:

"Countrymen, the confidence with which you honoured us in sending us to the Great Monarch, to be the interpreters of your wishes and sentiments, was granted, that we might submit our dearest interests in the fate of our country, to the decision of the mighty genius who is to renovate Europe. On our arrival at the frontiers of the French empire, we were witnesses of the continual rejoicings of the subjects of the Great Napoleon. This expression of universal joy in France afforded us a presentiment of our felicity.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty devoted the first day of his residence at Bayonne to the reception of his subjects. He was pleased to grant us the second day. He entered into the minutest details respecting all our desires and concerns. Nothing can equal the extent of his genius, the sublimity of his mind, and the generosity of his principles. At the same time that his Majesty condescended to discourse with us, with paternal affability, on the present state of affairs, he made the most important observations upon every thing that could assure our prosperity, and spoke to us with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events have given him over the country. The Emperor observed, that the great distance which separates Portugal from the seat of Government in France, does not permit his watching over the concerns of our country with the same care and solicitude as over the interests of his other subjects, and that he knew the difficulty of entrusting a great power over distant countries to other hands. His Majesty spoke to us with some displeasure, but without any great warmth, of the Prince who governed us, and of his Royal race. He principally treated of the means of raising us to our due station among the powers of the Continent of Europe, and of delivering us from the yoke of British influence, under which we had during so many years suffered. His Majesty said, that he would endure no English colony on the Continent. Finally, he

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Decree for uniting Tuscany

TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Art. 1. The Dukedoms of Parma and Piacenza are united to the French Empire under the name of the Department of the Taro; they shall form an inseparable indivisible portion of the French territory, from the period of the notification of the present *Sénatus Consultum*.

2. The States of Tuscany are united to the French Empire, under the name of the Department of the Arno, the Department of the Mediterranean, and the Department of the Ombrone. They shall form an indivisible portion of the French Empire, from the period of the notification of the present Decree.

3. The laws which govern the French Empire shall, in the Departments of the Arno, the Mediterranean, and the Ombrone, be made public before the 1st of January, 1809; the period from which the Constitutional Government for those Departments shall take its commencement.

4. The Department of the Taro, and that of the Arno, shall each have six Deputies in the Legislative Body; the Department of the Mediterranean three; and the Department of the Ombrone three; which will raise the number of the Members of that Body to 342.

5. The Deputies of the Department of the Taro shall be chosen and named without delay, and shall enter the Legislative Body before the Session of 1809.

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Rome, May 21. In *The Courier* of this city, there is the following important decree:—"Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the Kingdoms of Italy and Naples, for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile Power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our Holy Religion: therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports made by the Romish Ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed, and do decree, as follows:

[Here follows the different articles of the Decree, uniting the provinces of the

Papal Territory to the Kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their Government.]

In pursuance of a second Decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other Officers of the Romish Court, born in the Kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 31st of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal Officers were already dismissed.

GERMANY.

All the accounts from the Continent agree in stating, that the utmost activity prevails throughout the dominions of the Emperor of Austria, in putting his Army on the most formidable footing; all persons capable of bearing arms, without distinction of rank, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the Army. These measures, it is stated, have been adopted in consequence of a demand made by Buonaparte, of a passage for his troops through the Austrian Dominions into Turkey; which demand, it is said, the Austrian Government has refused. The force now raising in Austria is greater than was ever yet known, even at the commencement of a war. It is to be designated the National Guard. The present effective force exceeds 200,000, and the new levy is said to be immense.

The *Altona Papers* have lately contained articles which reveal the very melancholy state of humiliation and abjection to which the Powers of the Continent are reduced. The Emperor of Austria has been under the necessity of giving a formal contradiction to the reports in some of the Continental Journals, that there were any extraordinary military preparations going on in his dominions. The King of Prussia also has been obliged to publish a long explanation respecting a vessel sailing under his colours, which was said to have conveyed English merchandise from Sweden to Denmark.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* states, on the authority of Letters from Constantinople, that the truce between the Turks and Russians had been prolonged for two months, under the mediation of the French Ambassador, Sebastiani. It adds, that the Divan was occupied during two days in discussing the demand of France for a passage for her armies through the Turkish territories to Persia, before it agreed to it.

Mecklenburgh, Strelitz and Schwerin have both been received into the Confederation of the Rhine. The latter is to furnish 1900 men.

General Milhaud, who commands at Hanover, has received from Buonaparte the title of Count, and a pension for life of 30,000 francs. Similar favours have

been conferred on numerous other French Generals.

The French camp in the neighbourhood of Berlin is to continue till August or September, and the treasury of that city is charged with providing all necessaries for it.—Prussia, according to the *Neue Zeitung*, has been called upon for a further contribution of six millions of dollars, as the condition for withdrawing the French troops.

Buonaparte has created Marshal Davoust Duke of Auerstadt.

From Königsberg we learn, that the whole Prussian army is nearly disbanded, and that the soldiers have retired to their homes. Not more than 5000 men remain of this once great and flourishing force.

The greatest part of the contribution imposed on the inhabitants of Dantzic has been levied by military execution. For the maintenance of the French troops and of the hospitals, in monthly rotation, eighty of the principal inhabitants were ordered to furnish 1000 dollars Prussian money each; in March, not a fourth part were able to pay, and their effects were seized. The hospitals continued full of French soldiers; and the inhabitants had been again invited to furnish lint and bandages.

DENMARK.

The Spanish troops in Denmark warmly participate in the sentiment of their country towards France, and are reported to have been engaged in numerous affrays with the French troops in Holstein and Flornia. The regiment of Catalonia, which is at Nyborg, is stated to have manifested such inveterate hostility as to have made it necessary to withdraw from the town the French troops who were stationed there. The desertion too has been so great, that the Marquis Románzo has found it necessary to declare, in his public orders, that desertion will in future be punished by death, without consideration, to the previous merit or character of the offender.

SWEDEN.

His Swedish Majesty has commenced one of the grandest internal improvements that any country has displayed in the present times; namely, to connect the North and Baltic seas together, through the heart of Sweden, by means of a canal (large enough for vessels usually navigating the Baltic Seas), which will commence at Söderköping, in the Baltic Sea, pass along to the lakes Rösen, the Western and the Wiken into the Wänern lake; from whence the navigation is already complete down to Gottenburg.

RUSSIA.

The Petersburg Court Gazette of the 9th April contains a Proclamation for uniting Swedish Finland to Russia.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. announce that in that place negotiations are carrying on with great activity for the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Porte; and that it is very probable that the last power will, by this peace, cede Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

SCOTLAND.

June 16. This morning, the bodies of John Robertson, flax-dresser in Dundee, and Elizabeth Sims, a young woman, were found drowned in the bed of the Tay, opposite Tay-street. They were observed late on Wednesday night, walking together along the Yeamon shore; but where or in what manner they met their melancholy fate, is not known. Robertson has left a wife and several children.

Some time last year, a young man at Zachale, Blairgowrie, N. B. having shot at and wounded a young otter, carried it home with him, where it soon recovered, and has now become as tame as a lap dog. It follows the young man where he desires it, and obeys his commands with punctuality; and lately has been in the practice of accompanying him to the lochs and rivers in the neighbourhood, where he dives for fish, brings them to land, leaves them with its keeper, and returns in search of more.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 11. This morning a reputable man of the name of Googer, recently a toymaker in Holborn, was found dead in a field leading from Dunsdale to Hemphel, with his throat cut. An inquisition was taken on the body on the following day, when it appeared that the deceased had been at the pitched battles on Tuesday, and from documents found in his pocket, he had backed Gregson and Cropley, two of the losers, in the late abominable pugilistic contests, to the amount of about 600l. From this and other circumstances, it was evident that his losses had contributed to his shocking death. He had three guineas in his pocket.

May 25. This day a shocking circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of Folkehampton. Mr. Webb, of Musley, was married on the preceding Sunday, to an amiable young lady of that place; and only a few hours after, he astonished the family with symptoms of insanity. In this sad state, he on this day destroyed several sheep. He next got possession of a razor, and dreadful to relate, he first cut his wife's throat, and then his own; almost every person who attempted to secure him was wounded. Neither he nor his wife are expected to recover.

May 26. This morning, about ten terrible fire broke out at Alder parish

parish of *Haslemham*, in the Isle of Ely, which raged with great fury for several hours, and destroyed nine dwelling-houses, with barns and out-buildings belonging. Part only of the property was insured. It was occasioned by a farmer's son incautiously firing at a hawk which was carrying off some poultry, when part of the wadding fell upon the thatch of a barn.

May 29. Lately a very melancholy accident occurred by the upset of one of the Portsmouth coaches, near *Kingsdon*, through which we are sorry to state, that no less than three of the inside passengers lost their lives on the spot, and three or four of the outsiders had their limbs broken; some of whom are at present in so deplorable a situation that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

May 31. During the storm this day, about three in the afternoon, an ash-tree in the earl of Portsmouth's park, Hampshire, was shivered to pieces by the lightning. A brace of bucks were under the tree; one was struck dead, and the other much injured. Several deer were about 57 yards West of the tree, one of which was also struck dead.—On the same day a ball of fire entered the side, and came out at the roof, of a barn belonging to Mr. *Bergrove*, at *South Moreton*, near *Wallingford*, Oxfordshire. It set fire to the thatch; but, there being a number of persons on the spot, it was prevented from spreading, by taking the thatch off the roof.—At *Warrminster* a ball of fire fell on a thatched public-house, and penetrated through two floors into a kitchen, where it exploded, and set the house on fire, nothing being saved except the stock of beer. Two adjoining houses were burnt to the ground, notwithstanding the torrents of rain that poured down during the time.—A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning passed over the city of *Bristol*. We have not heard of any serious injury being sustained by it.

June 1. Several disturbances have taken place among the weavers in Lancashire, relative to the prices of their wages. A meeting of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester was this day held, at which it was unanimously agreed to advance the wages 20 per cent. upon the present prices, and to make a further advance on the 1st of August. The proposition unfortunately, had not the desired effect. The weavers demanded an advance of 6s. 8d. in the pound sterling, and still refused to return to their work. Five thousand of them, it is said, assembled at a village between Manchester and Bury; and the cavalry went from Manchester to disperse them. At Bolton and Bury there was considerable disorder; but the weavers at Manchester, though refusing to work, were very peaceable; Manchester

was full of soldiers. The Volunteers had been on duty all day, and were to mount guard all night in two separate parts of the town.—The London Gazette of the 14th inst. contains a Proclamation for apprehending the persons concerned in the late outrages at *Rochdale*; who are described to have on the 30th ult. "broke open the private houses of cotton and woollen weavers, carried off their shuttles and other implements of weaving, and demolished the glass windows of the office where the magistrates were then met for transacting public business, by throwing large stones therat, several of which stones wounded the special constables then in attendance; and in the evening of that day broke open and entirely burnt down the prison then and there being: And, on Tuesday the 31st of the said month of May, such rioters continued their depredations, and in the evening thereof extorted money from divers peaceable inhabitants of the said town and parish of *Rochdale*, by gathering themselves together in large bodies, and menacing to burn their houses, factories, mills, &c. and proceeded to such extremities, that the lives of individuals were not only threatened, but in most imminent danger."—We are very sorry to find that the weavers in Lancashire still continue their refractory proceedings. On the 20th inst. large bodies of them again assembled in *St. George's Fields*, Manchester, and in the neighbouring streets, and not only stopped all the looms they found at work, but interrupted every weaver coming in with finished pieces, or going out with fresh work, forcing the workmen to return from whence they came. Considerable bodies of them again assembled on the 21st, but indicated rather a peaceable disposition. Parties of the 4th Dragoons patrolled the streets during the day.

June 1. Lately, during the conveyance of part of the baggage of the *Usk Volunteer Infantry* to that place, on the road between *Cardiff* and *Newport*, two privates who had the care of the baggage, having permitted a sailor who was smoking his pipe to ride in the cart, the fire from the pipe communicated to a cask of ammunition, which instantly exploded, by which means the sailor was killed on the spot, and the unfortunate soldiers were so dreadfully scorched, that their lives are despaired of.

June 3. This day was executed at *Guernsey*, pursuant to his sentence, *Robert Wilson* (alias *Jame Wood*), a private in the *Royal York Rangers*. On Sunday the 15th of May, he entered the house of *Michael Perri*, in the *Vale Parish*, with an intention to plunder; meeting a defenceless woman 75 years of age; piously engaged in devotions suitable to the Sabbath,

he in the most deliberate manner cut her throat with a razor, and nearly severed her head from her body. He was concerned with the notorious Abershaw, whom he called his father, and repeatedly expressed his determination to die *game*, as resolutely as his other associates in villainy and murder.

June 4. This evening the *Glasgow* mail-coach was overturned between Barnet and Welwyn: the guard was killed on the spot; and the coachman severely hurt. There were two ladies and a gentleman passengers; one of the former dislocated her shoulder, the other escaped unhurt, and the gentleman experienced a trifling injury.

June 12. An affray took place at *Chatham* early this morning, between some bricklayers' labourers and three soldiers belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery. After pelting each other for some time, a more serious scuffle ensued between one of the labourers and one of the soldiers, in which the latter, after receiving some severe blows on the head, stabbed the former with his bayonet in his breast. The labourer, whose name was William Chesson, expired almost instantly. Philip Archer, the soldier who stabbed him, was the next day committed to Maidstone gaol, to take his trial at the next Assizes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Feb. 12.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Charles Madryll, of Papworth Everard, in the county of Cambridge, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants, and in the commission of the peace for the said county, and to Frances Madryll his wife, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Charles Cheere, late of Westbourn Green, in the parish of Raddington, in the county of Middlesex, esq. deceased, who was the younger brother of Sir William Cheere, late of White Rothing, in the county of Essex, and of Rathbone-place, in the said county of Middlesex, Clerk, baronet, also deceased, his Royal licence and authority, that they may take and use the surname of Cheere, in addition to and after that of Madryll; that the said Charles Madryll may bear the Arms of Cheere, with a due distinction; and that the surname of Cheere only may be taken and used, and also the Arms of Cheere borne by the issue of their marriage; such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the *Heralds' Office*.—*Gazette*.

Tuesday, May 31.

Sir Thomas Hardy attended this day at the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, where he was presented with the Freedom of the City and an elegant Sword, voted to him by the Corporation of London. The

Chamberlain in a very appropriate speech, in presenting the Sword, dwelt upon what the country owed to the gallant and much-lamented Lord Nelson, under whose flag the worthy Captain had so much signalised himself.

Thursday, June 2.

This morning a fire broke out at Mr. Barnard's, the Bricklayer's Arms, in Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, which consumed the whole of the premises, together with nearly all the stock and furniture. A vat full of gin was rolled into the street, containing near 500 gallons, which was started by rolling, and the liquor spilled.

Early this morning in a field at the back of the Queen's Head and Artichoke public house, leading to Camden Town, Mr. Joachim, of Pratt-place, Camden Town, was found dead. In the afternoon he went to visit Mr. Moss, who resides at Cumberland-place, Lisson Green, and received some money. When he left Mr. Moss, he said he was going to Salisbury place, where he stopped to see some persons play at skittles till a late hour. About half past eleven o'clock, the landlord of the Queen's Head and Artichoke public house heard the report of a pistol, and the cry of "murder!" It was supposed Mr. J. was then attacked by robbers, and that he being a resolute man had resisted their attack. In corroboration of this, his stick was found with some large marks upon it, as if it had given some violent blows. His watch was stolen, and it is supposed he had bank notes about him to the amount of 100*l.* of which it is conjectured the villains had by some means got information. A large bullet had entered the left side, and passed through his heart.

Saturday, June 4.

This day our venerable and beloved Sovereign completed his 70th year. We are happy to say, that, with the exception of his eye-sight, the general state of his health is as good as it has been at any period of his long reign. We trust he will long live happy in the affections of his people, and affording them the protection of a parent. The Court was very humbly attended. In the evening the illuminations were general and splendid; and every demonstration of joy distinguished the whole of the day.

Tuesday, June 7.

This afternoon, a melancholy accident happened near Putney-bridge, to John Cooper, Charles Grant, and Richard Northern, the former a journeyman, the latter apprentices, to Mr. Bensley, printer, Bolt-court, Fleet-street. A party had agreed to spend the day up the river, but the whole declined except the above three; they proceeded without a wateeman, and being unacquainted with the management of

of a boat, it upset, and two of them were drowned. The body of Northern was found about a quarter of an hour after the accident, and he was recovered by the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society.

Sunday, June 19.

A dreadful affray took place this night in Whitechapel, between a body of Portuguese and a body of American sailors. The forces had been assembled on both sides during the course of the day, and about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement; they fought with sticks, stones, swords, knives, and every other weapon that they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several wounded, two of whom are not expected to recover. One of the men who was killed had his skull fractured by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ringleaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Monday, June 19.

At the Annual Rowing-match for Astley's Prize Wherry, this day, a young man, between 18 and 19, unfortunately fell off a barge, owing to the great pressure of the crowd on the Lambeth side of Westminster-bridge. After having remained in the water about 20 minutes, the body was picked up. All the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society were practised, but to no effect.

Tuesday, June 14.

This morning an inquest was held at the Swan, the corner of Church-street, Lambeth, on the body of Miss Jemima Prosser, about ten years of age, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in the Strand, who lost her life by falling from a barge into the Thames about four o'clock on Sunday evening last. She had just returned from boarding-school, and was on a visit at the house of Mr. Davies in Northumberland-street. The deceased went in company with Miss Anne Davies on board a barge at the end of the street, it being a fine evening, and the tide high up. As they walked along the gunwale of the vessel, Miss D. who was foremost, suddenly missed her companion, and, upon looking into the water, she could discern her cloaths, though her face was not visible. She gave an alarm, but the body had sunk before a boat could reach the spot. Several persons repeatedly endeavoured with drags to recover the body; but it was not found until between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night, when T. Puffin, a waterman, saw the body lying partly on the shore, and partly immersed in water, opposite Lambeth Palace. *Verdict Accidental Death.*

Saturday, June 18.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John Tipping, of

Stokesley, in the county of York, esq. a Major-general in the Army, and to John Wardell the elder, of Guisborough, in the said county, ~~grant~~ the acting executors and trustees named in the last will and testament of Thomas Wayne, late of Angrove Hall, in the said county of York, esq. deceased, in behalf of Thomas Moore Harrison, a minor (son of Richardson Harrison the elder, of the First Fruits Office, Inner Temple; London, esq.) his Royal licence and authority, that he the said Thomas Moore Harrison and his issue may assume and take the surname of Wayne, and also bear the Arms of Wayne only; such Arms being first duly exemplified, according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office: And also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms. *Grantee.*

Sunday, June 19.

This morning Benjamin Thornhill, a prisoner in Newgate, was discovered hanging by a rope fastened to the top of the privy of the ward in which he was confined. Immediately after he was cut down, medical assistance was procured, and every effort to restore animation resorted to, but without effect. He was at the February Old Bailey Sessions convicted of robbing his master, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Wednesday, June 20.

This day two officers of Hatton Garden office took a man into custody at Battle-bridge, charged with horse-stealing. They put him into the lock-up-room till he should have his hearing; but in less than an hour he was found dead, having hung himself by means of his handkerchief fastened to a bar at the top of the room. He was taken to a public-house near the office for a coroner's inquest; which has been since held, and the jury brought in a verdict of *felo de se*. The body was in consequence buried in the cross-road at the end of Hatton Garden.

Friday, June 24.

This day Aldermen Joshua-Jonathan Smith and Claud Stephen Hunter were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

A female some days ago threw herself over Blackfriars Bridge. She was a fine young woman, the daughter of a respectable tradesman. A young man, who was a journeyman letter-founder, lodged in the father's house. They conceived a mutual affection; but the girl's father forbade them to marry, on the supposed ground of inequality of circumstances. They attempted to make a run-away match; but were detected, and the father got the young man pressed. His friends procured his discharge; but in the mean time the girl had destroyed herself. Her body was picked up off Pickle Herring Stairs, about a mile from where she threw herself in.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, 22 Ky. Joseph Goodhall, D. D. March 29, appointed a prebendary of his Majesty's Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Val, dec.—Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, April 6. Rev. Frederick Blomberg, M. A. appointed a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Smith, dec.

Carlton-house, April 20. Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Lord Lake, dec.—[Mr. S. has appointed Charles Carpenter, esq. of Modkham, his deputy.]

Foreign-office, April 23. James Gambier, esq. appointed his Majesty's consul general in the Portuguese dominions in South America.—*Queen's Palace, April 27.* James Gambier, esq. knighted.

Admiralty-office, April 28. Admirals of the White, Charles Buckner, esq. and Allan-Lord Gardner, to be Admirals of the Red.—Admirals of the Blue, from Robert Wyn, esq. to Alexander Graham, esq. to be Admirals of the White.—Vice-admirals of the Red, from John Brown, esq. to Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to be Admirals of the Blue.—Vice-admirals of the White, from James-Hawkins Whitshed, esq. to Peter Apin, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—Vice-admirals of the Blue, from George Bowen, esq. to Edward Thornbrough, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the White.—Rear-admirals of the Red, from Thomas Drury, esq. to Richard Beger, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—Rear-admirals of the White, from Jonathan Faulkner, esq. to William Essington, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, from John M'Donnell, esq. to Sir Edmund Nagle, knt. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, from John Wells, esq. to Herbert Sawyer, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Captains, from Robert-Devereux Fancourt, esq. to Thomas Bertie, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.—Charles Boyles, esq. Sir Thomas Williams, knt. William Hargood, esq. and Robert Moorson, esq. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Edward Buller, esq. the Hon. Robert Stopford, William Lochner, esq. and Thomas Foley, esq. appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

War-office, May 6. Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25.—Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness Adolphus-Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25.—Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness

William-Frederick-Duke of Gloucester, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25.—Lieutenant-generals, from Edward Paulling to Sir James Pakeney, bart. to be Generals in the Army.—Major-generals, from the Hon. Robert Taylor to Ferdinand Baron Hompesch, to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.—Colonels, from William-Carr Beresford, of the 88th Foot, to the Hon. William Stewart, of the 95th Foot, to be Major-generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, from Thomas Barrow, of the 5th West-India Regiment, to Francis-John Wilder, of the 35th Foot, to be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, the Hon. George De Grey, of the 1st Dragoon, and Samuel Hawker, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Aides-de-Camp to the King.—Majors, from George-Herbert Adams, of the 66th Foot, to Richard Collins, of the 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.—Captains, from Edmund Coghlan, of the 8th Garrison Battalion, to William Collis, of the 27th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Whitehall, May 7. Right Hon. Henry Errol Mulgrave, Vice-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. William-Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, esqrs. the Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, esq. and Rear-admiral William Donnett, appointed commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, &c. &c.

War-office, May 10. Lieut.-gen. Robert Morse, of the Royal Engineers, to be General in the Army.—Major-gen. William Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-general in the Army.—Colonels, from John Eveleigh to Edward Stephens, to be Major-generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, from Theophilus Lewis to David Collins, to be Colonels in the Army.—Majors, from Robert Stewart to Alexander Brice, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.—Captains, from William-Henry Boys to John Long, to be Majors in the Army.

Queen's Palace, May 11. Mr. Justice John Bayley knighted, on his appointment as one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

Queen's Palace, May 25. Right Hon. Jn. Jeffreys, Earl Camdon, K. G. lord president of the Privy Council, sworn lord-lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of the city of Canterbury.

Dorning-street, May 27. Brigadier-general James Montgomerie, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Dominica in America.

Whitehall, June 14. Right Rev. Dr. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, bishop of Hereford, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Worcester, *sine* Dr. Hurd, dec.

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Friday, June 22.

This day Aldermen Joshua Jonathan Smith and Claud Stephen Hunter were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

A female some days ago threw herself over Blackfriars Bridge. She was a young woman, the daughter of a respectable tradesman. A journeyman letter-writer, who was at her father's house, saw her go down, and was so much affected by the sight, that he immediately went to the spot, and found her dead. The body was recovered, and is now lying in state at the residence of the letter-writer.

Major J. H. ...
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Major ...
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Charles Henry Prince & Co.,
Princes & Co.,
Duchess of Cornwall,
[Mr. & Mrs. General]
esq. of [?]
[?]
esq. [?]
and in the [?]
America—
October 20, 1871

Administration.

the White House—
John Jay—
Red—
Mason, ex-
belonging to
of the Red.
Charles Carter,
the Blue—
from James H.
ter Appleton,
Red—
George Brown,
Drought, ex-
White.—
Thomas Dorr,
ex-
Belonging to the
than Fairbank,
ex-
Belonging to the
McDonough, ex-
last, to be Rep-
Belonging to the

Their efforts of the past
 from Robert Devereux, Duke
 Thomas Bertie, earl of Devon
 of the Duke—Caroline Stuart
 Thomas Williams, earl of
 and Robert Williams
 of his House
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Abstract

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and statistical software to ensure the reliability of the findings.

3. The third part presents the results of the study, showing a clear trend of increasing participation over time. The data indicates that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the current state of affairs.

4. The fourth part discusses the implications of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should focus on identifying the factors that influence participation levels.

5. The final part concludes the document by summarizing the key points and reiterating the importance of ongoing research in this field.

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Ditto.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RICHARD DYOT, esq. of Freefold, elected recorder of the city of Lichfield, *vice* Gresley, dec.

Lord Bayning, elected high steward of Yarmouth, Norfolk, *vice* Marquis Townshend, dec.

Dr. Kidd, professor of chemistry at Oxford, elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, *vice* Sir C. Pegge, resigned.

W. W. Morcrist, esq. LL. D. of Balliol college, Oxford, appointed advocate-general at Malta.

John Atkins, esq. elected alderman of Wallbrook ward, London, *vice* Rowcroft, resigned; and William Plomer, esq. of Coleman-street ward, *vice* Lea, resigned.

William Howell, esq. elected water-bailiff of the city of London, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Mr. William Knyvett, appointed composer to his Majesty's Chapels Royal, *vice* Mr. Knyvett, sen. resigned.

Mr. Charles Evans, appointed one of the gentlemen of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, *vice* Ayrtou, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Ibbotson, son of the Rev. Adam L. vicar of Garton, co. York, Skorne V. and Lowthorp and Ruston Parva perpetual curacies, near Killham, in the said county, *vice* Lea, dec.

Rev. I. Ford, M.A. and fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, elected to the perpetual curacy of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, *vice* the Rev. T. Lee, president of the same college, resigned.

Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. St. Mary Wallingford R. Berks, *vice* Pentycross, dec.

Rev. John Green, M. A. South Kilvington R. co. York, *vice* Henson, dec.

Rev. Joseph Allen, prebendary of Westminster, Battersea V. Surrey.

Rev. Peter Hawker, jun. Wootton and Otterden R.B. Kent, *vice* Brydges, dec.

Rev. John Seagur, Welch Becknor R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Wm. Shaw, D. D. rector of Cholvey, co. Somerset, Schole juxta Mare R. in the same county.

Rev. William-Harry-Edward Bentinck, Siggleshorpe (otherwise Sigglesthorpe) R. co. York; Rev. Cayley Illingworth, rector of Scampton and Epworth, co. Lincoln, to the archdeaconry of Stow, and the prebend of Liddington, in Lincoln cathedral; and the Rev. Thomas Brand, rector of Waythe, near Ripon, to be chancellor and residentiary of Lincoln cathedral; all *vice* Wharton, dec.

Rev. Edward-Charles Dowdeswell, D. D. to be a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Fawcett, M. A. rector of Bradden, Aynhoe V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Daniel Renaud, Doswall Callow V. and Acombury perpetual curacy.

Rev. . . . Fielde, Lancing V. Sussex.

Rev. Frederick Hottens, vicar of St. Peterburgh, Darby, Deannington V. Suffolk, *vice* Longe, resigned.

Rev. W. Collett, Swanton Morley V. Norfolk, *vice* Larwood, dec.

Rev. J. Petri, B. A. North Cave V. in the diocese of York, *vice* Gee, resigned.

Rev. G. Brown, St. Cuthbert R. with St. Helen's on the Walls, and All Saints, Peasholme, united, and Holy Trinity V. in Micklegate, all in York, *vice* Newton, dec.; and Rev. Joseph Hargrave, M. A. St. Michael's, Spurriergate, E. York, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Rev. Robert Freer, Hovingham perpetual curacy, co. York, *vice* Forth, resigned.

Rev. Johnson Baines, M. A. Burwell V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Turner, dec.

Rev. Charles Burne, Tedburn St. Mary R. Devon.

Rev. John Storer, B. A. Hawksworth R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Joseph-Stephen Pratt, vicar of Peterborough, to a prebendal stall in Peterborough cathedral, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. John Holme, M. A. Hinton St. Andrew V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Frodsham Hodson, B. D. St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Henshall, dec.

Rev. Charles-Augustus Stuart, M. A. Bawmarsh R. and Braithwells V. near Doncaster, co. York, *vice* Rev. George-Auriol-Hay Drummond, son of Archbishop D.—Rev. John Surtees, Edmonthorpe R. co. Leicester, *vice* Stuart, resigned.

Rev. Charles Phillott, M. A. curate of St. Michael's in Bath, Badsey and Wickhamford perpetual curacies, co. Worcester, *vice* Hon. and Rev. Hay Drummond, dec.

Rev. J. Radcliffe, Littlebourn V. Kent, *vice* Price, dec.

Rev. John Harvey, late curate of March in the Isle of Ely, Cuddicot V. Herts.

Rev. George Howes, M. A. Gazeley-um-Kentford V. Suffolk; and the Rev. James Oakes, rector of Tostock, Rattlesden R. Suffolk; both *vice* Dove, dec.

Rev. Daniel Ferguson, B. A. rector of Broughton-Sulney, Notts, Walkington R. near Beverley, co. York.

Rev. Robert Pritchard, D. D. Rotherfield Peppard R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Richard-Holmden Amphlett, M. A. Hadsor R. co. Worcester, *vice* Rev. John Amphlett, D. D. resigned.

Rev. Robert Uvedale, M. A. Fotherby-cum-Brackenbury V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. — Pitchford, Hart V. Durham; and Rev. Dr. Prosser, prebendary of Durham, appointed archdeacon of that diocese; both *vice* Pye, dec.—Rev. Henry Phillpotts, Galeshead R. Durham, *vice* Prosser, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Cantherley, Rayston V. Herts, *vice* Shield, resigned.

Rev. W. Rowe, St. John R. Cornwall. Rev.

Rev. Thomas Paley, M. A. Aldrington R. Sussex, *vice* Deighton, dec. This rectory, worth upwards of 400l. a year, in the gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge, contains neither church, house, nor inhabitant.

Rev. Burke, Oswestry V. Salop, *vice* Griffiths, dec.

Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, B.D. dean of Chester, Tarporley R. co. Chester, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. T. Arnold, B.A. Roydon V. Essex.

Rev. Richard Snape, Brent-Eleigh R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Harvey Marriott, Claverton R. co. Somerset, *vice* Graves, resigned.

Rev. Randolph-Richard Knipe, M. A. rector of Walter-Newton, co. Huntingdon, West-Wickham R. Kent,

Rev. John Dunsterville, B. A. chaplain to the gallant Rear-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, bart. and eldest son of B. D. esq. of Plymouth, appointed chaplain of Cannanore, on the Madras Establishment.

Rev. John Hunt, B. D. South Walsham R. Norfolk; and Rev. Francis Ellis, B. D. Rockland R. in the same county; both *vice* Marsh, dec.

Rev. Harrison, St. Saviour's chaplaincy, in the borough of Southwark, worth 500l. a year.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, R. A. Trinity chapel, Whitehaven, *vice* Church, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Leigh, M. A. to hold St. Magnus the Martyr and St. Margaret RR. New Fish-street, London, with Wickham-Bishops R. Essex.

Rev. Henry Jenkin, D.D. to hold Wotton and Abinger RR. Surrey, *vice* Taylor, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April **DRURY-LANE.**

2. The World!—The Deserter.
4. Ditto—Tekeli.
5. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
7. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
9. Ditto—Ways and Means.
10. Ditto—Tekeli.
19. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
20. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
21. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
22. Ditto—*Caractacus*.
- 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. Ditto—No Song No Supper.

May 2. The Heir-at-Law—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Minor.

3. The Jew of Mogadore—Fortune's Fro.
4. Ditto—*Caractacus*. [lick.
5. Ditto—Ditto.
6. The World!—Ditto.
7. The Jew of Mogadore—Ditto.
9. The Wife of Two Husbands—The Hunter of the Alps. [Pay.
10. The Jew of Mogadore—The Devil to
11. The Honey-Moon—*Caractacus*.

GRANT. MAG. JUNE, 1809.

12. Which is the Man?—The Purse—The Highland Reel.

13. The World!—*Caractacus*.

14. The Jew of Mogadore—Three Weeks after Marriage. [Emmeline—Tekeli.

16. Much Ado about Nothing—Edgar and

17. The World!—*Caractacus*.

18. The Travellers—Blue Devils.

19. The World!—Ella Rosenberg.

20. Kais—*Caractacus*.

21. The Inconstant—The Mayor of Garrat.

23. False Alarms—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Irishman in Italy.

24. The World!—Ella Rosenberg.

25. The Wife of Two Husbands—Blue Devils—The Devil to Pay.

26. The Heir-at-Law—Edgar and Emmeline—*Caractacus*. [Tom.

27. First Love—Mrs. Wiggins—Peeping

28. The Haunted Tower—The Weathercock

30. The Cabinet—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [able Surprise.

31. The School of Shakspeare—The Agree- June 1. The Myrious Bride—Edgar and Emmeline—The Mayor of Garrat.

2. The West Indian—Blue Devils—Ella

3. The Duenna—The Sultan. [Rosenberg.

4. [Whitsun eve; no Performance.]

6. The Mysterious Bride—*Caractacus*.

7. John Bull—Tekeli. [Ella Rosenberg.

8. Deaf and Dumb—Lovers' Quarrels—

9. The Soldier's Daughter—Mrs. Wiggins—The Poor Soldier.

10. The Country Girl—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Shipwreck.

11. The Mountaineers—The Weathercock.

13. Ways and Means—The Irishman in London—The Marriage Secret

14. The Mysterious Bride—Sylvester Daggerwood—Ella Rosenberg.

15. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Rosina.

16. Love in a Village—Mayor of Garrat.

17. Belle's Stratagem—No Song No Supper.

18. A Trip to Scarborough—The Purse—Rosina.

April **COVENT-GARDEN.**

1. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two Miscellaneous Acts.

2. The Merchant of Venice—Bonifacio

4. Othello—Ditto. [and Bridgetina.

5. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.

6. The Messiah. [Bridgetina.

7. The Man of the World—Bonifacio and

8. Grand Selection of Sacred Music.

9. The Fashionable Lover—The Blind Boy.

10. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose. [Bridgetina.

11. The Mountaineers—Bonifacio and

12. The Man of the World—Harlequin and Mother Goose.

13. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Ditto.

14. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.

15. Hamlet—Who Wins?

16. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose. [To-morrow.

17. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

18. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

19. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

20. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

21. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

22. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

23. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

24. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

25. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

26. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age

27. The

27. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
28. *The Man of the World*—Tom Thumb.
29. *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*—Who Wins? [Mode.
30. *The Merchant of Venice*—Love à-la-May 2. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother
3. *Bonduca—We Fly by Night.* [Goose.
4. *The Man of the World*—Tom Thumb.
5. *Bonduca—Who Wins?*
6. *The Tempest*—The Review.
7. *The Fashionable Lover*—Who Wins?
9. *Hamlet*—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
10. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*—Tom
11. *Macbeth*—Love à-la-Mode. [Thumb.
12. *King Henry IV. Part I.*—Who Wins?
13. *The Wheel of Fortune—Follies of a Day.*
14. *The Man of the World—Peeping Tom.*
16. *King Richard the Third*—Harlequin and
17. *Pizarro—Blind Boy.* [Mother Goose.
18. *King Lear—The Day after the Wedding; or, A Wife's First Lesson*—Raymond and Agnes. [Wind.
19. *Two Faces under a Hood—Raising the*
20. *The Man of the World*—Tom Thumb.
21. *The Revenge*—Love à-la-Mode.
23. *King Lear*—Harlequin and M. Goose.
24. *Match-making; or, 'Tis a Wise Child that Knows its own Father*—Personation—The Blind Boy. [in London.
25. *The English Fleet in 1342*—The Irishman
26. *King Lear*—Raymond and Agnes.
27. *The Way to Get Married*—The Blind
28. *The Duenna*—Love à-la-Mode. [Boy.
30. *King Lear*—Harlequin and M. Goose.
31. *The Blind Bargain*—The Review.
- June 1. *Alexander the Great*—Oscar and Malvina. [nes.
2. *Inkle and Yarico*—Raymond and Agnes.
3. *The Man of the World—The Recruiting Serjeant*—The Deserter of Naples.
4. *The Messiah.*
6. *King Lear*—Oscar and Malvina.
7. *The Wonder!*—Raymond and Agnes.
8. *King Richard the Third*—The Apprentice—The Blind Boy.
9. *The Road to Ruin*—Oscar and Malvina.
10. *The Wanderer*—Tom Thumb.
11. *Speed the Plough*—The Blind Boy.
13. *Pizarro*—Who Wins?
14. *The School of Reform*—The Day after the Wedding—Harlequin and M. Goose.
15. *The English Fleet in 1342*—The Lie of the Day. [the Wedding—Tom Thumb.
16. *Abroad and at Home*—The Day after
17. *Begone dull Care*—Who Wins?
18. *The Road to Ruin—Of Age To-morrow.*
20. *Hamlet*—Who Wins?
21. *Laugh When You Can—The Portrait of Cervantes; or, The Plotting Lovers—The Turnpike-Gate.*
22. *Douglas—The Rival Soldiers*—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
23. *The Suspicious Husband*—Poor Soldier.
24. *School of Reform*—Fortune's Frolick.
25. *The Road to Ruin*—Child of Nature.
26. *Macbeth*—The Portrait of Cervantes.

P. 365. The second wife of the late Sir Nigel-Bowyer Gresley, bart. (who survives him) was Maria-Eliza Garway, sole heiress to her father, to her maternal grandfather, and to her relation the late Bishop of Exeter (Ross). Her second son is named Nigel; and the eldest named Roger, from his paternal ancestor Roger de Todenj, standard-bearer of Normandy (at the time of William the Conqueror), who was descended from Malahaleius, uncle to the famous Rollo Duke of Normandy, ancestor to William the Conqueror. Few families can boast a higher title to *high descent* than the Gresley family can justly claim. The late Sir N. B. G. has also left one daughter (by the present Lady Gresley), named Louisa-Maria-Georgiana. He was Recorder of Lichfield at the time of his death. VERAK.

P. 372, L 14, for Doudonit, r. Doudouit.
P. 379, col. 2, l. 15, for "vol. LXXII." r. "LXII."

P. 454. Mr. Humphrey is since dead of the wound he received from the robbers who shot him.

P. 456. Mr. Stoe, as a preliminary step, has appealed to the Archbishop of the Province (Canterbury), against the sentence of Deprivation passed upon him by the Bishop of London.

P. 465, col. 2. The remains of Mrs. Bastard were interred in the parish-church of Yealmpton, Devon. The melancholy procession was attended by a numerous concourse of people; who, by their silent and respectful attention, shewed a proper sense of the loss they had sustained. The domesticks, with unfeigned sorrow, lamented a kind and indulgent mistress; and the lower ranks of people deplored the loss of a liberal benefactress. Her talents and taste were of the first order; and a lasting monument of her genius is left in her exquisite picture, from Sacred History, of Abraham's dismissal of Hagar, as the magic of her needle has rendered this piece one of the most magnificent works this Country can boast. Her strength of mind supported her in her lingering illness; and the closing scene of her life was marked with fortitude and cheerful resignation to the Divine Will.

P. 467. The late Capt. Conway Shipley, of La Nymphs frigate, was the second surviving son of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. He entered into the Naval profession at a very tender age, in the year 1793, under the protection of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, in the *Invincible*, of 74 guns, and displayed in that ship, during the ever-memorable action of June 1, 1794, traits of courage rarely to be met with; and served the remainder of his time as midshipman with Sir Robert Barlow, in the *Phoebe* frigate; and was made a lieutenant in 1800. He was made

a post-captain in 1804, by Sir Samuel Hood, at Surinam; his commission, however, was dated previously in England, as a reward for his gallantry in the capture of L'Egyptienne French frigate-privateer, of 36 guns, Capt. Shipley then commanding the Hippomenes, of 13. The privateer had some days previously been engaged by the Osprey sloop, commanded by the late Capt. G. Youngusband, and in consequence made but a faint resistance—that did not lessen the credit due to Capt. Shipley, who, in a corvette, with only 93 men on-board, 36 of whom were foreigners, attacked a frigate with a complement not far short of 300. But his letter upon the subject to Sir Samuel Hood will ever be preserved as a *memento* of modest merit; without attaching the least praise to his own conduct, he delineated the heroism of Capt. Youngusband and his crew in such colours as must have excited admiration in every peruser. Upon Sir Samuel Hood being appointed Commodore of a Squadron in the Winter of 1806, he applied for Capt. Shipley's vessel, the *Comus*, of 20 guns, to be permitted to accompany him. A stronger proof of the esteem that gallant officer held the deceased in could not be adduced, the *Comus* being far from a desirable ship for such an expedition. Capt. Shipley was a native of Flintshire, North Wales; in the 26th year of his age; tall and graceful in his person; firm in his attachments; an invaluable friend; and most engaging in his manners. Perhaps there never existed an individual who more eminently possessed the power of inspiring all he commanded with sentiments similar to his own. What those sentiments were, his life, short as it was, and his glorious fall, have amply revealed.

P. 468. Mr. Collins was a native of Bath; and very early in life made his appearance on that stage, where, in the progress of a few years, he filled as great a variety of characters as were ever so respectably performed by any actor whatever. Parts in tragedy, genteel comedy, low comedy, and the old men and country boys in farces and operas, were all admirably sustained by him. But the chief merit of Mr. Collins lay in his lyric compositions, and the feeling, comic, and unaffected style in which he sang them. Those who have heard his "Down-hill of Life," "The Chapter of Kings," "The Golden Days of good Queen Bess," and scores of similar effusions, will not soon lose the remembrance of the pleasure they afforded. He was the most successful of all George Alexander Stevens's followers, as an original and humorous lecturer; by which exertions of his mental powers he happily acquired a competency that made the down-hill of his life smooth and comfortable.

P. 469. Mrs. Jeffery, sister to Mr. Wilkes (of whose "*wit and abilities*," it is no bad sample, that in his latter days he called himself *a volcano burnt out*), before her marriage with Mr. Hayley, was, for a short time, the wife, and as short a time the widow, of Mr. Samuel Storke, a merchant in London, partner with Messieurs Brown and Champion, near Goodman's-fields. He died about the year 1753, shortly after a paralytic seizure, leaving one child only, a son, Richard, by a former wife, of the name of Jones, coheir with a sister, who died, many years afterwards, unmarried. A part of their joint property was the estate of Usk Priory, in the county of Monmouth; of a ruinous part of the mansion belonging to which, and closely adjoining to the church-yard, Sir R. C. Hoare, in his late excellent translation and magnificent edition of Giraldus Cambrensis's *Itinerarium Cambrie* (a large-paper copy of which I purchased, and have read through, both in the original Latin and English also), has given a drawing, on the laudable principle of rescuing from oblivion articles so nearly perishing, a high tower having been of necessity taken down, as nearly falling, and dangerous, and the parishioners having petitioned that the above-named building, a thorough-fare, might be taken down likewise as a nuisance; though a stop has hitherto been put to the proposal, from the circumstance of the property having been, for such a number of years, a divided interest, subject to reversions. Mr. Storke left to his widow his entire interest in the mercantile concern, with the contingent reversion of £5000, and also (for her life) the former wife's share in the estates in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, in the event of the death of his son, an infant at the death of his father, of the age of about two years. He died about the latter end of the year 1767, of the small pox, at a school in Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and lies buried in the church-yard of Binsted, near Rhyde, of which parish the School-master was rector. A handsome tomb, with iron rails to protect it, is there erected to his memory by his mother's uncle and guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery. Mrs. Jeffery had a daughter by Mr. Hayley; who, having been before connected with the former husband's commercial house, in some capacity, was by that marriage enabled to improve his own rank and fortune very considerably. Mrs. Jeffery's moiety of the estates of the former wife devolves, by the will of the first husband, to his sisters, or their representatives, one of the two having, in his life-time, been married to a gentleman of the name of Cowper. The other moiety of the Monmouthshire property has been, for some years, since the death

death of the other coheirress, in the possession of a lady of the family and name of Jones, now lying at Bath, who succeeded to it as heir-at-law. *An Old Correspondent.*

P. 469. Lady Tyrawley fell a victim to her attendance on the child of one of her domesticks from whom she caught a fever. It is to a son of Lady Graund she is said to have left her estates. The late Earl of Moira and Lady Tyrawley's father, Mr. Livings, were half-brothers. Her Ladyship never had a son; but when she separated from Lord Tyrawley had two daughters, both of whom are since dead.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Arbrioth, in Scotland, Mrs. Frazer, wife of the manager there, a daughter, her nineteenth child.

In Montague-street, the lady of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. a son and heir.

May 17. At Armagh the lady of Lieut. col. Sir George Leith, bart. a daughter.

19. At Eversham, a out four miles from Pocklington, the wife of Mr. John Rudd, farmer, one son and two daughters.

20. At Raveningham, Norfolk, the wife of Edmund Bacon, esq. a daughter.

22. The wife of John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall-house, co. Leicester, a daughter.

28. At Guildhall, the wife of the City Remembrancer, a daughter, her thirteenth child.

In Lincoln s-inn-fields, the lady of the Hon. Richard Ryder, a son.

30. At Scavington, co. Nottingham, the wife of Capt. Robert Hall, a daughter.

31. The wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. of Tatton-park, a son.

June 3. The wife of Joseph Johnson, cabinet-maker, Sun-court, Shepherd's-market, May-fair, three daughters.

8. At Belmont castle, the wife of Capt. Prevost, of H. M. S. Saracen, a daughter.

10. At Bedwell, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Culling Smith, a still-born child.

14. In Pall Mall, the wife of Alexander Adair, esq. a son and heir.

16. At Clifton, Lady Charlotte Goold, a son.

18. The wife of John Gurney, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, a daughter.

18. The wife of Capt. White, of the 24th Foot, a son.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Countess of Abingdon, a son.

21. At Ormsby, co. Lincoln, the wife of C. G. Mundy, esq. a son.

22. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, a daughter.

25. Mrs. Ginger, of College-street, Westminster, a son.

24. The wife of Frederick Holbrooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T St. George's, Hanover-square, 23, by the Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder,

the Hon. Edward-Spencer Cowper, M. P. for Hertford, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Thomas March-Phillips, esq. of Garrendon-park, co. Leicester.

24. At Rickmansworth, John-Coleman Rashleigh, esq. of Prideaux, co. Cornwall, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, esq. of Moor-park, Herts, and M. P. for Dorchester.

28. By special licence, at the Duke of Athol's house, in Portman-square, Capt. E. M. Murray, of the 15th Dragoons, only son of Sir J. M. M. bart. to Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of his Grace.

John-Henry Hogarth, esq. of Bedford-place, to Harriet, third daughter of the late John Hole, esq. of Islington.

31. At Swaffham priory, co. Cambridge, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John-Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham-house.

June ... At Bath, Lieut.-col. Peacocke, of the 3d Guards, and nephew of Sir Joseph P. bart. to the third daughter of Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. and cousin to the Marquis of Ely.

June 2. At St. Anne's, Soho, by the Bishop of London, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A. rector of St. Magnus, London bridge, and of Wickham, Essex, to Miss Morris, only daughter and heir-ess of William M. esq. of Havering-hall, Essex.

Captain William-Ireland Jones, of the Madras Establishment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Capt. David Thomson.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by the Bishop of Carlisle, W. H. Roberts, esq. eldest son of Edward R. esq. of Ealing, Middlesex, to Eliza, second daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall.

At Bruton, co. Somerset, T. White, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Sampson, esq. of that place.

Charles N. Palmer, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Ingoldsbys Massy, of Norbiton, Surrey.

Rev. William Holmes, of Normanton-upon-Soar, to Miss Maria Price, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Gumley.

3. At Bath, Major Edward Batchellor, of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Eversard, daughter of Edward E. esq. of Midleton, near Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Hon. John-George Dalrymple, nephew and heir to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, only daughter of Lady Louisa M.

At Canterbury, Charles Allix, esq. of Cariby, co. Lincoln, to Mary-Elizabeth, second daughter of William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's court, Kent.

4. At Croydon, Surrey, G. Pearce, esq. to Mrs. Spencer, relict of the late C. S. esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Robert Brown, esq. of Kew, to Miss Elizabeth Winter, of Somerset-house.

6. By

DEATHS.

6. By the Archbishop of York, the Rev. Samuel Johnes, rector of Welwyn, Herts, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of General Cuyler, of St. John's lodge, Herts.

7. At St. Giles's, by the Bishop of Chester, Lieut.-col. Nicoll, of Copt-hall, Hendon, Middlesex, to Miss Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Holborn.

At Falmouth, Capt. Imlac, to Miss Grace Laffer, daughter of Philip L. esq. comptroller of the Customs at that port.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, Stafford O'Brien, esq. eldest son of Henry O B. esq. of Blatherwick-hall, near Stamford, co. Linc. to Emma, second daughter of G. N. Noel, esq. of Exton park, Rutland.

8. At Gainsborough, Robert Corringham, gent. of Misterton, to Mrs. Vowe, widow of the late Mr. J. V. surgeon.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Lake Pinder, of Barbados, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Wilson, professor of Church History in the University of St. Andrew.

9. Joseph Collis, esq. of South Lambeth, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah-Lane Colvill, of Parliament-str.

At Theobalds-park, Herts, Fra. Thirkill, jun. esq. of Boston, to the only daughter of the late Robert Pulvertoft, esq. of Gedney, co. Lincoln.

13. At Clifton, Levi Ames, jun. esq. to the only daughter of Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Bath.

At Broughton, co. Lincoln, the Rev. J. Giffard, M. A. of Raby, chaplain in the Royal Navy, to Anne, widow of the late Tho. Swann, esq. banker, of Gainsborough.

14. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M. P. second son of Sir M. W. R. bart. to Miss Steele, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas S.

Charles Bevan, esq. son of Sylvanus B. esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Johnston, daughter of James J. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At Edmonton, Capt. Charles Malcolm, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley.

18. Richard Taylor, esq. of Howland-street, to Emma, youngest daughter of John Wallace, esq. of Golden-square.

At Clifton, Robert-Andrew Riddell, esq. to Miss Miles, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. merchant, and alderman of Bristol.

At Clifton, by special licence, Edward Hartopp, jun. esq. of Little Dalby, co. Leicester, to Anna-Eleonora, eldest daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. of Tawstock-house, Devon.

21. At Exeter, the Rev. Wm. Gwynn, rector of Denton, Sussex, to Henrietta, 3d daugh. of William-Augustus Gordon, esq.

23. Lord Arthur Somerset, fourth brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Elizabeth Boscawren, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

Feb. AT Quebec, of a bilious fever, in some degree occasioned by too intense application, aged 46, the Hon. Henry Alcock, his Majesty's chief justice of the province of Lower Canada, in N. America, and son of Mr. Henry A. of Hagley-row, near Birmingham.

March 24. On the plantation of Good Intent, in Demerara, Alex. Fraser, esq.

April 4. On his estate near Montegobay, Jamaica, aged 73, Isaac-Lascellais Winn, esq. of the Society of Friends; whose enterprising mind occasioned him to be well known, not only throughout that island but in the mother country, and the United States.

8. In the West Indies, Captain James Ayscough, commander of the Hawke schoop of war, and son of the late Capt. A. of the Royal Navy.

11. At Malta, George-Benjamin Lyon, esq. only son of the late John L. esq. of the county of Devon.

May. John Wright, a fine youth, about 16 years of age, living in the house of Mr. James, of Trebinshun, near Brecon, Wales. He was seized with the *Hydrophobia*, which terminated his life in five or six days from the commencement of his illness. It appeared that he was bitten by a dog at Warwick as far back as January last; and that nine or ten other persons were bitten by the same animal.

At Tweedmouth, advanced in age, Margaret Watson. While sitting at the sacramental table in Tweedmouth meeting-house, just after receiving the cup, she fell from her seat in a fit, and expired.

Aged 60, John Matthews, esq. solicitor, of Newnham, co. Gloucester. In the beginning of last month the cloaths of Mrs. Matthews caught fire, and occasioned her death; in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, Mr. M. was so much burnt that he lingered ever since in a most painful state.

At Blyborough, co. Lincoln, aged 96, Mrs. Susannah Crystal, widow.

At Skegness, Mr. David-Marshall-Danby, an opulent grazier.

At Boston, aged 40, Mr. J. Bernard, ladies' hair-dresser, who many years frequented the principal towns in Lincolnshire, at the races and fairs.

At Shenton, co. Leicester, in his 107th year, Joseph Lemon, many years tenant and labourer to F. Wollaston, esq. He was a very active little man; and in early life excelled in mowing and other field-work. About six years since he went on foot to Atherstone fair, a distance of six miles, and returned the same evening. Till within the last two years he regularly fetched his cows to milk, and drove them back again, a distance of half a mile; and was perfectly sensible to the last. He was a school-boy, going from Belfont to Hounslow,

of a boat, it upset, and two of them were drowned. The body of Northern was found about a quarter of an hour after the accident, and he was recovered by the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society.

Sunday, June 19.

A dreadful affray took place this night in Whitechapel, between a body of Portuguese and a body of American sailors. The forces had been assembled on both sides during the course of the day, and about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement; they fought with sticks, stones, swords, knives, and every other weapon that they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several wounded, two of whom are not expected to recover. One of the men who was killed had his skull fractured by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ringleaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Monday, June 19.

At the Annual Rowing-match for Astley's Prize Wherry, this day, a young man, between 18 and 19, unfortunately fell off a barge, owing to the great pressure of the crowd on the Lambeth side of Westminster-bridge. After having remained in the water about 20 minutes, the body was picked up. All the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society were practised, but to no effect.

Tuesday, June 19.

This morning an inquest was held at the Swan, the corner of Church-street, Lambeth, on the body of Miss Jemima Prosser, about ten years of age, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in the Strand, who lost her life by falling from a barge into the Thames about four o'clock on Sunday evening last. She had just returned from boarding-school, and was on a visit at the house of Mr. Davies in Northumberland-street. The deceased went in company with Miss Anne Davies on board a barge at the end of the street, it being a fine evening, and the tide high up. As they walked along the gunwale of the vessel, Miss D. who was foremost, suddenly missed her companion, and, upon looking into the water, she could discern her cloaths, though her face was not visible. She gave an alarm, but the body had sunk before a boat could reach the spot. Several persons repeatedly endeavoured with drags to recover the body; but it was not found until between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night, when T. Duffin, a waterman, saw the body lying partly on the shore, and partly immersed in water, opposite Lambeth Palace. *Verdict Accidental Death.*

Saturday, June 18.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John Tipping, of

Stokesley, in the county of York, esq. a Major-general in the Army, and to John Wardell the elder, of Guisborough, in the said county, ~~gent.~~ the acting executor and trustees named in the last will and testament of Thomas Wayne, late of Angrove Hall, in the said county of York, esq. deceased, in behalf of Thomas-Moore Harrison, a minor (son of Richardson Harrison the elder, of the First Fruits office, Inner Temple; London, esq.) his Royal licence and authority, that for the said Thomas-Moore Harrison and his issue may assume and take the surname of Wayne, and also bear the Arms of Wayne only; such Arms being first duly exemplified, according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office: And also to order, that his Majesty's said licence and declaration be registered in his College of Arms. *Grants.*

Sunday, June 19.

This morning Benjamin Thornhill, a prisoner in Newgate, was discovered hanging by a rope fastened to the top of the privy of the ward in which he was confined. Immediately after he was cut down, medical assistance was procured, and every effort to restore animation resorted to, but without effect. He was at the February Old Bailey Sessions convicted of robbing his master, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Wednesday, June 20.

This day two officers of Hutton Garden office took a man into custody at Battle-bridge, charged with horse-stealing. They put him into the lock-up-room till he should have his hearing; but in less than an hour he was found dead, having hung himself by means of his handkerchief fastened to a bar at the top of the room. He was taken to a public-house near the office for a coroner's inquest; which has been since held, and the jury brought in a verdict of *felo de se*. The body was in consequence buried in the cross-road at the end of Hutton Garden.

Friday, June 24.

This day Aldermen Joshua-Jonathan Smith and Claud Stephen Hunter were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

A female some days ago threw herself over Blackfriars Bridge. She was a fine young woman, the daughter of a respectable tradesman. A young man, who was a journeyman letter-founder, lodged in the father's house. They conceived a mutual affection; but the girl's father forbade them to marry, on the supposed ground of inequality of circumstances. They attempted to make a run-away match; but were detected, and the father got the young man pressed. His friends procured his discharge; but in the mean time the girl had destroyed herself. Her body was picked up at Pickle Herring Stairs, about a mile from where she threw herself in.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, May 1. Joseph Goodhall, D. D. March 29. appointed a prebendary of his Majesty's Chap. of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Val, dec. — Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, April 6. Rev. Frederick Blomberg, M. A. appointed a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Dr. Val, dec.

Carlton-house, April 20. Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Lord Lake, dec. — [Mr. S. has appointed Charles Carpenter, esq. of Mucktonham, his deputy.]

Foreign-office, April 23. James Gambier, esq. appointed his Majesty's consul-general in the Portuguese dominions in South America. — *Queen's Palace, April 27.* James Gambier, esq. knighted.

Admiralty-office, April 28. Admirals of the White, Charles Buckner, esq. and John Lord Gardner, to be Admirals of the Red. — Admirals of the Blue, from Robert Myn, esq. to Alexander Graeme, esq. to be Admirals of the White. — Vice-admirals of the Red, from John Brown, esq. to Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to be Admirals of the Blue. — Vice-admirals of the White, from James-Hawkins Whitshet, esq. to Peter Aplin, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the Red. — Vice-admirals of the Blue, from George Bowen, esq. to Edward Thornbrough, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the White. — Rear-admirals of the Red, from Thomas Drury, esq. to Richard Boger, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the Blue. — Rear-admirals of the White, from Jonathan Faulkner, esq. to William Essington, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Red. — Rear-admirals of the Blue, from John M'Donnell, esq. to Sir Edmund Nagle, knt. to be Rear-admirals of the Red. — Rear-admirals of the Blue, from John Wells, esq. to Herbert Sawyer, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White. — Captains, from Robert-Descreux-Paincourt, esq. to Thomas Bertie, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue. — Charles Boyles, esq. Sir Thomas Williams, knt. William Hargood, esq. and Robert Morrison, esq. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Edward Butler, esq. the Hon. Robert Stopford, William Lochmire, esq. and Thomas Foley, esq. appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

War-office, May 6. Lieut.-gen. His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25. — Lieut.-gen. His Royal Highness Adolphus-Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25. — Lieut.-gen. His Royal Highness

William-Frederick Duke of Gloucester, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25. — Lieutenants, from Edward Panning, to Sir J. Pakenham, bart. to be Generals in the Army. — Major-generals, from the Hon. Robert Taylor to Ferdinand Barrow, 1st bar. to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army. — Colonels, from William-Carreresford, of the 88th Foot, to the William Stewart, of the 95th Foot, to be Major-generals in the Army. — Lieutenant-colonels, from Thomas Barrow, of the West-India Regiment, to Francis Wilder, of the 35th Foot, to be Colonels in the Army. — Lieutenant-colonels, Hon. George De Grey, of the 1st goons, and Samuel Hawker, of the Light Dragoons, to be Aides-de-Camp to the King. — Majors, from George-Henry Adams, of the 66th Foot, to Richard Lins, of the 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army. — Captains, Edmund Coghlan, of the 8th Gar. Battalion, to William Collis, of the Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Whitehall, May 7. Right Hon. H. R. M. Mulgrave, Vice-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. William-Johnstone Esq. and Robert Ward, esqrs. the Right Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, J. Buller, esq. and Rear-admiral W. Domett, appointed commissioners for cutting the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, &c. &c.

War-office, May 10. Lieut.-gen. R. Morse, of the Royal Engineers, to be General in the Army. — Major-gen. W. Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-general in the Army. — Colonels, from John Eveleigh to Edward Philips, to be Major-generals in the Army. — Lieutenant-colonels, from Theop. Lewis to David Collins, to be Colonels in the Army. — Majors, from Robert St. to Alexander Brice, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army. — Captains, from John-Henry Boys to John Long, to be Major in the Army.

Queen's Palace, May 11. Mr. J. John Bayley knighted, on his appointment as one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

Queen's Palace, May 15. Right Hon. Jeffreys, Earl Camden, K. G. lord President of the Privy Council, sworn lord-tenant of the county of Kent, and of the city of Canterbury.

Draining-street, May 27. Brigadier-general James Montgomerie, appointed viceroy and commander in chief in over the island of Dominica in America.

Whitehall, June 14. Right Rev. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, b. of Hereford, recommended, by congr. lre, to be elected Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Hurd, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RICHARD DYOTT, esq. of Freefold, elected recorder of the city of Lichfield, *vice* Grasley, dec.

Lord Bayning, elected high steward of Yarmouth, Norfolk, *vice* Marquis Townshend, dec.

Dr. Kidd, professor of chemistry at Oxford, elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, *vice* Sir C. Pegge, resigned.

W. W. Moscrieff, esq. LL.D. of Balliol college, Oxford, appointed advocate-general at Malta.

John Atkins, esq. elected alderman of Wallbrook ward, London, *vice* Rowcroft, resigned; and William Plomer, esq. of Coleman-street ward, *vice* Lea, resigned.

William Howell, esq. elected water-bailiff of the city of London, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Mr. William Knyvett, appointed composer to his Majesty's Chapels Royal, *vice* Mr. Knyvett, sen. resigned.

Mr. Charles Evans, appointed one of the gentlemen of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, *vice* Ayrtton, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Ibbotson, son of the Rev. Adam I., vicar of Garton, co. York, Skerne V. and Lowthorp and Ruston Parva perpetual curacies, near Killam, in the said county, *vice* Isa, dec.

Rev. I. Ford, M.A. and fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, elected to the perpetual curacy of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, *vice* the Rev. T. Lee, president of the same college, resigned.

Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. St. Mary Wallingford R. Berks, *vice* Pentycross, dec.

Rev. John Groen, M. A. South Kilvington R. co. York, *vice* Henson, dec.

Rev. Joseph Allen, prebendary of Westminster, Battersea V. Surrey.

Rev. Peter Hawker, jun. Wootton and Otford R.B. Kent, *vice* Brydges, dec.

Rev. John Seager, Welch Becknor R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Wm. Shaw, D. D. rector of Cholvey, co. Somerset, Schole juxta Mare R. in the same county.

Rev. William-Harry-Edward Bentinck, Siggleshorpe (otherwise Sigglesborne) R. co. York; Rev. Cayley Illingworth, rector of Seampton and Epworth, co. Lincoln, to the archdeaconry of Stow, and the prebend of Liddington, in Lincoln cathedral; and the Rev. Thomas Brand, rector of Waythe, near Ripon, to be chancellor and residentiary of Lincoln cathedral; all *vice* Wharton, dec.

Rev. Edward-Charles Dowdeswell, D. D. to be a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Fawcett, M. A. rector of Bradden, Aynhoe V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Daniel Renaud, Doswall Callow V. and Aconbury perpetual curacy.

Rev. . . . Fiddle, Lancing V. Sussex.

Rev. Frederick Hotters, vicar of St. Werburgh, Desby, Dennington V. Suffolk, *vice* Longe, resigned.

Rev. W. Collett, Swanton Morley V. Norfolk, *vice* Larwood, dec.

Rev. J. Petch, B. A. North Cave V. in the diocese of York, *vice* Gee, resigned.

Rev. G. Brown, St. Cuthbert R. with St. Helen's on the Walls, and All Saints, Peasholme, united, and Holy Trinity V. in Micklegate, all in York, *vice* Newton, dec.; and Rev. Joseph Hargrave, M. A. St. Michael's, Spurriergate, R. York, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Rev. Robert Freer, Hovingham perpetual curacy, co. York, *vice* Forth, resigned.

Rev. Johnson Baines, M. A. Burwell V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Turner, dec.

Rev. Charles Burne, Tedburn St. Mary R. Devon.

Rev. John Storer, B. A. Hawksworth R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Joseph-Stephen Pratt, vicar of Peterborough, to a prebendal stall in Peterborough cathedral, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. John Holme, M. A. Hinton St. Andrew V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Frodsham Hodson, B. D. St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Henshall, dec.

Rev. Charles-Augustus Stuart, M. A. Bawmarsh R. and Drathwells V. near Doncaster, co. York, *vice* Rev. George-Auriol-Hay Drummond, son of Archbishop D.—

Rev. John Surtees, Edmonthorpe R. co. Leicester, *vice* Stuart, resigned.

Rev. Charles Phillott, M. A. curate of St. Michael's in Bath, Badsey and Wickhamford perpetual curacies, co. Worcester, *vice* Hon. and Rev. Hay Drummond, dec.

Rev. J. Radcliffe, Littlebourn V. Kent, *vice* Price, dec.

Rev. John Harvey, late curate of March in the Isle of Ely, Cuddicot V. Herts.

Rev. George Howes, M. A. Gazeley-cum-Kentford V. Suffolk; and the Rev. James Oakes, rector of Tostock, Rattlesden R. Suffolk; both *vice* Dove, dec.

Rev. Daniel Ferguson, B. A. rector of Broughton-Sulney, Notts, Walkington R. near Beverley, co. York.

Rev. Robert Pritchard, D. D. Rotherfield Peppard R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Richard-Holmden Amphlett, M. A. Haseox R. co. Worcester, *vice* Rev. John Amphlett, D. D. resigned.

Rev. Robert Uvedale, M. A. Fotherby-cum-Brackenbury V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. — Pitchford, Hart V. Durham; and Rev. Dr. Prosser, prebendary of Durham, appointed archdeacon of that diocese; both *vice* Pye, dec.—Rev. Henry Phillpotts, Gatolhead R. Durham, *vice* Prosser, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Cantherley, Ryepton V. Herts, *vice* Shield, resigned.

Rev. W. Rowe, St. John R. Cornwall. Rev.

Rev. Thomas Paley, M. A. Aldington R. Sussex, *vice* Deighton, dec. This rectory, worth upwards of 400*l.* a year, in the gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge, contains neither church, house, nor inhabitant.

Rev. Burke, Oswestry V. Salop, *vice* Griffiths, dec.

Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, B. D. dean of Chester, Tarporley R. co. Chester, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. T. Arnold, B. A. Roydon V. Essex.

Rev. Richard Snape, Brent-Eleigh R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Harvey Marriott, Claverton R. co. Somerset, *vice* Graves, resigned.

Rev. Randolph-Richard Knipe, M. A. rector of Walter-Newton, co. Huntingdon, West-Wickham R. Kent.

Rev. John Dunsterville, B. A. chaplain to the gallant Rear-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, bart. and eldest son of B. D. esq. of Plymouth, appointed chaplain of Cannanore, on the Madras Establishment.

Rev. John Hunt, B. D. South Walsham R. Norfolk; and Rev. Francis Ellis, B. D. Rockland R. in the same county; both *vice* Marsh, dec.

Rev. Harrison, St. Saviour's chapel, in the borough of Southwark, worth 500*l.* a year.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, R. A. Trinity chapel, Whitehaven, *vice* Church, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Leigh, M. A. to hold St. Magnus the Martyr and St. Margaret RR. New Fish-street, London, with Wickham-Bishops R. Essex.

Rev. Henry Jenkin, D. D. to hold Wotton and Abinger RR. Surrey, *vice* Taylor, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April DRURY-LANE.

2. The World!—The Deserter.
4. Ditto—Tekeli.
5. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
7. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
9. Ditto—Ways and Means.
16. Ditto—Tekeli.
19. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
20. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
21. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
22. Ditto—Caractacus.
- 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. Ditto—No Song No Supper.

May 2. The Heir-at-Law—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Minor.

3. The Jew of Mogadore—Fortune's Fro.
4. Ditto—Caractacus. [lick.
5. Ditto—Ditto.
6. The World!—Ditto.
7. The Jew of Mogadore—Ditto.
9. The Wife of Two Husbands—The Hunter of the Alps. [Pay.
10. The Jew of Mogadore—The Devil to
11. The Honey-Moon—Caractacus.

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12. Which is the Man?—The Purse—The Highland Reel.
13. The World!—Caractacus.
14. The Jew of Mogadore—Three Weeks after Marriage. [Emmeline—Tek.
16. Much Ado about Nothing—Edgar and
17. The World!—Caractacus.
18. The Travellers—Blue Devils.
19. The World!—Ella Rosenberg.
20. Kois—Caractacus.
21. The Inconstant—The Mayor of Garrat.
23. False Alarms—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Irishman in Italy.
24. The World!—Ella Rosenberg.
25. The Wife of Two Husbands—Blue Devils—The Devil to Pay.
26. The Heir-at-Law—Edgar and Emmeline—Caractacus. [Tom.
27. First Love—Mrs. Wiggins—Peeping
28. The Haunted Tower—The Weathercock.
30. The Cabinet—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [able Surprise.
31. The School of Shakspeare—The Agree-
- June 1.* The Mysterious Bride—Edgar and Emmeline—The Mayor of Garrat.
2. The West Indian—Blue Devils—Ella
3. The Duenna—The Sultan. [Rosenberg.
4. [Whitsun eve; no Performance.]
6. The Mysterious Bride—Caractacus.
7. John Bull—Tekeli. [Ella Rosenberg.
8. Deaf and Dumb—Lovers' Quarrels—
9. The Soldier's Daughter—Mrs. Wiggins—The Poor Soldier.
10. The Country Girl—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Shipwreck.
11. The Mountaineers—The Weathercock.
13. Ways and Means—The Irishman in London—The Marriage Secret.
14. The Mysterious Bride—Sylvester Daggerwood—Ella Rosenberg.
15. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Rosina.
16. Love in a Village—Mayor of Garrat.
17. Belle's Stratagem—No Song No Supper.
18. A Trip to Scarborough—The Purse—Rosina.

April COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two Miscellaneous Acts.
2. The Merchant of Venice—Bonifacio
4. Othello—Ditto. [and Bridgetina.
5. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
6. The Messiah. [Bridgetina.
7. The Man of the World—Bonifacio and
8. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
9. The Fashionable Lover—The Blind Boy.
18. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose. [Bridgetina.
19. The Mountaineers—Bonifacio and
20. The Man of the World—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
21. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Ditto.
22. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
23. Hamlet—Who Wins?
25. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose. [To-morrow.
26. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Of Age
27. The

27. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
28. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
29. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Who Wins? [Mode.
30. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
May 2. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother
3. Bonduca—We Fly by Night. [Goose.
4. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
5. Bonduca—Who Wins?
6. The Tempest—The Review.
7. The Fashionable Lover—Who Wins?
9. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
10. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Tom
11. Macbeth—Love à-la-Mode. [Thumb.
12. King Henry IV. Part I.—Who Wins?
13. The Wheel of Fortune—Follies of a Day.
14. The Man of the World—Peeping Tom.
16. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and
17. Pizarro—Blind Boy. [Mother Goose.
18. King Lear—*The Day after the Wedding;*
or, A Wife's First Lesson—Raymond
and Agnes. [Wind.
19. Two Faces under a Hood—Raising the
20. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
21. The Revenge—Love à-la-Mode.
23. King Lear—Harlequin and M. Goose.
24. *Match-making; or, 'Tis a Wise Child*
that Knows its own Father—Persona-
tion.—The Blind Boy. [in London.
25. The English Fleet in 1342—The Irishman
26. King Lear—Raymond and Agnes.
27. The Way to Get Married—The Blind
28. The Duenna—Love à-la-Mode. [Boy.
30. King Lear—Harlequin and M. Goose.
31. The Blind Bargain—The Review.
- June 1. Alexander the Great—Oscar and
Malvina. [nes.
2. Inkle and Yarico—Raymond and Ag-
3. The Man of the World—The Recruiting
Serjeant—The Deserter of Naples.
4. The Messiah.
6. King Lear—Oscar and Malvina.
7. The Wonder!—Raymond and Agnes.
8. King Richard the Third—The Appren-
tice—The Blind Boy.
9. The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malvina.
10. The Wanderer—Tom Thumb.
11. Speed the Plough—The Blind Boy.
13. Pizarro—Who Wins?
14. The School of Reform—The Day after
the Wedding—Harlequin and M. Goose.
15. The English Fleet in 1342—The Lie of
the Day. [the Wedding—Tom Thumb.
16. Abroad and at Home—The Day after
17. Begone dull Care—Who Wins?
18. The Road to Ruin—Of Age To-morrow.
20. Hamlet—Who Wins?
21. Laugh When You Can—*The Portrait of*
Cervantes; or, The Plotting Lovers—
The Turpiki-Gate.
22. Douglas—The Rival Soldiers—Harle-
quin and Mother Goose.
23. The Suspicious Husband—Poor Soldier.
24. School of Reform—Fortune's Frolick.
25. The Road to Ruin—Child of Nature.
26. Macbeth—The Portrait of Cervantes.

P. 369. The second wife of the late Sir Nigel-Bowyer Gresley, bart. (who survives him) was Maria-Eliza Garway, sole heiress to her father, to her maternal grandfather, and to her relation the late Bishop of Exeter (Ross). Her second son is named Nigel; and the eldest named Roger, from his paternal ancestor Roger de Todeni, standard-bearer of Normandy (at the time of William the Conqueror), who was descended from Malahaleius, uncle to the famous Rollo Duke of Normandy, ancestor to William the Conqueror. Few families can boast a higher title to *high descent* than the Gresley family can justly claim. The late Sir N. B. G. has also left one daughter (by the present Lady Gresley), named Louisa-Maria-Georgiana. He was Recorder of Lichfield at the time of his death. VERAX.

P. 372, l. 14, for Doudonit, r. Doudovit.
P. 379, col. 2, l. 15, for "vol. LXXII." r. "LXII"

P. 454. Mr. Humphrey is since dead of the wound he received from the robbers who shot him.

P. 456. Mr. Stone, as a preliminary step, has appealed to the Archbishop of the Province (Canterbury), against the sentence of Deprivation passed upon him by the Bishop of London.

P. 465, col. 2. The remains of Mrs. Bastard were interred in the parish-church of Yealinton, Devon. The melancholy procession was attended by a numerous concourse of people; who, by their silent and respectful attention, shewed a proper sense of the loss they had sustained. The domesticks, with unfeigned sorrow, lamented a kind and indulgent mistress; and the lower ranks of people deplored the loss of a liberal benefactress. Her talents and taste were of the first order; and a lasting monument of her genius is left in her exquisite picture, from Sacred History, of Abraham's dismissal of Hagar, as the magic of her needle has rendered this piece one of the most magnificent works this Country can boast. Her strength of mind supported her in her lingering illness; and the closing scene of her life was marked with fortitude and cheerful resignation to the Divine Will.

P. 467. The late Capt. Conway Shipley, of La Nymphe frigate, was the second surviving son of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. He entered into the Naval profession at a very tender age, in the year 1793, under the protection of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, in the Invincible, of 74 guns, and displayed in that ship, during the ever-memorable action of June 1, 1794, traits of courage rarely to be met with; and served the remainder of his time as midshipman with Sir Robert Barlow, in the Phoebe frigate; and was made a lieutenant in 1800. He was made

a post-captain in 1804, by Sir Samuel Hood, at Surinam; his commission, however, was dated previously in England, as a reward for his gallantry in the capture of L'Egyptienne French frigate-privateer, of 36 guns, Capt. Shipley then commanding the Hippomenes, of 13. The privateer had some days previously been engaged by the Osprey sloop, commanded by the late Capt. G. Younghusband, and in consequence made but a faint resistance—that did not lessen the credit due to Capt. Shipley, who, in a corvette, with only 93 men on-board, 36 of whom were foreigners, attacked a frigate with a complement not far short of 300. But his letter upon the subject to Sir Samuel Hood will ever be preserved as a *memento* of modest merit; without attaching the least praise to his own conduct, he delineated the heroism of Capt. Younghusband and his crew in such colours as must have excited admiration in every peruser. Upon Sir Samuel Hood being appointed Commodore of a Squadron in the Winter of 1806, he applied for Capt. Shipley's vessel, the *Comus*, of 20 guns, to be permitted to accompany him. A stronger proof of the esteem that gallant officer held the deceased in could not be adduced, the *Comus* being far from a desirable ship for such an expedition. Capt. Shipley was a native of Flintshire, North Wales; in the 26th year of his age; tall and graceful in his person; firm in his attachments; an invaluable friend; and most engaging in his manners. Perhaps there never existed an individual who more eminently possessed the power of inspiring all he commanded with sentiments similar to his own. What those sentiments were, his life, short as it was, and his glorious fall, have amply revealed.

P. 468. Mr. Collins was a native of Bath; and very early in life made his appearance on that stage, where, in the progress of a few years, he filled as great a variety of characters as were ever so respectably performed by any actor whatever. Parts in tragedy, genteel comedy, low comedy, and the old men and country boys in farces and operas, were all admirably sustained by him. But the chief merit of Mr. Collins lay in his lyric compositions, and the feeling, comic, and unaffected style in which he sang them. Those who have heard his "Down-hill of Life," "The Chapter of Kings," "The Golden Days of good Queen Bess," and scores of similar effusions, will not soon lose the remembrance of the pleasure they afforded. He was the most successful of all George Alexander Stevens's followers, as an original and humorous lecturer; by which exertions of his mental powers he happily acquired a competency that made the down-hill of his life smooth and comfortable.

P. 469. Mrs. Jeffery, sister to Mr. Wilkes (of whose "*wit and abilities*," it is no bad sample, that in his latter days he called himself a *volcano burnt out*), before her marriage with Mr. Hayley, was, for a short time, the wife, and as short a time the widow, of Mr. Samuel Storke, a merchant in London, partner with Messieurs Brown and Champion, near Goodman's-fields. He died about the year 1753, shortly after a paralytic seizure, leaving one child only, a son, Richard, by a former wife, of the name of Jones, coheir with a sister, who died, many years afterwards, unmarried. A part of their joint property was the estate of Usk Priory, in the county of Monmouth; of a ruinous part of the mansion belonging to which, and closely adjoining to the church-yard, Sir R. C. Hoare, in his late excellent translation and magnificent edition of Giraldus Cambrensis's *Itinerarium Cambrie* (a large-paper copy of which I purchased, and have read through, both in the original Latin and English also), has given a drawing, on the laudable principle of rescuing from oblivion articles so nearly perishing, a high tower having been of necessity taken down, as nearly falling, and dangerous, and the parishioners having petitioned that the above-named building, a thorough-fare, might be taken down likewise as a nuisance; though a stop has hitherto been put to the proposal, from the circumstance of the property having been, for such a number of years, a divided interest, subject to reversions. Mr. Storke left to his widow his entire interest in the mercantile concern, with the contingent reversion of £.5000, and also (for her life) the former wife's share in the estates in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, in the event of the death of his son, an infant at the death of his father, of the age of about two years. He died about the latter end of the year 1767, of the small pox, at a school in Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and lies buried in the church-yard of Binsted, near Rhyde, of which parish the School-master was rector. A handsome tomb, with iron rails to protect it, is there erected to his memory by his mother's uncle and guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery. Mrs. Jeffery had a daughter by Mr. Hayley; who, having been before connected with the former husband's commercial house, in some capacity, was by that marriage enabled to improve his own rank and fortune very considerably. Mrs. Jeffery's moiety of the estates of the former wife devolves, by the will of the first husband, to his sisters, or their representatives, one of the two having, in his life-time, been married to a gentleman of the name of Cowper. The other moiety of the Monmouthshire property has been, for some years, since the death

death of the other coheirress, in the possession of a lady of the family and name of Jones, now living at Bath, who succeeded to it as heir-at-law. *An Old Correspondent.*

P. 469. Lady Tyrawley fell a victim to her attendance on the child of one of her domesticks from whom she caught a fever. It was to a son of Lady Granard she is said to have left her estates. The late Earl of Moira and Lady Tyrawley's father, Mr. Livings, were half-brothers. Her Ladyship never had a son; but when she separated from Lord Tyrawley had two daughters, both of whom are since dead.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Arbroath, in Scotland, Mrs. Frazer, wife of the manager there, a daughter, her nineteenth child.

In Montague-street, the lady of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. a son and heir.

May 17. At Armagh the lady of Lieut. col. Sir George Leith, bart. a daughter.

19. At Iversham, about four miles from Pocklington, the wife of Mr. John Rudd, farmer, one son and two daughters.

20. At Raveningham, Norfolk, the wife of Edmund Bacon, esq. a daughter.

22. The wife of John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall-house, co. Leicester, a daughter.

28. At Guildhall, the wife of the City Remembrancer, a daughter, her thirteenth child.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of the Hon. Richard Ryder, a son.

30. At Scavington, co. Nottingham, the wife of Capt. Robert Hall, a daughter.

31. The wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. of Tatton-park, a son.

June 5. The wife of Joseph Johnson, cabinet-maker, Sun-court, Shepherd's-market, May-fair, three daughters.

8. At Belmont castle, the wife of Capt. Prevost, of H. M. S. Saracen, a daughter.

10. At Bedwell, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Culling Smith, a still-born child.

14. In Pall Mall, the wife of Alexander Adair, esq. a son and heir.

16. At Clifton, Lady Charlotte Gould, a son.

18. The wife of John Gurney, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, a daughter.

18. The wife of Capt. White, of the 24th Foot, a son.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Countess of Abingdon, a son.

21. At Ormsby, co. Lincoln, the wife of C. G. Mundy, esq. a son.

22. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, a daughter.

23. Mrs. Ginger, of College-street, Westminster, a son.

24. The wife of Frederick Holbrooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T St. George's, Hanover-square, 23, by the Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder,

the Hon. Edward-Spencer Cowper, M. P. for Hertford, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Thomas March-Phillips, esq. of Garendon-park, co. Leicester.

24. At Rickmansworth, John-Coleman Rashleigh, esq. of Prideaux, co. Cornwall, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, esq. of Moor-park, Herts, and M. P. for Dorchester.

28. By special licence, at the Duke of Athol's house, in Portman-square, Capt. E. M. Murray, of the 15th Dragoons, only son of Sir J. M. M. bart. to Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of his Grace.

John-Henry Hogarth, esq. of Bedford-place, to Harriet, third daughter of the late John Hole, esq. of Islington.

31. At Swaffham priory, co. Cambridge, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John-Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham-house.

June... At Bath, Lieut.-col. Peacocke, of the 3d Guards, and nephew of Sir Joseph P. bart. to the third daughter of Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. and cousin to the Marquis of Ely.

June 2. At St. Anne's, Soho, by the Bishop of London, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A. rector of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and of Wickham, Essex, to Miss Morris, only daughter and heirress of William M. esq. of Havering-hall, Essex.

Captain William-Ireland Jones, of the Madras Establishment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Capt. David Thomson.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by the Bishop of Carlisle, W. H. Roberts, esq. eldest son of Edward R. esq. of Ealing, Middlesex, to Eliza, second daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall.

At Bruton, co. Somerset, T. White, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Sampson, esq. of that place.

Charles N. Palmer, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Ingoldby Massey, of Norbiton, Surrey. Rev. William Holmes, of Normanton-upon-Soar, to Miss Maria Price, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Gumley.

3. At Bath, Major Edward Batchelor, of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Everard, daughter of Edward E. esq. of Middleton, near Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Hon. John-George Dalrymple, nephew and heir to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, only daughter of Lady Louisa M.

At Canterbury, Charles Allix, esq. of Cariby, co. Lincoln, to Mary-Elizabeth, second daughter of William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's court, Kent.

4. At Croydon, Surrey, G. Pearce, esq. to Mrs. Spencer, relict of the late C. S. esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Robert Brown, esq. of Kew, to Miss Elizabeth Winter, of Somerset-house.

6. By

6. By the Archbishop of York, the Rev. Samuel Johnes, rector of Welwyn, Herts, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of General Cuyler, of St. John's lodge, Herts.

7. At St. Giles's, by the Bishop of Chester, Lieut.-col. Nicoll, of Copt-hall, Hendon, Middlesex, to Miss Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Holborn.

At Falmouth, Capt. Imlac, to Miss Grace Laffr, daughter of Philip L. esq. comptroller of the Customs at that port.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, Stafford O'Brien, esq. eldest son of Henry O B. esq. of Blatherwick-hall, near Stamford, co. Linc. to Emma, second daughter of G. N. Noel, esq. of Exton park, Rutland.

8. At Gainsborough, Robert Corringham, gent. of Misterton, to Mrs. Vowe, widow of the late Mr. J. V. surgeon.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Lake Pinder, of Barbados, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Wilson, professor of Church History in the University of St. Andrew.

9. Joseph Collis, esq. of South Lambeth, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah-Lane Colvill, of Parliament-str.

At Theobalds-park, Herts, Fra. Thirkill, jun. esq. of Boston, to the only daughter of the late Robert Pulvertoft, esq. of Gedney, co. Lincoln.

13. At Clifton, Levi Ames, jun. esq. to the only daughter of Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Bath.

At Broughton, co. Lincoln, the Rev. J. Giffard, M. A. of Raby, chaplain in the Royal Navy, to Anne, widow of the late Tho. Swann, esq. banker, of Gainsborough.

14. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M. P. second son of Sir M. W. R. bart. to Miss Steele, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas S.

Charles Bevan, esq. son of Sylvanus B. esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Johnston, daughter of James J. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At Edmonton, Capt. Charles Malcolm, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley.

18. Richard Taylor, esq. of Howland-street, to Emma, youngest daughter of John Wallace, esq. of Golden-square.

At Clifton, Robert-Andrew Riddell, esq. to Miss Miles, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. merchant, and alderman of Bristol.

At Clifton, by special licence, Edward Hartopp, jun. esq. of Little Dalby, co. Leicester, to Anna-Eleonora, eldest daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. of Tawstock-house, Devon.

21. At Exeter, the Rev. Wm. Gwynn, rector of Denton, Sussex, to Henrietta, 3d daugh. of William-Augustus Gordon, esq.

23. Lord Arthur Somerset, fourth brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Elizabeth Boscawen, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

DEATHS.

Feb. A T Quebec, of a bilious fever, in some degree occasioned by too intense application, aged 46, the Hon. Henry Alcock, his Majesty's chief justice of the province of Lower Canada, in N. America, and son of Mr. Henry A. of Hagley-row, near Birmingham.

March 24. On the plantation of Good Intent, in Demerara, Alex. Fraser, esq.

April 4. On his estate near Montegobay, Jamaica, aged 73, Isaac-Lascelles Winn, esq. of the Society of Friends; whose enterprising mind occasioned him to be well known, not only throughout that island but in the mother country, and the United States.

8. In the West Indies, Captain James Ayscough, commander of the Hawke sloop of war, and son of the late Capt. A. of the Royal Navy.

11. At Malta, George-Benjamin Lyon, esq. only son of the late John L. esq. of the county of Devon.

May. . . . John Wright, a fine youth, about 16 years of age, living in the house of Mr. James, of Trebinshud, near Brecon, Wales. He was seized with the *Hydrophobia*, which terminated his life in five or six days from the commencement of his illness. It appeared that he was bitten by a dog at Warwick as far back as January last; and that nine or ten other persons were bitten by the same animal.

At Tweedmouth, advanced in age, Margaret Watson. While sitting at the sacramental table in Tweedmouth meeting-house, just after receiving the cup, she fell from her seat in a fit, and expired.

Aged 60, John Matthews, esq. solicitor, of Newnham, co. Gloucester. In the beginning of last month the cloaths of Mrs. Matthews caught fire, and occasioned her death; in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, Mr. M. was so much burnt that he lingered ever since in a most painful state.

At Blyborough, co. Lincoln, aged 96, Mrs. Susannah Crystal, widow.

At Skegness, Mr. David-Marshall-Danby, an opulent grazier.

At Boston, aged 40, Mr. J. Bernard, ladies' hair-dresser, who many years frequented the principal towns in Lincolnshire, at the races and fairs.

At Shenton, co. Leicester, in his 107th year, Joseph Lemon, many years tenant and labourer to F. Wollaston, esq. He was a very active little man; and in early life excelled in mowing and other field-work. About six years since he went on foot to Atherstone fair, a distance of six miles, and returned the same evening. Till within the last two years he regularly fetched his cows to milk, and drove them back again, a distance of half a mile; and was perfectly sensible to the last. He was a school-boy, going from Belfont to Hounslow,

Hornslaw, April 22, 1715, during the total eclipse of the sun; and was so alarmed at the extreme darkness that he sat under a hedge till it was over. He had acquired a small landed property by his industry, and was highly respected.

Rev. Lewis Williams, rector of Woolston, co. Salop.

Rev. John-Lockman Crane, vicar of Croadhall, Hants.

At Greenwich, in a very advanced age, Rev. John Locket, vicar of Kenton, Devon.

May 2. Found drowned in the Surrey canal, with his head just above the surface, and standing upright, — Lewellen, master of one of his Majesty's lighters at Deptford dock-yard, Kent.

An unfortunate girl, named Harriet Albin, entered a house in Pulteney-street, Bath, and being discovered in an upper room, she suddenly leaped from the window, three stories high, and was killed on the spot. Verdict, Mental Derangement.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Morgan, father to the Misses M. of Clifton.

After a fortnight's illness, Mr. H. Jemery, of Bodminster, Wilts. His wife was taken ill on the 29th of April, and died the day after him.

Aged 66, Mr. John Parkinson, chief constable of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

3. Aged 70, Mr. Matthew Rogers, of Bussingham, co. Lincoln, farmer, who was in good health a few minutes before.

4. At Sibsey, near Boston, aged 62, Mr. Rockington, an opulent grazier.

J. Richard-William Topp, esq. of Stone, co. Warwick, a captain in the Regulars, on the half-pay list, major of the Stone Volunteers, and a gentleman most deservedly respected. Previously to going to bed he complained of a slight pain in his head; immediately after getting into bed, he rang his bell for the footman (Mrs. T. was unfortunately at Stafford, as were his two children), and desired him to fetch a surgeon, who, on his arrival, attempted to bleed him, but he died almost immediately of apoplexy.

At Spalding, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Y. merchant, formerly of Wykeham.

Mr. Burton, many years an empuet-maker in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

6. In Portland-square, Bristol, in her 15th year, Frances-Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Birch, esq. mayor of that city.

Picked up, floating in the Thames, the body of the son of Mr. Jermyn, of Hamerton, co. Middlesex, a promising youth, aged 17. He had not been heard of since the 4th, when he was sent to Lambeth; and it is supposed that he had taken a boat with another youth, who is missing, which boat was picked up this day at Wapping.

7. Aged 52, Mrs. Elizabeth Tonkey, of Rockingham, widow of the Rev. Watson-T.

rector of Luton, co. Northampton, and vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and mother of Mr. T., surgeon, of Thrapston. She was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Timson, in London, and was engaged in watering some flowers upon the leads of the house, when she over-reached herself, was precipitated from the height of four stories, and died in a few hours.

8. At Barton-mills, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, on his way to North Walsham, in Norfolk, for the benefit of his native air, Mr. Rayner, nursery and seedsmen, and some years postmaster of Nottingham.

At Bath, Edward Brice, esq. of Kilroo, co. Antrim, Ireland.

9. Aged 52, Mr. Stevenson, surveyor of the Wansford district of road from Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Orton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, aged 66, Samuel-Steele Perkins, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Leicester, and in the commission of the peace for that county and Warwick. He was a worthy and benevolent man, of no mean proficiency in literature, and attached to the study of Antiquities.

Suddenly, at the George inn, Aldermanbury, aged 55, John Sporie, of Royston, Herts, ironmonger, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Cook-hill, in the parish of Ickterow, co. Worcester (the family-seat of that branch of the Fortescues which descended from Sir Nicholas Fortescue, chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VIII.), in the 87th year of his age, John Fortescue, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, the eldest officer on the Superannuated List, and supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world. He had previously served under his Lordship on the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies. When Lord Anson was afterwards elevated to the post of first Lord of the Admiralty he was made post-captain, and continued in the Service till the Peace of 1763. Having contracted a violent local scurvy in the above-mentioned voyage, he passed the greater part of his latter years in retirement, at his paternal estate of Cook-hill, endearing himself to a small circle of friends by continual acts of social kindness, and by a conversation enlivened with frequent narrations of former professional occurrences, of which he retained a perfect recollection to the last moment of his life. He was one of the 26 Captains who were so irregularly superseded in their promotion to the rank of Admirals by Lord Howe, when first Lord of the Admiralty, after having served his King and Country, in all parts of the globe, upwards of 30 years, and in two successive wars against France and Spain, with great credit and reputation.

10. At Exeter, whither she went for the benefit of a milder air, Miss Churchill, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Colliton, near Dorchester, Dorset.

After a severe illness, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. Thomas R. of Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane.

11. At Hendon-house, near Maidenhead, of an apoplectic stroke, the Rev. George Trenchard, factor of Lytchet-Matavers, and of Langdon-Matavers, Dorset.

12. Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. B. printer of the Norwich Mercury.

This day the remains of Mr. William Wolfe, of the New King's Head inn at Louth, co. Lincoln, were interred with military and masonic honours, he having been a member of the Louth Yeomanry Cavalry and a brother of St. James's Lodge. A grand and solemn procession of the Cavalry Troop and the Brethren of the Lodge preceded the corpse to the place of interment, where, after the service, a funeral oration was pronounced by Brother Orme, D. D. and R. W. M. of the fraternity. The novelty of the scene attracted some thousands of spectators, who appeared much affected by the solemnity with which the ceremony was performed.

Aged 19, Sarah Botts; who had a dispute with her mother; went out of the house unknown to her parent; was seen going over Kew bridge at 11 o'clock at night, and found drowned close to the bridge next morning.

Found dead in his bed-chamber, having cut his throat with a razor, Mr. James Gillman, late a master-tailor in Grange-court, Carey-street.

Aged 60, J. Musgrave, porter at the gate of the London Light Horse Volunteers, in Gray's-inn-lane. He had been missing from his daily employment for about a fortnight, and no tidings could be heard of him till this day, when his body was found (quite naked) in the great cistern which holds water for the use of the horses. Close to the cistern stands a pump, from which he could have drawn water. The men about the stables have been using the water for tea and beverage ever since it has been polluted by the body, without finding it to be nauseous. It is, however, remarkable, that the horses latterly refused to taste the water, which led to the discovery of the body.

13. In York-street, Westminster, aged 72, Albert Badger, esq.

Suddenly, at Gainsborough, aged 53, Mr. James Wharam, rope-merchant.

14. Aged 55, Mr. Thomas Prentice, of Oundle, attorney; leaving a widow and numerous family.

Aged 77, Mr. Harpham, of Lincoln, formerly a farmer and grazier at Glenham.

The infant daughter of G. J. Legh, esq. of High-Legh, co. Chester.

At Nailsworth, co. Gloucester, Hannah, widow of Mr. Robert Norton, clothier, who died March 22 (see p. 368, and for Grace, z. Norton). She was daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Evans, and sister of the late Rev. Caleb Evans, ministers of the Baptist meeting at Broadmead, Bristol.

Mr. Robert Broderip, organist, Church-lane, Bristol.

Mr. Williams, an accomptant, of Old Park, Bristol.

At Taunton, Somerset, Mrs. Beaden.

As Mr. Grey Ford, of Weymouth, and a lad were putting-off a boat from the shore at Hurst castle, overladen with ballast, it immediately sunk; and Mr. Ford, although a good swimmer, and not more than ten yards from the shore, was unfortunately drowned.

15. Aged 23, Mr. John Haldeaby, of West Fensby, near Lincoln.

At Dyaart, Mr. John Brand, many years servant to the Earl of Roslyn, from whom he experienced every care and attention.

Aged 17, Richard, eldest son of A. P. Collings, esq. collector of the customs at Bristol. On the 9th, as he was riding, with his respected parent, on the Stapleton road, his horse took fright, and suddenly passed his father, who observing his son firmly stated, prudently declined pursuing him with any great haste. On overtaking him, however, he found that the horse had thrown him; and he beheld his son speechless, and supported by some passengers. On surgical assistance being procured, a dreadful fracture was discovered, which, baffling the skill of the most eminent of the Faculty, terminated his painful existence this day.

In his 68th year, Sir John Carter, bart. of Portsmouth, brewer; than of whom the loss of no individual of that place could possibly be more generally lamented, or more deeply regretted. Though it frequently happens that good men do not receive while living their full desert of praise, yet at his name the tongue of Slander was mute; the breath of Calumny was dissipated; and the malevolence of Party subsided; and, notwithstanding he has taken a very active part as a magistrate, no one has ever ventured to charge him with a subversion of the laws in any single instance, but all unite in asserting his character to have been irreproachable. As a magistrate, he was vigilant, but not inquisitorial; firm, yet so much inclined to mercy, that culprits thought it a peculiar happiness to have him for their judge. He was several times mayor of the borough of Portsmouth; and as often was his administration marked by a mild and placid exercise of the civil authority. He likewise once served as sheriff for the county. As a citizen, he was conspicuous for a steady inflexible attachment to the cause

cause of Liberty, civil and religious; and as often as a contested election has taken place in the county, never failed of giving it a cordial and an effective support. To his influence also principally it was that that luminary of the Law, Lord Erskine, owed his seat in the House of Commons as representative for the borough for many years. He was sincere, pious, unaffected; and attended regularly the Unitarian meeting-house at that place, of which he was one of the first members. As a man, he was upright in principle, uniformly consistent in practice; and his charities, which were numerous, bore internal evidence of their being the effect of pure disinterested benevolence rather than of ostentation, or a desire to be thought charitable. In the more endearing relations of husband, father, friend, he was all that can be implied by those terms.

Mr. John Moxey, of Ratcliff-highway.

In his 65th year, Mr. Charles Blakey, of Greek-street, Soho, upwards of 40 years a collecting clerk in the distillery line.

16. Aged 80, Mrs. Butterworth, relict of the Rev. John B. of Coventry.

Aged 70, Mr. Joseph Widdowson, of Lincoln, formerly a merchant-tailor.

At Kelvedon, Essex, on her birth-day, and in her 94th year, Mrs. Bacekee, widow of Israel B. esq.

Drowned, by falling overboard, in Plymouth sound, Mr. Larkin Steriker, midshipman on-board his Majesty's ship *Pomona*, and son of Mr. Robert S. of the City of London inn at Dover.

Aged 28, Capt. Bettesworth, commander of the Tartar frigate, belonging to the squadron under Admiral Vashon, at Leith, which returned to that anchorage on the evening of the 20th, after having sustained a very gallant action off Bergen. It appears that the frigate was lying off that place on the 16th instant, watching the motions of some Danish vessels, when it was deemed possible to cut some of them out by means of the ship's boats. They accordingly proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Sykes, the first lieutenant, when four Danish gun-boats and a schooner made a sudden and unexpected attack upon her. The action continued upwards of an hour; during which time Lieut. Sykes succeeded in capturing one of the boats, but was compelled to relinquish his prize. By the very first shot the Captain was unfortunately killed, while in the act of firing off one of the guns. Mr. Fitzhugh, a midshipman, and several of the crew, were also slain. The Enemy, however, had reason to repent of their attack, for one of their vessels was sunk, and the remainder dispersed, having sustained considerable damage. The loss of the Enemy is supposed to be very great. Captain B. had often distinguished himself by his gal-

lant conduct on former occasions; and was severely wounded in the West Indies some years ago. He was the officer who, when commander of the Curieux brig, brought the dispatches from Lord Nelson, when in pursuit of the Combined Fleet in the West Indies in 1805; on which occasion Lord Barham, then first Lord of the Admiralty, immediately promoted him to the rank of Post-captain. He was lately married to Lady Hannah Grey, sister to Earl Grey; and had just fitted out the frigate in which he has so prematurely lost his valuable life. His remains were, at the request of Earl Grey, sent to Howick, for interment in the family-vault of that ancient and illustrious House. The funeral took place on the 27th, and was conducted in the most solemn and impressive manner. Earl Grey and Major Trevanion, the brother of Captain Bettesworth, were the chief mourners; but all who attended mourned; and surely there can be no one who does not lament the unfortunate death of so brave and so good a man,—of one who gave such promise of gloriously upholding the character of the British Navy.

17. At Ross, Philip Hay, esq.

Mrs. Hay, relict of Col. H. of Warleston, and sister to Sir Alexander Monro, of Novar, in Scotland.

At Ballygurt, co. Kilkenny, aged 118, Dennis Carrol, farmer; who had never experienced an hour's sickness during the whole of so uncommonly long a life; and retained the full possession of his faculties to the last moment of his existence.

At Homerton, Middlesex, of the palsy, Mr. Simpson, formerly an eminent drawing-master in St. Paul's church-yard.

18. At his apartments in Chelsea, Mr. Patrick Boyle, printer, inventor and proprietor of "The Court Guide;" leaving seven children.

At his brother's house at Canonbury, Middlesex, in his 34th year, Jn. McCall, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Clifton, aged 82, Mrs. Auriol.

At Upton-court, near Windsor, aged 76, William Lascelles, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

19. At Grosgerau, aged 61, his Serene Highness Frederick - George - Augustus, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; born Sept. 11, 1747.

At the Earl of Lanesborough's house, at Cheekham, Lady Charlotte Dubadge, sister to the late and aunt to the present Earl of Lanesborough.

In her 18th year, Miss Ward, eldest daughter of Geo. W. esq. of Sobo-square.

Mr. Emes, silversmith, of Paternoster-row. Going up stairs to bed, he fell down in a fit, and expired immediately.

At her son's, in the Strand, aged 84, Mrs. Frost, late of Derby.

At Clifden, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, after four days illness, Lady Anne O'Bryen, daughter of the late William Earl of Inchiquin and Anne Countess of Orkney, and sister of the late Countess of Orkney. Her Ladyship was in her 69th year; and retained her perfect intellects till within five minutes of her death.

At Mr. Pemberton's colliery, near Llannally, Mr. Richards, engineer. He attempted to go down the engine-pit, about 36 fathoms deep, by the rope, which he neglected to fasten round his body, and could not retain his hold, but fell to the bottom, and was killed on the spot. In his descent he struck against — Brown, who was standing on a piece of timber in the pit, but fortunately was not carried down with him.

20. At Brightelmstone, Mr. Alexander, late a grocer in the Strand, and since in North-street, Brightelmstone, but had retired from business some time. Unfortunately, in the dark, he walked through an open part of the fence near the East battery (or rather where the East battery was, for the guns have been removed), and thence over the cliff; and it is supposed that he was killed on the spot.

In the Westminster Infirmary, Mary Bageass, who had stabbed herself in the neck on the preceding night, near Westminster Abbey. On being taken to the infirmary, she recovered so far as to state her name and place of abode, and that she inflicted the wound with a large knife, but said she did not know what had induced her to do it. She died in consequence of a discharge of blood from the wound into the trachea, which caused suffocation. She was about 62 years of age; and had been the greater part of her life either as a governess or lady's maid, in families of distinction. She had between £ and 300*l.* in the 3 per Cent. Consols.; but was continually tormented with the fear of being reduced to poverty.

At Streatham, Surr. Mr. Hector Mackay.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Capt. Jones, of the Surrey Militia.

Aged 47, Mr. Norman D. Southall, of Queen-square, Bristol, surgeon.

21. About 19 o'clock at night, a poor woman, named Gurin, whose husband is in the Navy, stretched too far out of the window of her apartment in Robin-Hood-court, Shoe-lane, lost her balance, fell upon the pavement, and died instantly.

Charlotte, wife of Mr. Francis-Thomas Chappone, of Kentish-town.

Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. L. attorney, dau. of the late Jas. Wilson, esq. of Bristol.

At Harrogate, in her 53d year, Lady Gertrude Camrie, only daughter and heiress of Lord Strathmore, and wife of Sir Michael C. Bart. of Slievekniffin, Ireland.

Expr. Mac. June, 1808.

At Blackheath, Kent, aged 33, P. Macleod, esq. of Broad-street.

After a short illness, aged 25, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick, and rector of Kilskeer, in the diocese of Meath.

Mr. Hall, master of the Great Hotel in the Crescent at Buxton.

In Norwich, aged 72, James Beever, esq. brother of Sir Thomas B. Bart.

At Seaton-Delaval, co. Northumberland, advanced in age, John Lord Delaval; the general benevolence of whose disposition will cause his loss to be severely felt. He has left a brother, Edward-Hussey Delaval, esq. to whom his estates devolve; but on whose decease, without issue, they will descend to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp and splendour, in the family-vault in St. Paul's chapel, Westminster Abbey.

22. In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 82, Mrs. Isabella Bainbridge.

Aged 43, Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Smith, many years governess of the Seminary for Young Ladies in Orange-street, Leicester-square. Her death was occasioned by extreme grief for the loss of an amiable daughter, who died of a rapid consumption a few months ago.

Drowned; in a pond almost facing the Star and Garter; Edgeware-road, the only son of Mr. Hodgson, furnishing ironmonger, near Shepherd's-market.

Aged 21, Mr. William Thorne, son of Mr. Thomas T. of the White Horse Inn at Eton. At the time the Glasgow mail-coach drew up, he was sitting at the door of his father's house, and entered into conversation with the guard, apparently in as good health as he had been in for some time, when he suddenly expired.

At Caversham-hill, near Reading, Berks, aged 37, Andrew Burdett, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

At Ham-court, co. Worcester, Thomas Bland, esq. colonel of the South Worcestershire Volunteers.

At Boston; co. Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Moss, a musician in the Boston Loyal Volunteer Band; interred with military honours.

23. At Birmingham, Mr. William Sawyer, formerly a resident at Bristol.

At Welford-house, co. Northampton, Lewanna, wife of the Rev. John Hallé, vicar of Welford and Sibbertoft.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, aged 75, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the Rev. Robert R. a celebrated Nonconformist.

Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Constable, surgeon, of Woodford, Essex.

At Clochfoldich, in Scotland, Lieut.-col. Alexander Stewart, late of the 42d Foot; in which regiment he had served 30 years, and commanded it on the 21st of March, 1801, in the battle of Alexandria.

24. Mrs.

24. Mrs. Mundy, of Old Broad-street. In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Burke, relict of the late Patrick B. esq. of Howland-street.

At her house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 60, Lady Anne-Lumley Sanderson, daughter of Thomas third Earl of Scarborough, and aunt to the present Earl, and to Earl Ludlow.

In his 81st year, the Rev. James Burgess, vicar of Rickling, Essex.

Aged 66, the Rev. John Goodwin, a minister in the Methodist Connexion.

Mr. Browne, tanner, of Froome-place, father of Mr. B. solicitor, Bristol.

Aged 35, Mr. John Mallowney, son of Mr. James M. merchant, Bristol.

At Brocton-hall, co. Stafford, aged 19, James-Read Chetwynd, esq. third son of Sir George C. bart. of Grendon-hall, in Warwickshire.

Sir Thomas Bonsall, bart. of Fronfrith, near Aberystwyth, in the commission of the peace for Cardiganshire.

25. At Bennington, aged 84, Mr. John Harrap; leaving children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, 44.

Aged 78, Mrs. Anne Hubbard, of Uffington, near Stamford.

In his 17th year, on-board his Majesty's ship Amazon, off Ferrol, of the measles, Bohan Tomkyns, midshipman.

At his chambers in the Middle Temple, of a violent fever, Henry Farrer, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Mr. F. rector of Ashley, co. Northampton.

Found drowned, near Blackfriars-bridge, a young woman, named Garrat, a nursery-maid in a family in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.—Also, in the Serpentine river, Hyde park, John Hendrey, in-door porter to the Duke of Cambridge.

26. In his 48th year, Mr. Rich. Moore, of Derby, coach-maker.

After a long period of the most exquisite and unspeakable sufferings, the complicated effects of a broken spirit, Mr. Wm. Hill, of Lower Park-rew, Bristol.

Aged 64, Mr. Gibbons, formerly a grocer, of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester.

27. In his 77th year, Mr. George Smith, of New-street, Kennington, Surrey.

In his 66th year, Mr. John Jackson, of Hutton-Rudby school.

At Braunston-hall, near Leicester, in his 69th year, Clement Winstanley, esq. vice-lieutenant of the county of Leicester. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1774, during the great and memorable contest for the county; and, in the discharge of his duty as returning-officer, acquired the character of an impartial judge. In the respectable situation of a country gentleman, he fulfilled the duties of domestic and public life, as a most tender and attentive husband, an affectionate father, a kind friend and master, and an upright magistrate.

28. At Hartlebury castle, aged 88, the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D. Bishop of Worcester. He was a native of Congreve, in the parish of Penkridge, in Staffordshire; and was educated under the care of the Rev. William Budworth, M.A. master of the Grammar-school in Brewood; of whom he makes grateful mention in the Dedication of his *Horace* to Sir Edward Littleton, in 1749. He was entered of Emanuel college, Cambridge; where he preceeded B. A. 1738; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1744; D. D. 1768; and continued many years a fellow of that college. The first performance which is known to have been written by him was a copy of verses on the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, printed in the University Collection. In 1749 he published his *Commentary on Horace's "Epistolæ ad Pisones et Augustum;"* and in 1751 was the reputed author of two pamphlets relating to the "Right of Appeal" from the Vice-chancellor to the Senate. In 1753 he became minister of St. Andrew the Little, in Cambridge; where he continued to reside till 1756; when, as senior fellow of Emanuel college, he accepted the rectory of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. In 1759 he published his excellent "*Dialogues;"* and in 1762 the "*Letters on Chivalry and Romance."* In 1766 he succeeded Bishop Warburton as preacher at Lincoln's Inn; for which office, however, he would not solicit. He declined the offer of the mastership of the Temple. In 1772 he published his "*Lectures on Prophecy;"* and, the same year, the "*Select Works of Cowley."* By his merit, and the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, he became, in 1774, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The King, putting his hand one day upon his *Dialogues*, said, "These made Hurd a Bishop; and I never saw him till he came to kiss hands." As the noble Earl was generally known to have recommended the late Archbishop of York as preceptor to the Prince of Wales, so it is evident that when Lord Holderness and he resigned, Dr. Hurd was recommended from the same quarter. The good opinion of Bp. Warburton contributed not a little to that of Lord Mansfield. In 1781 Dr. Hurd was translated from Lichfield to Worcester; and declined the primacy offered him in 1783. In 1788 he published an edition of the *Works of Bishop Warburton*, in seven volumes, 4to; which he completed, in 1794, by a *Life* of that learned Prelate. His *Horace*, his *Dialogues*, and *Sermons*, with the *Life* of Bp. Warburton, are the principal works which he printed; for as to the "*Delicacy of Friendship,"* it was dragged into notice without his consent, and contrary to his wishes.—On the character of this truly venerable Prelate it would be superfluous to enlarge. Where

Calumny has not even ventured to insinuate a fault, and where Respect and Reverence are the constant attendants, it will be unnecessary to expatiate on good qualities. As a writer, his taste, learning, and genius, are universally confessed. His Sermons are read with not less advantage than they were delivered. With his friends and connexions he ever obtained the best eulogium, their constant and warm attachment; and with the world in general a kind of veneration, which, in times like the present, could neither be acquired nor preserved but by the exercise of great virtues. A more ample memoir may be found in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 1071. The remains of this venerable Prelate were, interred, on the 17th of June, in Hartlebury church-yard, in a private manner, attended chiefly by his tenants and household attendants, according to his own modest and unostentatious desire. The following Epitaph, proposed for him in 1780, is copied from a former volume of this Mag. (LIX. 442):

"Passenger,
the urn you have visited
contains the heart of
Bishop of _____;

a Prelate distinguished by every virtue,
and immortalized by every qualification,
that could adorn the Christian,
the Gentleman, and the Scholar.
The Royal Pupils, whose confidence he
gained by the elegance of his manners,
and the sincerity of his counsels,
knew and admired the worth and
integrity of their Preceptor.

They cherished the man who had taught them
the important lesson how to be beloved,
while the arrow of Death forbore to
vindicate its errand; and erected this
tribute to his memory, when robbed
of the felicity of contemplating
his living perfections."

After a very short illness, at her sister's (Mrs. Ingram), at Welford, in Warwickshire, aged 64, Catherine, wife of Michael Wodhull, esq. of Thensford, Northamptonsh.

At noon, this day, a gentleman named Ellis (from London) went into the water from the Hot wells, near Southsea common, in company with Mr. Stephens, jun. of Portsea, to bathe; when the strength of the tide carried him out of his depth, and, as he could not swim, he was drowned.

Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Joseph Bradford, many years a respectable preacher in the Methodist Connexion at Hull.

At his apartments in Mary-la-Bonne, by shooting himself with a pistol, — Hollins, an officer in the Army, recently returned from the Indies.

Mr. Giles Hamley, of Bow church-yard, Cheapside, and Newington, Surrey.

At the house of Mr. T. Breach, in New Bond-street, aged 85, Francis Villion, esq.;

a gentleman of an extremely studious disposition, and of considerable literary accomplishments and acquisitions.

29. At Fythorn, in Kent, the wife of Dr. Morgan, physician at Dover.

At Hythe, in Kent, in her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Puckle.

At Hastings, Mrs. Whitear, relict of the Rev. Wm. W. rector of Oare, Sussex.

30. At Lambeth, suddenly, Mr. Burnham, coal-merchant.

At Listowell, co. Kerry, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Patrick Fagan, esq. an eminent merchant of Cork.

In Britain-street, Dublin, of a locked jaw, occasioned by falling from his horse, Thomas Moore, esq. of Moore-brook, co. Mayo, barrister-at-law.

31. At Broad-stairs, Ramsgate, Kent, Mrs. Bayley, of Fort Cliff.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Dowding, wife of Mr. D. of Shirehampton.

Mr. Robert Shaw, of Coundon, near Coventry. Returning home from Alton-leys, the meadows being overflowed in consequence of the heavy rains, he unfortunately missed his way, and was found drowned within a short distance of his house, leaving a wife and five children.

At his house on Stepney-green, Middlesex, Miles Walker, esq.

Latelý, at his elegant villa, "The Nursery," West Felton near Oswestry, co. Salop, aged 68, John Davoston, esq. a gentleman of learning, science, and ingenuity. He was born in the year 1740, of humble though respectable parents, who lived on their small estate at West-Felton. He was taught to read by an old woman in the village, and that was the whole of his education; every other acquirement, which he afterwards possessed in so eminent a degree, was entirely his own acquisition. He was the eldest of seven children, all of whom he brought up to respectable professions, who might otherwise have drudged in servitude. From his father he received his little estate, almost swallowed up by mortgages and incumbrances, which he redeemed at a very early period of life by two voyages to the West Indies, and afterwards considerably increased by prudence and industry. Though he left scarcely any science untouched, his turn of mind was principally directed to Antiquities, Natural Philosophy, Music, Mechanism, and Planting. Of the first he has left a large collection of MSS.; historical observations relating to Shropshire, and the Welsh borders; on Druidical relics, and Stonehenge, tracing many traditional vulgar errors from the remote ages of Superstition. In Mechanism he has left a set of philosophical and musical instruments made by his own hands; among which are a large reflecting telescope, solar microscope, and an organ on a new principle, an electrical machine.

machine on the plan of Dr. Franklin; and just before his death he projected an Orrery to shew the Satellites, on a new method. In Planting he has clothed the country round him with forest and fruit trees; and his little villa (which from his partiality to planting he called "the Nursery") is laid out with much taste and rural elegance. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Anglo-Saxon, British, and Latin tongues; and had some knowledge of the Greek. His reading was very extensive, and his application intense: to the very last day of his life he rose at five in the morning. He has never appeared as an Author before the publick; but the Writer of this article is informed by his son, that, though he ordered that none of his works be published, his library is always open for the inspection of the curious, and any information from his MSS. at their service. He was remarkable for his plainness of dress, yet his person always appeared dignified: his mind was vigorous and his memory retentive: both of which remained unimpaired to the last hour of his life. Though the Writer of this article was warmly his friend, there is no reader who knew him but will be aware of the strictest adherence to truth; and will remember the subject of it with affection and esteem. He has left one son, just called to the Bar, from the University of Oxford.

June Rev. Mr. Robinson, many years curate of Seaton, near Uppingham. At Cranmer-house, co. Norfolk. the Rev. Matthew Jones, rector of Sculthorpe.

Aged 82, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. of Lopham, Norfolk.

At Quebec-house, East Dereham, Norfolk, after a few hours illness, aged 25, Henry-Lee Bagge, esq. eldest son of the late Charles-Elsden Bagge, M. D. of Fakenham, Norfolk, and nephew to the late H. L. e Warner, esq. of Walsingham.

At Harleston, near Northampton, aged 69, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. Gilbert A. rector of that place.

At Clifton, in her 16th year, Elizabeth-Emma, only daughter of the late Nicholas-Lechmere Charlton, esq. of Ludford park, co. Hereford, and Hanley castle, in Worcestershire.

At Llandilo, Thomas Edwards, esq. of Kilsane, captain and adjutant of the 2d battalion of Caermarthenshire Volunteers.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Bellenger, relict of the late Alderman Adam B. of Woodstock, co. Oxford.

Aged 50, a poor widow woman, named Frances Willan, of Ropsley, near Grant-ham, co. Lincoln. She was, by long illness, rendered so infirm that, a short time ago she broke her left thigh in an effort to turn herself in bed; and, three days before she died, she broke her other thigh.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Dawson, draper and grocer, of Caistor.

At Brecon, Mr. Walter Jones, attorney.

At Lincoln, aged 69, Mr. Matthew Hannah, maltster; being the fourth person who has died in the same house and family in a very short time, viz. the grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, and daughter-in-law.

As the carriage of Sir T. Gooch was travelling on the road from London to Suffolk, with four horses, near the 15th mile-stone, it overtook a cart, in which were Mr. Mead, farmer, of Bassildow, his wife, and a female acquaintance. The post-lads, wishing to pass the cart, called out in a manner that frightened Mr. M's horse, which became ungovernable; they still, however, kept up the same noise; the consequence was, that just as the carriage was passing the cart, Mr. Mead's horse sprang out of the road, threw the cart over, and precipitated all the passengers under the wheels of the carriage, which passed over the head of Mr. Mead, and the breast of his wife, who received such severe injury that, in a few minutes after being removed to the Nag's Head, in Brook-street, they both expired, leaving a family of nine children, for whom a subscription has been begun, to which Sir T. Gooch has largely contributed.

Drowned, while bathing at Worthing, in Sussex, Newton Barton, esq. fellow of New college, Oxford, and late secretary to Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

June. 1. By suffocation, in consequence of drinking a large quantity of spirituous liquors, Thomas Spicer, a sawyer, of the parish of Westerleigh, co. Gloucester. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, and the body was buried in the highway.

By shooting himself through the head, W. Weston, coachman to Major Weston, of Downing-street, Westminster.

William Read, esq. of Greenwich.

At Ripley, Surrey, Mrs. Anne Crawford. Aged 25, Mrs. Cowper, wife of the Rev. William C. of Drypool.

At Bath, Miss Villiers, dau. of Villiers-William V. esq. and niece to Ld. St. John. At Nottingham, Mr. Tapman, printer and bookseller.

Mr. Link, many years a brass-founder in Thomas-street, Bristol.

2. At Gateshead, co. Durham, aged 74, the wife of William Hawks, esq.

Suddenly, Charles Kamphmuller, esq. German professor to the Royal Military College at High-Wycombe, Bucks.

Of a rapid decline, aged 30, Mr. Francis Stanley, grocer, Nottingham.

Of a deep decline, in his 26th year, Mr. William Williams, son of Mr. W. of the White Hart, on the Back, Bristol.

At Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Dick, bart. of Prestonfield.

3. At the house of her son, B. Hall, esq. M. P. in Gower-street, Mrs. Hall, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. chancellor of Landaff.

At Newton-hall, near Chester, Elizabeth, wife of George Parker, esq. and daugh. of John Turton, esq. of Orgreave, Stafford.

At Whitby, aged 17, Fanny, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Peirson, of that place. She had a narrow escape from death when an infant, in falling over the West cliff at Whitby, by which she broke her arm. The nurse, in whose charge she was, attempting to prevent her fall, was precipitated over along with her, and instantaneously killed on the spot.

At Shrewsbury, Martha, youngest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Congreve.

In Denmark-street, Dublin, advanced in age, Charles Ward, esq.

4. The wife of Mr. Millington, Holborn.

5. In his 50th year, Mr. Benjamin Ayrey, of Tooley-street, distiller.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Dr. Underhill, of the Sardinian chapel in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where a solemn dirge was performed to his memory. He had been forty years in that house; and no funeral, or sacred rites, since those of Dr. O'Leary, were so numerously attended.

At Inverness, aged 71, John Anderson, considered as one of the best composers of Scottish music since the days of Oswald.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, Mrs. Swift, daughter of Owen Daly, esq. and wife of Edmund Swift, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Waterford, Charles Palmer, esq. captain in the Queen's County Militia.

6. At Lincoln, aged 71, William-Richard Wilson, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county.

Aged 25, the Rev. Thomas-Henry Lloyd, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and eldest son of the Rev. Thomas L. of North Walsham, Norfolk.

7. At the house of A. J. Gevers, Leaven, esq. at Hackney, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Reynolds, esq. of Broomfield-house, Essex.

At an advanced age, Mr. Robert Tangate, optician, formerly of Bride-lane, in Fleet-street, but had retired from trade many years. He was an ingenious, worthy man; and much and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

After a severe illness of two days only, Oliver Wilson, esq. stock-broker, of South-street, Finsbury-square.

At Market-Harborough, aged 61, Sarah, relict of Mr. John Hurbutt.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, aged 90, Miss Russell, daughter of Sir Henry R. knight, chief judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Suddenly, of a paralytic seizure, Mr. Kerby, stocking-manufacturer, of Blandford, Dorset, formerly of the Tax-office.

8. After a short illness, Lucretia-Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Nutfield, near Blochingley, Surrey.

At the Tirerage, near Yarrow, co. York, Edward Meynell, esq.

In his 92d year, Luke Hecknall, gent. of Bramscote, near Nottingham.

At Eynesbury, near St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, in an apoplectic fit, the Rev. William Cole, rector of that parish (in the gift of the Earl of Sandwich, and said to be worth upwards of 700*l.* a year), and an active magistrate of the county.

Mr. Catherine, just arrived from Scotland. He dropped down dead in a house in Surrey-street, Strand, where he had been but a few minutes.

In consequence of the measles having brought on a consumption, Anne, fourth child of Mr. Hatchard, of Piccadilly.

9. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the infant daughter of Lord Roma.

At the house of Thomas Brown, esq. at Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 18 months, the infant daughter of E. Kensington, esq.

At Mr. Jackson's house, at Epsom, Surrey, Miss Adelaide Goreham, sister to the late Mrs. Jackson.

At the Tavistock hotel, Covent-garden, in his 76th year, M. J. Levy, esq. late of Wimbledon, Surrey.

Aged 66, Mr. Edmund Kerehaw, of Newington-green, Middlesex.

At Teynham, in Kent, in his 74th year, Mr. W. Elvy.

Walter Kemp, of Staplehurst; who took a quantity of laudanum instead of bark, and died in six hours.

At his house on the Mall, at Waterford, Mr. Robert Mills, printer.

10. Mr. William Ellis, many years accountant at Harford and Co.'s brass and copper works, Bristol.

At Southwell, aged 88, Mrs. Leybourn.

At Newland, near Hull, whither she went for the benefit of her health. Mrs. Findlay, widow of the late Capt. James F. who was drowned about eleven months since, while fishing in the Humber, near Spurn.

11. At Ossington, co. Notts, Frederick, youngest son of John Denison, esq. M. P.

At William Lambert's, esq. at Woodmansterne, Surrey, Richard Waller, esq. of Bevis-hill, Southampton.

At Newark, aged 32, Mr. Hen. Forster, attorney, late of Grimsby.

At Liverpool, on his way to Bath, the Rev. Jn. Crellin, late vicar-general of the Isle of Man, and father of the Hon. Deconster C. one of the judges of that island.

William-Oulton Prosser, esq. of Ballyfermot castle, near Dublin.

12. In Doctors Commons, Mrs. Fenton, wife of Perrott F. esq. deputy-marshal of the Admiralty.

In Cleveland-street, James Fannin, esq. late of Montego-bay, Jamaica.

Aged 65, the Rev. Mr. Gill, vicar of Tugby, co. Leicester, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Mrs. G. and two sons have died within 12 months; an affliction which doubtless hastened Mr. G.'s death.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 18, 1868.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	8	54	0	46	11	48	4	67	5
Surrey	85	0	50	0	47	2	47	4	68	0
Hertford	70	6	43	0	45	6	39	10	53	6
Bedford	75	3	00	0	44	9	44	8	71	2
Huntingd.	76	2	00	0	46	11	38	8	59	3
Northam.	75	0	46	0	43	6	30	0	60	6
Rutland	84	3	00	0	50	0	40	0	63	6
Leicester	78	10	00	0	43	6	36	11	57	5
Nottingh.	86	4	52	0	47	6	39	0	65	8
Derby	83	10	00	0	43	0	37	10	62	8
Stafford	86	2	00	0	48	1	35	1	63	10
Salop	80	6	64	0	45	1	37	1	60	0
Hereford	76	0	51	0	43	3	33	11	56	0
Worcester	81	5	00	0	40	10	37	1	56	7
Warwick	84	6	48	0	48	3	41	11	63	5
Wilts	73	4	00	0	38	10	40	4	71	0
Berks	84	2	00	0	44	3	45	0	69	4
Oxford	77	3	00	0	40	6	40	9	60	11
Bucks	77	7	00	0	47	0	50	0	68	10
Brecon	70	11	44	0	34	2	26	9	00	0
Montgo.	91	11	00	0	35	7	34	2	00	0
Radnor	77	2	00	0	37	8	29	5	50	0

*Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

80 6153 7148 7138 0162 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

72 8|60 8|49 5|40 10|70 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	78	0 49	0 49	6 47	6 59	8				
Ken:	80	9 00	0 46	0 18	0 59	8				
Sussex	76	4 00	0 46	0 13	6 00	8				
Suffolk	78	3 50	0 45	1 40	7 61	8				
Can.brid.	79	7 00	0 45	6 41	10 64	8				
Norfolk	77	5 58	0 44	8 35	9 62	8				
Lincoln	80	5 61	0 46	3 40	4 64	8				
York	75	3 00	0 43	7 38	6 67	8				
Durham	87	7 00	0 48	0 36	5 00	8				
Northum.	82	5 66	0 55	9 50	9 00	8				
Cumber.	89	7 65	2 48	2 40	7 00	8				
Westmor.	90	9 70	0 52	8 40	4 00	8				
Lancaster	91	4 00	2 50	4 38	0 50	8				
Chester	84	11 00	0 00	0 39	8 00	8				
Flint:	76	2 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	q				
Denbigh	96	5 00	0 48	6 36	0 00	8				
Anglesea	00	0 00	0 42	6 33	0 00	8				
Carmarvon	82	8 00	0 43	0 30	0 00	8				
Merioneth	89	5 00	0 45	0 27	0 00	8				
Cardigan	75	2 00	0 34	0 26	0 00	8				
Pembroke	64	8 00	0 38	4 32	8 00	8				
Carmarth.	80	4 00	0 44	2 30	0 00	8				
Glamergr.	81	0 00	0 45	4 29	4 00	8				
Gloucester	78	0 00	0 40	8 37	0 51	2				
Somerset	75	8 00	0 37	4 39	2 62	1				
Monmo.	76	6 00	0 41	0 00	0 00	8				
Devon	77	3 00	0 34	10 33	6 00	8				
Cornwall	75	0 00	0 41	2 32	0 00	8				
Dorset	72	8 00	0 39	0 36	6 00	8				
Hants	75	6 00	0 41	9 40	8 00	8				

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
81 0	36 0	44 8	37 10	61 8	60 1	46 7	

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 28 :

Fine 00s. 65s. to 00s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Bran 15s. to 18s.—Pollard 28s. to 31s.

Return of FLOUR, June 11 to June 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 2335 Sacks. Average 66s. 4½d.—6½d. per Sack lower than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, June 13 to June 13, agreeably to the new Act :

Total 4,709 Quarters. Average 82s. 3½d.—1s. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, June 18, 49s. 100

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

June 22, is 89s. 7½d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, January 23 :

Kent Bags	4l.	0s.	to	5l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	12s.	to	6l.	0s.
Suffex Ditto	4l.	0s.	to	4l.	12s.	Suffex Ditto	4l.	10s.	to	5l.	3s.
Essex Ditto	4l.	0s.	to	5l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	9l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 25.

St. James's—Hay	5l.	0s.	od.	to	6l.	10s.	od.	Average	5l.	13s.	od.
Straw	2l.	2s.	0d.	to	4l.	8s.	od.	Average	2l.	5s.	od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	10s.	od.	to	6l.	10s.	od.	Average	5l.	13s.	od.
Clover	6l.	12s.	od.	to	7l.	18s.	od.	Average	7l.	5s.	od.
Straw	1l.	16s.	od.	to	2l.	6s.	od.	Average	2d.	1s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, June 27. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0.
Veal.....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts 1750. Sheep and Lambs 17,000.	

COALS, June 24: Newcastle 40s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. Sunderland 45s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 112s; Mottled, 122s; Curd, 126s. CANDLES, 14s. per Doz. Moulds 15s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's Market 5s. 4d. Clave 5s. 4d. Whitechapel 5s. 4d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1893.

Stock.	Spec. O. C. per Cent.	Spec. O. C. per Cent.	Long Annu.	India Bond.	Exch. Bill.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annu.	New Annu.	Om-nium.	Dep. Spec. O. C.	Long Annu.	Full Money
30 Sunday	66 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
01 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
1 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
2 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
3 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
4 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
5 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
6 holiday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
7 holiday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
8 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
9 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
10 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
11 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
12 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
13 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
14 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
15 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
16 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
17 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
18 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
19 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
20 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
21 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
22 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
23 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
24 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
25 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
26 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
27 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
28 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
29 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							
30 1890	67 1/2	67 1/2	100	177 1/2	3 a 6 pr.							

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